Now is peace.
Children all doing well.
Marion well this Morning. I guess.
Miss Otton leaving.
John picking apples afternoons.
Miss Soule going today.
Ed Bullock & wife " "
D. J. Nye's new wife at Church
Sunday.
We have adopted a change in
Morning Prayers, which
we ought before while I am here
at home. John Reads the
Original Greek. Manie French
Harley German. I the Vulgate.
Each reads & translates.
Gospel of Matthew began Middle
of last week.

Pater

W. S. Metcalf &

Mary his wife to come & see me.

Chas. R. Metcalf to get home.

Marion Metcalf came home & glad of it.

Anna M. Metcalf is an angel [illegible] how

John M. P. Metcalf to be a useful preacher of the everlasting Gospel

Paul Harlan Metcalf to be the head of his class & take care of his health and morals

Grace Ethel Metcalf to learn to do well in every thing, & to learn the ~~value~~ comparative value of things.

Henry Martyn Metcalf to be a gentleman and a scholar.

Ashie Metcalf to be a good girl & a true lady.

A few good small boys.

Isaac Stevens Metcalf,
about his children

EN
SN
KT

EW
S
K

To "S. F. Johnson Esq. Eng. Troy & Greenfield R.R. Troy, N.H."
Dear Sir;

Can you give me work engineering upon the Troy & Greenfield Rail Road? The New Hampshire Central seems hardly like to advance much farther at present; I shall be through here very soon; and, of course, wanting employment elsewhere. If you wish more help I shall be glad to hear from you. Respectfully S. S. M.

Goffstown, N. H. Jan. 3. 1850.

To Humphrey Stevens Grants Corner Mass.
Compliments & of My Mittens left last week at Northfield enclosing also some peices for the Montague Lyceum
"No More"
"Man is a Creature of Contradictions"
"The Joys of Childhood"
Goffstown. Jan 4. 1850.

Samuel W. Farber Esq. Bangor Maine
Politices H. Coble. Clay, Benton &c. 1 page
enclosing letter to
Mother.
Living with Lucy. Joseph's case. My Visit to Northfield present & prospective business &c. 4 pages

Goffstown. Jan 7. 1850

Jos. M. Metcalf Esq. — Waterford W. Dist. Maine
My opinion on his health; quiet & gentle treatment; better go to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Doctors. [illegible]
[illegible] & ready to accompany him. [illegible] &c. [illegible]
Goffstown. Jan [illegible] 1850.

Jos. M. Metcalf, — Waterford Maine
Receipt of his of 14 inst. delayed. Write before the Mail, & with cold fingers to say that I will start for Waterford Monday. 21.
Goffstown. Jan. 17. 1850

Rev. Isaac Willey — Present
Dear Sir

I am most happy to add my mite to the Free Will Offerings of this agreeable occasion. I believe too it is accompanied with some portion of that sympathy which is as needful to the spirit as food & raiment, silver & gold to the body.

That the blessing of God may prosper your labors, and be ever upon you and yours is the sincere prayer of

Your friend
E. S. Metcalf

Goffstown. Dec. 1849
Inclosing $3.00. Occasion of Donation Visit

Miss Antoinette

you were reading Shakespeare. Have you ever seen this book, Mrs Jameson's Characteristics of Women? You may find it interesting to compare the developement of some of Shakespeare's characters with their delineations by this Author. Also, you will give me great pleasure by accepting this book.

A year or two since, when my Sister was reading Shakespeare, I procured her a copy of Mrs Jameson's "Characteristics", and got this for myself, in order to enjoy a mutual examination of some of the Characters, writing to one another our observations and reflections. And we were very much pleased with it.

All things in it, as in Shakespeare itself, may not be exactly suited to my taste, or the good, but it contains much thought and well expressed. We cannot always in this world find only that with which we can fully agree. May we not therefore, in reading and study, as we are obliged to do in life generally, accustom ourselves to select and profit by the true and the good, while we pass uninjured by the false and the ill. Must we not do so in reading, I had almost said, All books, but one? At any rate should we not cultivate the habit of such discrimination, lest we be like the Sponge, absorbing every thing it finds: or is that the best example, only taking care to confine it to the purest, rarest?

Miss Antoinette

I have been much pleased with your character more and more so, the more I see and know it. I have wanted to become better acquainted. On that account, more than any other, I regret that I am probably about to leave Ann

Hampshire, or this Vicinity. May I hope that our acquaintance may continue and increase? I dare not not think that I have pleased you as you have pleased me. I have not the capacity of making myself readily understood. I have been perhaps too busy all my life, in work or study, to have acquired ease of manners or habits of pleasing. My conversation and my manners are perhaps but half formed. I believe however there is a warm true heart within for those who can find and see its depths, a heart, as yet unscared and uncontaminated by the accidents of life. Antoinette, may I not say dear Antoinette, I know you are too good and kind to laugh at me for this; will you not forgive me and think kindly of me, and invite me to see you, and write to you and — thank you?

J. S. M.

To my Anne & Martha

My Dear Girls, Will you accept these little Bibles as a gift from me? My Father died when I was not quite as old as you are now, and I can tell how to feel for Fatherless Children. I remember they told me, when I had no Father, that I must take twice as much pains to love and obey my Mother. It has benefitted me to do so. I hope you will both try to do so; and also to love Jesus Christ, Who was on Earth the friend of Children, and promised to receive those who come to him. Then, if you live, you will be obedient and happy girls, a comfort to your Mother, and a pleasure to your friends; and I shall expect to hear of you hereafter as good and lovely ladies.

May Our God, Who has promised to be the Father of the fatherless, always guide and protect you, and make you indeed his children, happy on Earth, and blessed in Heaven.

From Your Friend

S. S. M

Richard H. Sylvester Exeter N.H.
Glad to hear from him. Reply to his of inst.
requesting Situation Engineering.
Nothing Encouraging. Nearly out of business
myself. Prospects dull &c.
Manchester Jan 21. 1850

Edward Everett, Manchester, N.H.
Account of my journey. A. C. Morton &c.

Milo, Me. Feb. 1. 1850

E. U. Metcalf Bangor, Maine
Remaining over in Portland, See A. C. Morton, Visit A. & R. L. R. R. Office
Directions &c. about furnishing East Room at Milo
Mirror Chairs, Sofa, Carpet, Room Paper &c. &c.
Portland Feb. 12. 1850

Charles W. Rich Esq Milo Maine
Intended to have written from Bangor, Store Zinc & Collar
[illegible] [illegible]
Portland Feb. 12. 1850

[illegible]
Contents Great variety, My [illegible] in
Portland, Since here &c. Prospects of business &
My own reputation here, and trouble of others.
Advice to Joseph, Ease, Quiet, Freedom from fatigue & excite
Social & religious influence, Quiet & waiting to Homeopathy
Goffstown N. H. Write to me next week at Grout.
Feb. 15, 1850

Henry W. Wilder N. H. C. R. R. Manchester N. H.
Grade this side of Lunapee Summit, 70 per Mile is the
Table of Grades. Fear Mern Chase or Price may not tell him
to put it two miles of 65 &c.
Greenfield Feb. 21. 1850

I am very thankful for the permission to write to you, and have now an occasion to avail myself of it, which I gladly embrace. I told you I should be back this week. I am obliged to deny myself that pleasure. I thought then to complete my business with the N. H. Central R.R. for the present on Saturday, but was obliged to be in Manchester Monday & Tuesday. Coming round here I find it difficult getting away without stopping a day or two with my old Chief, Mr Field, to whom I was much attached. I want to visit my Uncle & Relatives in Warwick, and now intend to go out there tomorrow and remain over the Sabbath. Why Friends there were very kind to me while I was in Mass. and always, and now I am for once out of business are inclined to insist upon a visit. I shall probably be back in New H. next week, and shall as certainly see Dunbarton, which I believe has become the great point of attraction to me.

I think it most likely that I shall remain in New Hampshire the coming year. I have nothing to do there at present, but the Directors of our R.R. have expressed a great anxiety that I should not engage myself on any other Road, and communicated their wishes to me so very flatteringly that I could hardly refuse.

But I shall be too late for the Mail, if I write longer

Most Sincerely

Greenfield, Feb. 21. 1853. Mass

J. S. M—

Mrs Samuel W. Furber Bangor Maine

My wanting to hear from folks at home &c. &c.
Particular account of my wanderings & visitings Grants & folks
Greenfield &c. Northfield &c. Warwick, Royalston, Boston &c.
Arriving again here, And Going to Newports this week &c.

Goffstown, N. H. March 3, 1851

Byron Kilbourn Esq. Pres^dt & Eng. Milwaukie, Waukesha, & Miss. River R.R.

Dear Sir Wishing to engage in Engineering in Wisconsin, I take the liberty of addressing you. I have been the past year connected with the N. H. Central R.R. as Resident Engineer in Charge of the Location & construction of 10 or 12 miles of Road. That being now completed, and the company being obliged to suspend further operations for the present. I am like to be out of business. I can produce satisfactory testimonials for my Character Education, ability, activity, & efficiency as an Engineer, both from my place of Study, and from the Vermont & Mass. & N. H. C. Rail Roads If you are in want of Assistance, or know of any opportunity for me, and will take the trouble to write directing to this place, you will much oblige, yours respectfully

J. S. Metcalf.

P.S.

I send you by this Mail a Report of a Survey on this Road, made by myself, as well as the Estimates connected with it.

Manchester, N. H. March 11. 1850.

S. L. Spofford, Troy & Greenfield R.R. Troy N.Y.

I wrote to Mr Johnson, a while since requesting a situation on the T. & G. R.R. He wrote to me that there was no chance ~~there~~. He would write when there was any opening. I will be much obliged to you to write and let me know what the prospect really is. Old of course now &c.

Goffstown, N.H. March 9. 1850.

Alvin C. Morton Esq. A. & St. L. R.R. Portland Maine from Newport
Samuel F. Johnson T. & G. R.R. Troy N.Y.
S. L. Spofford " " " " " "
Edwin Stratton " " " " Greenfield Mass
Alfred R. Field Esq G.B.R.R " "
Otis B. Cropman " " " " " "
Rufus Holton " " " " " "
Robert R. Thompson A. & St. L. R.R. Norway "
Henry D. Whitcomb Cir Eng Stanton Virginia
George Tyler Ds " " Brattleboro Vermont
John W. Goodwin M. & O.R.R.R. Mobile Alabama
Byron Kilbourn Esq. M. W. & N.R.R.R. Milwaukie Wisconsin
Joseph Stevens Esq Warwick Mass
Joseph A. Stevens " Grants Corner "
Jacob Metcalf " Royalston "
Nathaniel Cothren, A.B. Springsboro' "
Samuel F. Humphrey Foxcroft Maine
Esr J. M. Putnam Dunbarton N.H.

I wanted to go to Dunbarton after getting back from Newport, but could not very well. Arriving at Parker Friday night, I was obliged to be in Manchester on Saturday, and my time both day & evening was pretty fully occupied. This morning, I started by the Early Train, in haste to get home, for I have not heard one word from my brother since I left Bangor, now about a month ago. We had a very pleasant journey to Newport. I started with John Parker, but rode part of the way with Mr Steele and others of the R.R. directors to point out to them the Route and Line of our Survey which the others were unacquainted with. They all seemed to think it quite essential that I should remain to attend to the Location and construction of this part of the Road. I had on the way some delightful visions of a snug little cottage in one of those quiet villages, made happy by a sweet & loving wife, as my home & earthly Paradise for a year or two at least.

I spent 36 hours in Newport, much of it in explaining to members the proposed R.R. Route with the Plans, and the Estimates of the Report, with which I was of course more familiar than any one else. In this way I performed my part rather better and more profitably than by an attempt at set Speeches.

The day Thursday was rather an unfavorable one for the meeting at Newport. The storm undoubtedly prevented the attendance of hundreds; still there were probably Forty hundred present, and there seemed to be a very good degree of interest. I do not know what the eventual success of the present movement may be, but it is rather hard times to raise money especially for Rail Roads, and I am a good deal afraid they will not be able to go on this season. If they do not I shall of course be out of business

in New Hampshire, and may be obliged to go West, or at least out of New England for employment. I do hope they will be able to go on on my own account as well as on that of the R. R. I think I can do better there than any where else, having a great advantage in acquaintance, and in the Good Will. It seems very important too that the Road should be built immediately.

I think I will send you a copy of our Report. You will notice my name favorably mentioned. It is all I wanted or could expect, although almost the whole report, with the single exception of that paragraph was prepared & written by me And I made up all the Estimates &c. myself. They were all approved by Mr Chase as I formed them. Yet the Credit, as a matter of course & custom, goes to the Chief engineer, who is responsible for the whole. However I expect to be a Chief Engineer myself one of these days.

But the Evenings are short, when one does not get Supper till Eight oclock; it is getting late, and I must stop. May I not expect to receive to letter from you at Bangor where I shall probably remain for a week or two at least

My kindest regards to the family & love to yourself

Yours truly

Portland, Maine. March 11. 1850 J. S. M

Joseph A. Stevens Esq Grout's Corner Mass.

Did not see him again at Quincy House Feb.

Account of what I have done since, Newport &c.

Folks & news at Home &c. Going Moose Hunting &

Milo Maine, March 16-18 1850.

Alvin C. Morton Esq. A. & St L. R.R. Portland Maine

Mr Morton, Dear Sir,

Is there any probability that I can get employment as an Engineer on the Road under your direction? The N. H. Central, on which I have been engaged seems hardly likely to go forward this season, and I am likely to be out of business. If you can give me a situation, or know of any opportunity for me, and will take the trouble to write me know, directing to this place, you will confer quite a favor

Yours respectfully S. S. Metcalf

Bangor March 17. 1850, But mailed at Phila. 16th

George Tyler Esq. Div. Eng. Brattleboro Vermont

Mr Tyler, Dear Sir.

Do you know of any place where I can get a situation Engineering? I have been the past season on the N. H. Central; good situation & and could undoubtedly have a nice better situation the coming season if the Co. could raise money to go on & complete the R. If not, I shall be out of business, and of course want to get out. If you know of any chance, and will write to me directing to this place, I will be much obliged. N. H. C. Report. Shall you remain at B. should be happy to hear. Respects to Wife &c.

Yours respectfully

S. S. Metcalf.

Bangor, March 18, 1850 Mailed at Phila.

S. A. Field Esq. Quincy House Boston Mass.

Request that he would procure me a copy of the Mass R.R. Reports

Bangor, March 15 1850

Henry D. Whitcomb Esq. Civ. Eng. Stanton. Virginia.

My Friend Whitcomb

It seems a great while since we separated at Old Bowdoin, and I believe there has been no direct communication between us since then. But I am little inclined to forget Old College Friends, especially the few whom I esteemed as I did you Harry. In fact I find I find my feelings, after a few years filled with other thoughts, seem naturally to return to some of the former times. I have seen but few of our Classmates since leaving College, and have not heard from many. I got acquainted with A. C. Morton Esq. of A. & St. L. R.R. in the Cars, a few weeks ago, and he told me where you were, and spoke very highly of you besides. Having a little leisure at present, I will write, and will be very happy to have you

My History since leaving College (perhaps a page or more)

Present difficulty of N. H. C. R.R. May be out of business.

What is the chance for Engineers in your Vicinity, or where you are acquainted? I wish you would let me know of it. If I have to leave the N.H.C. there is little chance of getting business again in N. E. in the present state of R.R. projects; and I shall probably go South or West immediately. Mr Morton told me you were doing well in Virginia, but I know little or nothing of the road you are on, or its connections. I hope you will write to me all about it. I got a little acquainted with Cummings in Mr Morton's Office at Portland; who told me you were about to be married. Why I should as soon have thought of Brydon Several of our Classmates have fallen into the Snare &c. B. S. J. H. O. &c.

What do you think of National R.R. to California?

Are you not afraid of being left on wrong side at Diss. of Union.

I hope you will take the trouble to write to me Direct Bangor.

Yours sincerely

S. S. N[illegible]

Bangor, March 18. 1850

P. S. N.H.C. R.R. Reports &c.

Edward Everett Esq. Manchester, N. H.
Dear Everett

Not much to write, but want to hear from N. H. C. R. R.
When one is "out of work, they are excusable in thinking of any
place where work used to be &c.
Here at Milo, taking care of sick brother, reading, study, Chess
Woodpile, visiting &c. Pleasant, but one of active life tires.
Moose Hunting, next week, &c. Request to write N. H. C. &c. New Engine
Carlyle's Latter Day Pamphlet. Gilfillan Lit. & Lit. men &c.
Respects to Mr. Price & Mr Chase. &c. hurry nothing to do.
Milo, Maine; March 22d 1850

Eliab W. Metcalf Bangor Maine
Dear Brother

Suppose want to hear from us. Joseph about the same, weaker
Folks all well. &c. Fitting up of East Room. Carpet required
not Sofa. good plain cheap carpet, do for the present &c.
Charles' errand about money matters. &c.
Charges to him. 1st, More kindly care of his lame foot.
2d Health. Importance &c. We constitutionally require caution.
3 Acquaintance of Miss Sarah S to be cultivated

Milo Maine, March 22. 1850.

Dear A. Your kind letter was joyfully received a day or two since. I was indeed glad to hear from you, that you were still well & happy. I did not get your letter until more than a week after it was mailed on account of my change of place.

Brother Joseph here; his state, my time spent with him &c. Weather. I have been somewhat interested in religious affairs in this Town of Milo. There is now no minister of any denomination; no regular preaching. The Congregational is very small and weak; only two acting resident male members, and perhaps half a dozen females. Several of the Older Members have died within a few years, and all the younger ones moved away. The Males are both Old Men. No preaching. Yet they keep up their regular Meetings; Society meetings they call them; and really interesting Meetings they are too. Some of the Baptists usually come in with them. The Meetings, by the way, are held in a School House or in the Sec of T. Hall. Old Deacon Lee, a gentleman of much intelligence & education formerly of Wealth & political influence; and now I think one of the very best of men, conducts the meetings with a dignity, propriety and fervency rarely seen; calling however upon some one of the younger men present, having lost in some measure his own voice & strength, to read the Sermon, usually selected from the National Preacher; at any rate always an excellent one. Then I am present, as I have been for two Sabbaths now, the Old gentleman calls upon me to read. I do like to read before that little audience. I am really interested in these meetings. They must be beneficial. I cannot but think that God will sometime bless this little Church feeble and afflicted as they have been. Their Spirit of fervent prayer, and their appreciation of the priveliges they do enjoy might well shame many a stronger & more prosperous Church. I wish the Goffstown people could see their standing & priveliges in the same light. It might benefit some. My Sister, two brothers & myself united with this church in Milo several years since. My women sisters soon transferred their connection to Bangor; and I have been away all the time myself. I do not think I have communed with this Church more than two or three times since I joined it; Although I have never been in situation to remove my connection to any other Church. This I think has been injurious

to me; attending meeting from Church to Church, and hardly feeling at home any where. The care and watchfulness of our brethren are always needed by a young man. I suppose we all need the good influence exerted upon us by the Society and communion of the good. I believe I need the gentle companion, kind and good, whose constant influence, restraining from evil, and prompting to all good, shall be a daily sunshine, gladdening and fertilising my heart. Such a companion I hope now to have as soon as I can get myself regularly established in some convenient position.

My waiting for N. H. C. and not know what I shall do.

Letters to here or Bangor will reach me, and hope for letters

Visit. Mrs. P. & Mrs C. How like Mrs. C.? which? School &c.

Yours most truly, J. S. M.

Milo Maine, March 27. 1850

Eliab W. Metcalf, Bangor Me

Acknowledging receipt of Document from S. A. F. and his pile of letters, by Mr Cutty. Regret that the letters were delayed. One at least of them important, proposing me a situation in New Brunswick, and delayed a week.

Can he furnish me a $100.00 if I conclude to go, and have to buy a Transit &c.

Fielding Neale Esq. Chief Eng St. Andrews & Quebec R.R.
Mr. Neale St. Andrews, New Brunswick

Dear Sir

My friend S. L. Spafford Esq informs me that he has received from you an offer of a Situation on the St. Andrews & Quebec Rail Road.

He proposed it to me, wishing me to write to you.

If you still wish to fill the Situation, I should like to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Mr Spafford can inform you of my character and standing as an Engineer. I was in the same Race Road with him, the Vt & Mass., for some time.

Or I can refer you to Francis Phelps Esq Manchester. N.H. Chief Engineer of the N. H. Central R. R. with which I have been connected the past year as Resdt Eng. in charge of the Location & Construction of ten or twelve miles of Rail Road.

I will send you an Engineer's Report of the N. H. C. R. R. The Survey spoken of was made by myself as well as the Estimates connected with it.

Most Respectfully
J. S. McNeal

Bangor Me. April 3. 1856 Mailed Mile 4th

S. L. Spafford Esq. Civ. Eng. Troy House, Troy N. Y.

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 19th Ult. did not come to hand until today, being delayed by an error in the P.O. at Bangor. I am much obliged to you for your kindness. The situation you mention in New Brunswick appears favorable. I have written at once to Mr. Neale, N.T.A., making inquiries &c. Being a Down Easter already, going among the Blue Noses will not trouble me much you know. I dread is like being out of business long. I have some prospect to be sure of a good chance on the A. & St. L. R.R. by & by, but it is uncertain. The pay you mention is certainly favorable: I cannot tell how it might be in other respects. I will be much obliged to you if you will write to me or any thing you think of value or interest to me whatever you know about it. and also assist me with a good word to Mr. Neale.

I thank you for mentioning the Transit. I did not exactly like Phelps & Gurley's Transits that we had on the N. H. C. R. R. but think that with their new improvements one ~~exactly~~ like yours for instance would be exactly what I should want. If I go Down East perhaps I could get you to order one for me. I have been intending to get one soon.

If you will be kind enough to write to me at your early convenience or within a few days, please direct to Milo Maine, where I spend most of my time now with a sick brother.

Truly yours

J. S. Munn

Bangor Me. April 3. 1850

Miss E. Anne Rich Racine Wisconsin
All the news we could think of, and not much else
Milo. April 10. 1850

Dr. Charles Maude W. C. Est. Northampton Mass.

Milo April 10. 1850

Mrs Saml W. Furber Bangor Maine
News of the day. Lecture on Health, & all sorts of nonsense
Milo. April 12. 1850

Edward Everett Manchester N.H.
Receipt of his glad to hear of encouraging prospects
My prospect of a Situation in St. A. & Quebec. R. R.
Doubts about going there Central, A & St. L.
Wish you could go with me, would you go?
Stock holder's Meeting:
Reading
Regards to good people at Parker's School hackers
John M. Mr & Mrs. C. E. Clement. Central
Weather & Snow.
Remaining at Milo with Brothery &c.

Milo. Me. April 15. 1850

Dear H.

Letter, School. School teaching and necessary care of health.
Care of health paramount to all other duties.
My prospects in New Brunswick. N.H.C. & A. & St. L.
On some accounts do not want to go. Not yet decided
How should you like: Advise, as I have upon School teaching
Lack of Social & religious privileges. Usefulness. Desirable, pla
Mr. Willey. Milo, Brother: Flowers, Weather.
Milo, Maine, April 16-19, 1850.

Mrs Saml. W. Furber Hampden Me.
General &c.
Milo, Maine, April 19. 1850

Mr. Elias W. Metcalf Bangor Me
General &c
Milo. April 19. 1850

Mrs S. W. Furber Hampden Me

Milo, April 25. 1850

Edward Everett Windsor, Vermont

Reply to his last. Doubtful if I go to New Brunswick.
Glad to have him with me. Go South or West together? &c.
Milo, May 13. 1850

Postmaster Goffstown, N.H.

One Dollar Enclosed for Postage Bill.
Request to forward my Scientific American
Milo. May 13th. 1850

4.

Henry D. Whitcomb Esq. Civ. Eng. Charlottesville Virginia

Dear Whitcomb

Letters written same day &c. Glad to hear. He is doing well.
Service may be better in the end than mine.
I am out of business. State of N.H. Central. St. A. & E. R.R.
Brother's Sickness detaining me. [illegible]
Inquiries about state of business at South. Request to write if
an opening for me. anywhere.
Cummings report of Whitcomb's Staunton Fair One. &c.

Edward Everett Windsor Vermont

July 2d 1850 Mile

[illegible]

[illegible] July 2 1850

[illegible]
[illegible]
Mile July 3. [illegible]

Edward Everett
[illegible]
Mile July 3. [illegible]

E. W. Metcalf
About [illegible]
Mile July 3. 1850

Jos. de Kan Esq. [illegible] Coll.
[illegible] to be [illegible]
[illegible] &c.
Bangor July 17. 1850

[illegible] Edwin [illegible] Bangor Theol. Sem.
[illegible] &c.
Bangor July 17. 1850.

Edward Everett Windsor Vermont
Requesting him to come as soon as possible &c.
Goffstown July 17. 1850

Joseph M. Metcalf Mills, Maine
Goffstown July 17. 1850 &c.

Nathaniel Colburn [illegible] Farmington
Duplicates, Offering him a place in my
Locating party &c.
Goffstown July 19. 1850
Ole &c. Farmington Maine

[illegible] Boston Mass.
Order for Stationery &c. [illegible] & Bill
Gifftown N.H. July 17. 1850

J. C. Temple [illegible] Boston Mass.
[illegible] to be repaired [illegible] Glasses
Hamilton July 23 1850

Abram Mitchell Grand Train
[illegible] going on [illegible] with one
Manchester July 22. 1850

[illegible] H. Price [illegible]
[illegible] him how to direct [illegible] for the [illegible] to Bradford &c
Gifftown. July 23. 1850

[illegible] Jackson [illegible] Mass.
[illegible]
Bradford N.H. July 23. 1850

[illegible] Smith [illegible] N.H.
[illegible] him [illegible] one [illegible]
Bradford July 23. 1850

[illegible] [illegible] N.H.
[illegible] Library
Bradford [illegible] 4 [illegible]

Edward Everett Winter Vermont
[illegible]
Bradford July 24. 1850

[illegible]
Request to send up with the [illegible]
Newbury N.H. July 24. 1850

Joseph M. [illegible] [illegible] Maine

July 25. 1850. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] July [illegible] 1850

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] July [illegible] 1850

[illegible] Farber Bangor Maine

Newbury, N.H. Aug. 2. 1850

Richard H. Sylvester Charlestown N.H.
Receipt of his letter. Wish I had some place to offer. Party full, and nothing permanent. No News &c.
Sunapee N.H. Aug. 23 - 1850.

Eliab W. Metcalf Bangor Maine
Three pages, but little except inquiry if he wants me to send him one hundred dollars next week, and how to send it. Questions
Sunapee N.H. Aug. 25. 1850

A. Dunlaston
Sympathizing with her upon the death of her Brother Henry &c. My Diary
Newport. Sept 1. 1850

Joseph S Mother Milo
Botanical and various in reply to theirs.

Henry D. Whitcomb C.E. Charlottesville Virginia.
Reply to his Letter of May 25. Where I am, and What I am doing on the N.H. Central Route. Have located tunnel of 500 feet through a granite ridge — approaches &c. and work on several miles of 5° Curves and 60 ft. grades. Lack of Wisdom in the Corporation in selecting inexperienced Engineer. Probability that I shall not succeed. &c. Hope to hear &c.
P.S. I have about decided to commence a quarrel with our Board of Directors, and thank you to keep one eye open for a situation for me out South. I will try & do credit to your recommendation
Newport N.H. Sept. 3. 1850

David Steele Esq. Pres^dt N.H. Central R.R. Goffstown N.H.

Dear Sir

I wrote to you a week or two since, and have been hoping for some days to hear from you. We have nearly completed a Location to Newport, but I do not know as we shall be able to get away from here without some money. I have already paid out about one hundred and twenty five dollars; being obliged to pay the Board Bills of the Party, or some of them, charging it against their wages, and am getting a good deal behind.

We have run out two Lines from near Spectacle Pond into Newport or nearly there. Their merits appeared very equally balanced at first, but I think we shall without difficulty decide upon a Location, aided by the fact that there proves to be considerable difference in the Length.

Many of the Newport people are very anxious to have the Location through across the Street here. But as I find it will increase distance about one third of a mile, besides worse Land Damage, I am inclined to consider that point as decided. Hoping to hear from you soon.

Newport Sept. 3. 1850 I remain Yours respectfully: Metcalf.

P.S. Is it correct, as I have just now been informed, that another and distinct Party is about being placed upon this Location, and that without consultation or mentioning the matter to me. If so, how am I to understand it in connection with your Official communication to me of June 25th, offering me the entire charge of the 'Work' I only wish to understand the Matter. Is this to be considered as done with a design to supersede me? If so, my resignation can be had at any time.

Sept 4. 1850 Respectfully D. L. Metcalf

Mother & Joseph — Milo Maine
Various
Newport Sept 8. 1850

Miss Elizabeth Anne Rich — Racine Wisconsin
Various
Newbury N.H. Sept 15. 1850

Mother & Joseph — Milo Maine
Botanical & various. Josephs Health &c
Newbury N.H. Sept 15 1850

Sister Lucy
Various

Samuel W. Fisher — Bangor Maine
Enclosing letter to him & Lucy, and also
Draft from Manchester Bank on Traders Bank Boston
for one hundred dollars. Sept. 16. 1850
Written Newbury N.H. Sept 15. 1850
Mailed Bradford N.H. Sept. 17. 1850 by Everett

Mother & Joseph — Milo Maine
Botanical &c.
P. Capt Joe Morse's Under Bald Sunapee, Newbury N.H.
Sept. 22. 1850

K. Dunbarton N.H.
Under Bald Sunapee At Capt. Joe Morse's Newbury N.H. Sept. 21. 1850

David Steele Esq. Presdt N.H.C.R.R.Co Goffstown N.H.
Applicacitors for Money and reasons
Bradford N.H. Sept. 26. 1850

Mother & Joseph. Milo Maine

Bradford N.H. Oct. 6. 1850

Mother & Joseph Milo Maine
Various. The "Wilsons"
Bradford N.H. Oct. 13. 1850

An Dunbarton N.H.
Various. Sabbath in Bradford &c. Miller Meeting &c.
Bradford N.H. Oct. 13 1850

Eliab Bangor Maine
Answer to his of 8th. To let Samuel W.F. have my Money in his hands
Various Gossipping
Bradford N.H. Oct. 15 1850

David Steele Esq. Pres^dt. N.H.C.R.R. Goffstown N.H.

Dear Sir

Yours of the 10th inst. was received this evening. I am very glad to get the money, having been obliged to borrow a week or two since.

We are getting along pretty well with the Location; have got our Line established more than a mile below Bradford Village, and shall probably reach the North end of Bradford Pond on Tuesday.

The other Party are still by the side of Bradford Pond. I have not seen Mr Frost, but have understood they expected to reach the North end of the Pond by this time.

It is likely therefore that the two Parties will meet early in the week; and I should like immediate advices as to what is to be done upon finishing the Field Work here.

Most respectfully

Bradford N.H. Oct. 12. 1850 J. S. Metcalf

David Steele Esq. Pres^dt. N.H.C.R.R. Goffstown N.H.

Dear Sir

I have intersected my Location Line with Mr Frost's at Bradford Pond, yesterday. Some of the men I have dismissed last night yesterday and today, and some of them will be at work upon the Land Bounds & finishing up for a day or two longer.

The whole Amount of our Pay Roll, reckoning the time of some of the men until Saturday will be

	$ 882.60
Incidental Expenses & various small bills	68.20
Parker's bill for horse probably	30.00
Amount	980.80
I have received from you	450.00
Balance	$ 530.80

I have request Mr Everett to remain until we receive directions whether to proceed with the Estimates of our Location.

If we should happen to want to go on with Field Work, I pen[illegible] may be troubled to get our Party together again, or any nearly as good. Perhaps I may come down to Goffstown tomorrow if I get things fixed up here

Most respectfully

J. S. Metcalf

Miss E. Anne Rich Care of — Chase No 26 Elliot St. Boston
Receipt of her letter from Westfield on arriving here at Bradford
If I had received it here in the morning, or while at Manchester I would
have gone to Boston tonight. R.R. Hearing at Concord next week
if it closes early; I may be in Boston next week.

Bradford N.H. Oct. 19 1850

Mother & Joseph Milo Maine
Rubout the "Hearing" at Concord ~~this~~ week &c. Anne
Bradford N.H. Oct. 20 1850

Mother & Joseph.

Bradford N.H. Oct 25. 1850.

Boston Evening Traveller Boston Mass.
Henry Sleeper & Co. Please change direction of my
Paper to Oil Mill Village N.H.
Bradford Oct. 25. 1850.

Holman
Recommendation of Alfred Holman as Capable ingenious,
a good worker; a valuable man in any business.
Bradford N.H. Oct. 26. 1850

Eliab W. Metcalf Bangor Maine
Various. Report of Concord R.R. Hearing.

Lucy Bangor Maine
Various. Hearing at Concord &c.
Parker's. Oct. 28. 1850. Bill not sent until.

A.
Various. How I could not get there. Manchester. Rev Mr Wallace
Rail Roads. and warp of mind thereto. Peter Anne. Joseph
Manchester N.H. Nov. 3. 1850

Joseph & Mother & Anne. Milo. Maine
Various Rail Road. Affairs. Anne & I could not
go to Boston to see her. Books &c.
Manchester. Nov. 3. 1850

P.

David Steele Esq. Goffstown N.H.

Dear Sir

Enclosed is a Bill handed me by Mr Houston, upon which my Approval is wanted, as he says. I should think Mr Chase's name would be a more appropriate Approval, as I was then under his direction, and am not now connected with that business. However by reference to my old Books I find the matter.

About the last of June 1849, when it became necessary to draw off the Pond at W. Goffstown, to prepare foundations for Abutments; I tried to get your advice but you were not at home, and after consultation with Mr Chase, and by his direction, I made a bargain with Houston & Walker for five dollars per day. This Bill says six days. It was the first week in July, and my account says five days deducting the "fourth" when neither party worked. Otherwise the Bill is according to my Memorandum

The price appears large, but it was the best terms I could make, and they said the injury was greater like to them as they were pressed with business

In haste I. T. Metcalf

Manchester, N.H. Nov. 15. 1850

Rev. Isaac Willey Goffstown N. H

Dear Sir

Last Winter, before I left Goffstown, I signed $3.00 for support of preaching the current year. I have hardly been there since, and not knowing who is the proper collector, I take the liberty to enclose the sum to you personally. If convenient, you can perhaps notify the collector that the subscription is paid.

With my best wishes for your prosperity

Sincerely

J. S. Metcalf

I am in great haste, but have at last received some money from the N.H.C.R.R. I am extremely happy to enclose to you Fifty dollars of it, and will send more when ever you need it at New Haven or Elsewhere

I hope to hear from you soon, what you learn about the New Haven Project, &c.

I go to Boston this Morning, where I have some business, probably to Bangor on Monday whither please direct

In great haste Sincerely

Manchester N.H. Nov. 16. 1850 J. S. M

A. W. Wilder Esq. Waterville Maine

Mr. Wilder Dear Sir

I understand that you will probably be doing something this winter, on the Rail Road from Bangor to Waterville. I am like to be out of business in N. Hampshire this winter and would like employment in this direction.

If you will take the trouble to let me know if I could probably obtain any situation on that Line I will be much obliged to you.

I have had some experience in Surveys & Location, and think can make myself useful

I should be glad to hear from you soon.

Respectfully J. S. Metcalf

Bangor Me. Nov. 21. 1850

Edward Everett. Windsor Vermont.

Written in N. H. Manchester.

Enclosing at Boston a Certificate of Deposit, at Market Bank Boston, in favor of Ashuelot Bank, Windsor, for $75.00

Mailed at Boston. Nov. 16. 1850

Antoinette

Enclosing $50.00 Manchester Bank Bill

Mailed at Boston. Nov. 16. 1850

Alvin C. Morton Esq. C.E. Portland Maine

H. C. Morton Esq.

Dear Sir

I am like to be out of business this winter, and should like glad of Employment, if you are making Surveys or Location and want

if you are in want of Assistants this winter, I should be glad of Employment. I have had some experience in Surveys and Location, and within a few months have located about 20 miles through a difficult country; but the Rail Road Company (the New Hampshire Central) for which I have been employed, has got into a controversy with another about the right of way, their charters conflicting, and have stopped Operations.

I am therefore out of business, and should be pleased with any opening, and thankful to hear from you at any rate. Most respectfully

[illegible]

Bangor Maine. Nov. 21. 1850

To the President and Directors of the
Bangor and Waterville Rail Road.

I understand the Company is about being organized, and that you are going on with the Rail Road from Waterville to Bangor this Winter.
I have had some experience in Surveys and Location; have just located nineteen miles of Road through a difficult country on the N. H. Central R. R. That Road, becoming involved in controversy with another, for the right of way, has now suspended further operations.
I am therefore out of business, and should like employment here. I can give good references, and, I think, satisfactory assurance of my character, education, and ability.

Most respectfully
J. S. Metcalf

Bangor, Nov. 27. 1850

A.
Letter just received. Haste. About Mr. Bacon & his school

Bangor Nov. 28. 1850

Isaac W. Case Esq. Hartford Trumbull Co. Ohio

Variety "Happening to ride through Levant the other day, I jumped from the stage and ran over to your father's door! I was there once when you were at home you know! I had only time to enquire where and how you were, and run back. By the way, I suppose it was your sister who came to the door: I am afraid she thought I stared at her: but I was quite interested in her appearance, she so much resembles a N.H. Lady of my particular acquaintance. I wished you were at home, and I could have been at leisure to stop."

Variety. Hawkins & others. Self. & experience

Bangor Dec. 14. 1850

Bangor Dec. 15 1850

A. W. Wildes Esq. C. E. Waterville Maine
Enclosing Burnham Board Bill.
Monday Morning, Bangor, Dec. 30. 1850

A. W. Wildes Esq. Bangor House
Letter this Morning. Can not be in Bangor this week
leave here tomorrow morning to go to my sick brother
Can leave my account with Mr. Thatcher Treas.
Shirt among my dirty linen, probably his or Sherwoods,
Like to hear from him. result of Director's &c.
Bangor. Mon. Eve, Dec. 30. 1850

G. W. Chamberlain Esq. Carmel Maine
Mr Chamberlain Dear Sir. I believe I told you that I should be in Bangor this week
I have this evening received word that my Brother, who has been long sick is suddenly much
worse and may live but a few days. I leave here tomorrow morning to be with him. As I shall not
probably see you or be here when the Directors meet, I take the liberty of writing to you.
If it is decided to go on with the Rail Road from Waterville to Bangor immediately, I should much
like a chance upon it, and believe that in any situation I can prove myself capable & valuable.
I may have placed myself in a false position by going to work under Mr Wildes; My object was simply to
make myself known to some of those connected with the Road. I am a young Engineer, but I
believe have proved myself capable in Education, Ability, Experience Character, and Energy if taking the
entire Charge of a Road like this. In fact the situation which I have upon the N.H.C.R.R. [illegible] that
Co could go on and build the rest of their Road, is perhaps one of just as much responsibility as this would be. The Road
is not so long, but through a much more difficult & expensive Country. Saml. H. Price Esq. of Mon. the Supt. of the
Road, in the Pres. & Directors would readily testify to my ability & the estimation in which I am held here
But I am comp. unknown here as an Eng. without good friends to exert their inf. in my behalf, and [illegible] I can make
myself known, & have op. to gain friends & rep. I am out of bus. for the pres. at least. I do not want to go out of N.E. and
am Espe anx. to get some sit. here where I can be near my friends.

Geo. W. Pickering Esq. Pres^dt P. & K. R. R. Bangor Me

Dear Sir

I applied to the Directors some four weeks since for a situation as an Engineer upon the Road from Bangor to Waterville. Since then I have been at work on the Location under the direction of Mr Wildes I may have placed myself in a false position by going to work under Mr W my object was simply to make myself known to those connected with the Road. I am rather a young Engineer, but I believe am capable by Education, Ability, Experience, Character and Energy, of taking the entire charge of a Road like this. In fact the situation which I hold on the N. H. Central R. R. or should hold if that Co. could go on and complete their Road; is one of perhaps as much responsibility as this would be. The Road there is not so long as this but through a much more difficult country. For my Character and ability as an Engineer, as esteemed there, I can refer to Saml H. Price Esq. of Manchester, the Sup. of that Road or to the President & Directors.

But I am out of business for the present at least, I do not want to go out of New England, I am anxious to get into this State in order to be near my friends; I am unknown here as an Engineer, and without powerful friends to exert an influence in my behalf and I must be content with a subordinate position, where I can have an opportunity to make my self known and to gain friends and reputation Yours respectfully

J. S. M

Bangor. Jan. 6. 1851

Joseph A. Stevens Esq. Grants Corner Mass.
Joseph's Death. Happy End &c.
Milo. Jan. 6. 1851 Mailed Bangor

Do
Parents Joseph's Death. Happy End &c.
Milo. Jan 6. 1851 Mailed Bangor.

Jacob Metcalf Esq. Royalston Mass.

E. W. Metcalf Bangor Maine

Account of Journey &c. Milliken & Money

Bangor

Elizabeth

[illegible]

I should like an Appointment as [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] suppose you have [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

S. L. Spofford [illegible] E. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

April [illegible]

Rev. Mr. Rogers Jonesboro Union Co. Ill.

Dear Sir

My Contributions for the support of the Gospel have here to fore usually been confined to my own Denomination. In Jonesboro, I am happy to enjoy the privilege of sitting under your preaching, and prefer to offer my mite to yourself personally rather than to any public fund.

With highest respect.

Jonesboro, Feb. 1852 Enclosing 3.00 $.

Messrs Harper & Hill Am. Railway Times Boston,

About the last of May 1851 I paid for the Am. Railway Times $3.00 in advance, the paper to be sent to me wherever I forwarded my address, as I was just coming West. Sometime in the Summer I sent to have it directed to Mt. Hawking the numbers for June, July & perhaps August came.

At that time I was obliged by sickness to leave there, but agreed to leave the Paper with another Engineer there.

On returning there last Month, I find that the paper has not come since about the time I left.

At any rate, I must have the Paper. I cannot do without it as long again, if I have to pay for it twice a Year. Please send to my Address enclosing Bill whenever due, in advance or otherwise and oblige

J. S. Metcalf

March 18 1852 Jonesboro

Union Co. Ill.

Messrs Livingston, Fargo & Co. Third St. between Sycamore & American Express Co. Main St. Cincinnati Ohio
About that Mipin Map.
Jonesboro. About Oct. 1st. 1852.

Mr Edward Everett, West Avon N.Y.
Excuses for not stopping there,
About his brother Seward &c.
Jonesboro, About Oct. 1st 1852

Messrs G. P. Putnam & Co. No. 10 Park Place N.Y. City
About Eng. & Arch. Journal for Mr. Ashley &c.
Mention of Map not received.
Jonesboro. About Oct. 25. 1852.

Messrs Livingston Fargo & Co. Third St. Cincinnati Ohio
about the Mining Map &c.
Onesboro. Nov. 8. 1852

American Express Co. New York City
about the Mining Map.
Onesboro, Nov. 8. 1852

[illegible] Rich [illegible] Maine
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
Du Luvin Nov. 10. 1852

[illegible] Nov. 24 [illegible] I. G.
Change direction of Advocate & Guardian
Enclosing the Dollar.
Du Luvin Nov. 10. 1852.

[illegible] I. G.
Change direction of Independent.
Du Luvin Nov. 10. 1852.

[illegible] Boston
Change [illegible]
Du Luvin, Perry Co. Nov. 10 1852
[illegible]
[illegible]

Charles B. Norton
Enclosing 25 for Norton's Literary Register
Richmond, Dec 30 1852

J. Marsh Sec. Am Tem. Union { 149 Nassau St.
Enclosing $ 1.00 { New York City
For Package Temperance Tracts
Du Quoin. Jan 9. 1853

S. Benedict Office N. Y. Independent { 24 Beekman
Enclosing $ 1.00 { New York C. 5
For Copies of Proceedings of Albany Convention
Du Quoin Dec. 1852

Charles B. Norton
Enclosing 25 for Norton's Literary Register
Richmond, Dec 30 1852

J. Marsh &c. Am. Tem. Union { 149 Nassau St. New York City
Enclosing $1.00
For Package Temperance Tracts
Du Quoin. Jan 9. 1853

W. Benedict Office N.Y. Independent { 24 Beekman New York City
Enclosing $1.00
For Copies of Proceedings of Albany Convention
Du Quoin Dec. 1852

TROTTER'S ASIATIC TOOTH POWDER
extraordinary virtue of this Powder, in quickly
ing and beautifying the teeth, and the safety of i

In Wiscasset, Me. 20th inst. by Rt Rev Bishop Burgess, Mr CHARLES H. WHEELER, Principal of the Saltonstall High School, of Salem, to Miss MARY C. daughter of John Brooks, Esq. of W.

and if he goes so far that his friends cannot put any confidence in him, there is little hope — no hope, except in an immediate reform. And yet that reform is easy if it is only attempted. Do you remember the story I told you of young Clark of Foxcroft, who fell into bad company when he came to College, went on from bad to worse, until he got so far disgraced as to be sent away from College. Yet he has had force of Character, although under many discouraging circumstances, to see the consequences of his conduct, and to reform; to determine to do better and to carry out his determination. He is now doing well, gaining Character and reputation. You may think that the peculiar circumstances of your situation prevent you from doing as well as you otherwise would. To be sure every one has his peculiar trials and temptations. You doubtless have. But then think of your advantages, your means of success, which others, so many others are destitute of. You may have been unfortunate in some of your training and Education, but think how much better off you have been than most others. You are surrounded by kind friends who most desire your best interest. You may think your father is unpleasant fretful and unwilling to give you the advantages you desire, but still you would say yourself that he really loves you and wishes to act for your best interest. Your mother is one who if any could well supplies that first & dearest of places. Your sister is I think one in whom you can well put confidence. A sister is indeed a young man's best confidant and purest friend, and happy is the young man who has such an one as yours. She should be your confidant and friend and adviser. No one will feel a kindlier interest or better advise. Do now Charles determine to do well and always persevere in a good resolution. I wish your father would think best to send you off to school somewhere, but he think it would not do to be at you away from home. You know it is not a wrong he should not put confidence in you. So you can only to determine to merit his confidence. Show him that you can do well, and be worthy of his trust &c.

Broad Coll. July 4 1846

Charles Harlow, Bangor

My Dear Friend Charles

You know when I was at Bangor about four weeks since I promised to write to you after I got back to College. I then intended to do it long before this time but I did not get here as soon as I expected, and since then I have been very much engaged. I have been obliged to study more than usual, to make up for being absent, and then it has been just the time of the Annual Society Elections which excite a great deal of interest, and in which we are all so engaged that we have hardly time even to think of any thing else. But yet Charles, much as I have been engaged, both personally and publicly, I have thought often and much of you, of the conversations I had both with you and with your father and Mother while I was at B. How could I help it, even if I could not find time to write, much as I felt interested as a friend in you; and fearing, as I could not with what I knew avoid fearing for you.

And now I have begun to write to you Charles, I really hardly know what to say. You know just about how I feel, and remember doubtless what I said when we were together at Bangor about the terrible danger of your situation, course of conduct.

I do beseech you Charles, if you have any regard for me, or for any of your friends, if you have any regard for your own Character, for your prospects in this world, or in another, to think of this thing, to consider, to realize whither your present course of conduct, and state of mind must inevitably lead you.

There is nothing Earthly of half so much importance, especially to a young man, as a high and unblemished Character. Wealth, all Wealth cannot compare with it. Even learning and Talent, compared with Character, lose their importance. And it is much easier to lose a Character than to gain one again. Still it can be done. You may think that I am needlessly alarmed, that you are not in so much danger as your friends may think: but when a young man breaks away from restraints, and the control of his parents, he cannot tell himself where he will come to.

Miss Adeline M. Dutton, Northfield Mass.

I am a little sorry you thought it necessary to decline my offer of correspon[illegible]. I do not know but my [illegible] manner disgusted you. [illegible] nature never intended me to talk. Certainly she never endowed me with the faculty of properly expressing my thoughts in conversation. I am a little sorry for I thought such a correspondence might be pleasant & profitable to us both. A free interchange of thought when that thought is pure and good is always valuable. It is the only means of really valuable acquaintance. And scarcely any thing, in this state of existence is worth more to our mental life than the acquaintance of true mind. Hardly any influence tends so much to refine and exalt the character of a young man as the acquaintance & friendship of right ladies. And on the other hand, perhaps nothing has a more elevating & ennobling effect upon female character, than an intimate acquaintance with really valuable minds of the other sex. Both, as in life we discover to our sorrow, are but rarely found, and can hardly be too highly prized, when, if ever, they are thrown in our way. Some of my dearest friends are those with whom [illegible] solely through the medium of letter writing. There are one or two such acquaintances the best influence of which upon my character I [illegible] not resign [illegible].

Some peculiar style of intellectuality in your mind seemed to please me, and I did not know but a continued acquaintance might be interesting and beneficial, perhaps to both. At any rate I shall remember you with interest, as a mind in my opinion capable of excellence, of both mental and moral beauty. I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken, accept this as an apology, and permit me to remain, Your sincere friend

[illegible]

Northfield March, 1849

[illegible] Jan. 1. 1847

With [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] which the [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] token
of the [illegible] and moral character [illegible] brief acquain-
tance — [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Hadwick [illegible] West [illegible]
[illegible] has had
some sunny spots, some glimpses of fairer lands and softer skies, some
[illegible] to remember some
[illegible] "[illegible] Corner." I wished and intended
to see the [illegible] before leaving, but find I cannot.
[illegible] make a Farewell Call. Ladies, will you permit
me to send this little book. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] in common" [illegible] Sincerely
With [illegible] March 1849. [illegible]

Miss Sarah Whitman, Turner, Now Mrs Merrill of Brownfield Me.

I was happy to see your P.S. in Maria's letter, though I cannot help regretting that you did not take another sheet, and make it at least as long as you intended! I think you and I may fairly feel as old acquaintances and friends, even though our personal intercourse has been limited to an hour or two. I am sure I feel as if [illegible] acquainted for three or four years ever since I spent two of the happiest months of my migratory life, where I heard of, if I did not see you. I am far too much a lover of happiness to permit such "pleasant memories" as attach themselves in my mind to the Autumn of 1845, ever to fade. I regret extremely the loss of that letter, the one that was never heard [illegible] It made a sad break in my Turner Correspondence. I could never forget those scenes and the friendships there formed; the cottage on the Hill Side, and the long quiet happy evenings: I am afraid it would not do very well to have so pleasant a place within ½ dos Mls of Vt. & Mrs R.R. Office

Maria writes that she is afraid of losing you this winter. Why, I am rather late about this correspondence! Besides my letter has been so long delayed it may never really reach its exact direction! The Royal Family, as we used to call it, certainly seem to be in demand. I only wish the Rev Mr. Merrill of Brownfield was the Rev Mr. Merrill of Montague whose Church I attend.

{ Politics subject of former Conversation, Foreign. Astonishing Revolution of Mind in Central Europe Rome itself. Pres.ts of American & French Republics }

Maria is afraid of losing you. I tell her it is a gain rather than a loss. How does it seem to you? [illegible] Fancy & my [illegible] Lucy felt [illegible] of ties. It seems to me that the forming new ties and associations to new places and companions need not really destroy or even weaken the old. The human soul as well as mind is designed not to suffer loss but to expand & widen & strengthen its sphere & [illegible] with every change and new experience.

give Miss Rich some position where the usefulness of which she is capable will not be ~~unnecessarily~~ impaired, or her feelings and those of her friends needlessly sacrificed.

The Field of Effort of your Society is one in which I have felt much interest, but my present circumstances, being not yet free from the debts contracted for my own Education have not permitted me the pleasure of assisting in it, except by my prayers.

With the highest respect and sincerest wishes for your success permit me to subscribe myself your brother in Christ.

J. T. [illegible]

Northfield Oct. 2. 1848 Asst. Cir. Eng. Vt. & Mass. R.R.

Northfield Mass.

Mr O. J. Y. Ingersoll Greenfield Mass

I have received via Northfield, the first Number of the "American Republic." and am happy to become a Subscriber. The Free Soil Cause is one in which I am much interested, and for which I should have been glad to use my pen or voice, if my time and attention had not been all employed in other duties.

As it is quite uncertain whether I remain long in this vicinity, I will send you only $1.00 At present please direct to my address at Grouts, either by Mail or Express.

My best wishes for your success and prosperity

J. T. [illegible]

Miss Catherine E Beecher

To the Directors of the Ladies Society for the Promotion of Education at the West.

I hear that a near relative of mine, Miss C. H. Rich, of Bangor, Maine, is about going out West under the patronage of your Society. I think no private or merely selfish feelings ought to be suffered to interfere when fields of usefulness though they may be at the same time of sacrifice, are opening before our friends. Yet it seems a pity that any efforts or any powers of usefulness should be wasted or not employed to the best advantage.

Miss Rich is one fitted by Abilities, Education, Experience, refinement and high toned moral & religious character for higher and more extended spheres of ~~usefulness~~ action, than are usually found in teaching common country schools among an ignorant and degraded population. When such sacrifices are necessary for usefulness they should be fairly met. They are not with her. There are enough fitted with far less sacrifice of feeling, for perhaps equal usefulness in such situations, whose degree of Education and refinement renders them incapable of some higher spheres of action.

I confess myself, partly from my present situation, press of business and entire lack of leisure, too little acquainted with the mode of operations of your Society. Neither do I know what knowledge you may have of Miss Rich's capacity or of the position which she has occupied as a Teacher for many years.

I must also beg you to excuse me for taxing your time and patience with this hasty letter. But though I can not expect much influence to attach to my request, yet my feelings impelled me at least to ask, that, assigning fields of labor to the teachers who go out this Fall, you will, of course

Jos. McKeen Esq.

Sir,

Your letter of the 4th, has been received. Inclosed you will find Forty Dollars which please credit to the balance of my account with Bowdoin College, and send a receipt.

I find among my papers my Term Bill for the Spring Term of 1847. As I cannot obtain the Rest, I may as well enclose this one to you

In it please notice the Charge for "Repairs" mentioned in your letter.

With Consideration

S. S. M

P. S. If you find any balance in my favor in the final settlement of this account, you may, if disposed credit it on the first or last Term Bill of some Indigent Student of Bowdoin College. S. S. M.

[illegible]

Dear Sir I find that my account with Bowd. Coll. is not fully settled yet. You may perhaps remember that I petitioned for abatement of certain charges for Advance Standing &c. $26.25 on my first Term Bill of Dec. 1844

This abatement was I believe regarded on all hands as no more than just; but it seems from Mr McKeen's Statement of Account that nothing was ever done about it.

I also mentioned to Mr McKeen, a charge, for a term when I was not in College of several dollars for "Repairs" Also a Store with which I had furnished my room, which was taken out with the others in the spring of '47, and for which Mr McK. assured me I should be paid.

I have regretted extremely that the unfortunate circumstances in which I was placed should have so long delayed the final settlement of my College Account

It was however impossible for me to pay up fully before leaving Brunswick, without causing to others trouble which I thought should rest only on myself. I am very sorry to encroach upon your time or patience, but if convenient I should like to learn whether any thing has been or will be done in regard to any such abatement of my account. With highest respect.

Joseph McKean. Treas. Bowd Coll. Aug. 9. 48

Your letter and statement of my account is duly received. I notice that the extra charge on my first Term Bill 1845, for the abatement of which I petitioned is continued. This charge, acknowledged an unreasonable one, I have not expected to pay, and Prof. Woods gave me encouragement that it would be remitted. There are also some other things in the account which I do not understand; e.g. the balance of $8.81 at the close of the year 1845. But though differing from my memoranda, I presume your books are correct. In the bill for the spring term of 1847, there is charged $3.18 for Repairs. I was in College I think not about one week that term. It seems hardly fair when one is absent, in addition to all the other charges as usual, to be taxed for repairs because the door of the room one has occupied was broken in and his own books & valuable property removed or stolen.

Another thing I mentioned to you last year. I had furnished my room with an Air Tight Stove at expense of $4.00. During my absence in spring of 1847. My stove was removed with the others. When I inquired for it you told me it should be returned or I should be paid for it. The Term Bill of Dec. 18. 1846. and of Dec. 19. 1845, as also the last one of Sept 1847 I have never seen. If you have them by you, and it is convenient, I will be much obliged if you will forward them to me by Mail, as I should like to see them when I pay the last.

As for the Degree or Diploma I do not know as I am like to have any use for it

Extract from Another

Where no offence was taken at the tone or contents of my letter of Aug. 9 I hope & expect that all honest claims against me will be honorably discharged, and without involving others in mere troubles; but demands so plainly unreasonable and which I supposed withdrawn, are certainly vexatious to a young man in my situation, and I felt that a remonstrance ought to be heard and answered

Charles Henry Wheeler

Dear Charles, The past year we have been together, not only in College life, but also in the delightful Society of your village of Topsham, which, insensible as I usually am to those charms which, if we may trust the poets, rule the world, I shall yet undoubtedly remember with much interest. I do not expect however to remember it so fondly by those bright eyed denizens, so much admired by some of my College friends. Whether I long remember that "rising generation", those "jewels of its hopes", is also extremely problematical, (that I became so much acquainted with last Fall.) Yet, I shall never forget Topsham, at least while it continued the residence of "Little Wheeler" than whom no one has perhaps obtained a stronger hold upon my heart, and that too in spite of the natural disparity between his manly character, and my extremely boyishness!

Well, Charles, we are probably soon to separate, and perhaps may but rarely meet, as the vessels of time bear us hither and thither over the troubled ocean of life. May the voyage be happy & prosperous, and may we with our mutual friends meet at last in that glorious haven, where there shall be only fulness of joy & peace forever more.

I presume you will never need these pages to the recollection of I— S— M— Bowd. Coll. Allen.

William C. Pond

I have been somewhat acquainted with your reputation in four different places; at your home, where one is usually most correctly estimated; at Foxcroft, where I have heard a fond Sister's praises; At College, a difficult trial for a Young Man's Virtuous Character; and at Bowdoin; and I have concluded that you will never lack for friends. That he who pens these lines may always have the honor of a place among the number is the sincere wish of J. — S. — M. — —

Bowd. Coll. Aug. 1847. In Album.

To

I am not much given to Album Writing, especially to that unmeaning and fulsome flattery with which these "College Albums" are usually stuffed. In fact I had almost decided to have nothing to do with them this year.

Still when I take up the book of a friend with whom I have been pleasantly connected during these fleeting years of College life, and think that we are soon to part, probably to be borne away in different directions among life's chequered scenes, perhaps rarely, possibly never, to meet again, till we meet in another world; I cannot but wish to leave some memorial, something that in after years, will call up at least the name of J. S. M. —

Bowd. Coll. Album.

George S. Peters

Peters, What is the matter? you seem to have something unpleasant upon your mind. I call upon you as a Classmate, as, what I have always regarded you, a gentleman and a man of honor, to come to an explanation of some sort. We have been Classmates, I have certainly esteemed you as a friend, and now, at the very end of our mutual course, as we are about to separate, it is certainly unnecessary for us to part as enemies. A thoughtless word or action, or any slight provocation should not be permitted and mar the pleasant relations which have subsisted between us.

If I have offended you in any way, it is your part to make it known candidly, and give us a chance to set it in some way. At least let us understand each other. If we cannot agree, let us know it, and the reason of it. For my part, if I find I have done or said any thing out of the way, I shall be ready to acknowledge it. If I have ever injured your feelings I am sorry for it; and I can but consider it the part of true honor to be willing to examine into such a misunderstanding, and to make up a disagreement rather than remember it. I may be thoughtless, and perhaps often troublesome to my acquaintances, but I believe I bear no malice, and certainly prefer to return the ill will of no one. Hoping therefore that your outburst of this evening was only a freak to be forgotten, I remain your Classmate

J. S. M—

Brunswick. Aug. 1847.

Henry D. Wildcomb

Friend W. Old Bowdoin's "Class of '47" have got about through their course. Soon we are to leave our Alma Mater, and scatter in various directions, "some to the farms and some to their merchandise"; to fill various places in the different professions, in L. M. & D.; to be perhaps, many of us separated for the rest of our lives. You and I, I believe, are both among the number who do not now expect to devote ourselves to either of the "three great professions." Not that we could not do well in either of them, of course; but I suppose that our minds are a little too capacious to be pinned down to any particular field! Though "fifty 'ls 'tis true" you & I lack one thing to make us great men. If we only had a few millions of $ to start upon, how our first "Reports" upon Mineralogy & Conchology, or Geology & Natural History would astonish the Savans of the world. But it is, I suppose we have got to toil along rather laboriously through life.

With our tastes for Nature, though, I think we can hardly fail of enjoying life, wherever or however situated. And let us not forget constantly to look through Nature up to Nature's God.

Your eminence in some department I shall expect to hear of: yourself I hope frequently to hear from.

May the blessing of God attend you, and the love of all good men and good women, as do the best wishes of

J. S. M.

Bowd. Coll. Aug. 1847 In Album

Manchester, Nov. 11. 1850

Mr Francis Chase Esq.

Dear Sir

I received a letter from you last night, wishing me to attend to a little peice of work at Goffstown today.
I should be very happy to oblige you but circumstances render this rather inconvenient.
Mr Everett starts for home this morning.
I have been requested by the Directors to prepare an Estimate, as full as possible, of my Location, before the meeting of the Railroad Commissioners, this week; and am much hurried.
Moreover I am anxious to get through, wishing to go to Bangor as soon as possible.
Hoping that my declining this business will not put you to inconvenience, I remain.

Yours respectfully

J. S. McCalf

OUR CHILDREN.

BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

"The beautiful vanish and return not."

They are stricken, darkly stricken;
  Faint and fainter grows each breath,
And the shadows round them thicken,
  Of the darkness that is Death.
We are with them bending o'er them,
  And the Soul in sorrow saith,
"Would that I had passed before them,
  To the darkness that is Death!"

They are sleeping, coldly sleeping,
  In the grave yard, still and lone,
Where the winds, above them sweeping,
  Make a melancholy moan.
Thickly round us, darkly o'er us,
  Is the pall of sorrow thrown;
And our heart-beats make the chorus
  Of that melancholy moan.

They are waking, brightly waking,
  From the slumbers of the tomb,
And, enrobed in Light, forsaking
  Its impenetrable gloom.
They are rising, they have risen,
  And their spirit-forms illume,
In the darkness of Death's prison,
  The impenetrable gloom.

They are passing, upward passing,
  Dearest beings of our love,
And their spirit forms are glassing
  In the beautiful Above;
There we see them—there we hear them
  Through our dreams they ever move;
And we long to be anear them,
  In the beautiful above.

They are going gently going,
  In their angel-robes to stand,
Where the river of Life is flowing
  In the far off Silent Land.
We shall mourn them—we shall miss the
  From our broken little band;
But our souls shall still caress them,
  In the far-off Silent Land.

They are singing, sweetly singing,
  Far beyond the vale of Night,
Where the angel harps are ringing,
  And the Day is ever bright,
We can love them—we can greet them
  From this land of dimmer light,
Till God takes us hence to meet them
  Where the Day is ever bright.

—*National Era.*

Mere...

ing to Boston for supplies, are respectfully invited to give their attention to, and preserve a copy of the following list of BUSINESS CARDS.

WHITING & KEHOE,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Granite Building, 40 and 42 Ann Street, Boston.

JOS. J. WHITING, M. KEHOE, JR., C. W. GALLOUPE.

S. G. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

No. 17 Long Wharf, Boston,—Dealers in

FLOUR, MEAL, BUCKWHEAT,

Rye Flour, Oat Meal, Wheat Groats, Corn Flour, Hommany and Samp, &c.,

In bbls. and half bbls. and bags of various sizes.

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Manufacturers of the

Boudoir Piccoli Piano Forte,

419 Washington Street, Boston.

J. HALL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW-GLASS, HARDWARE, &c.

No. 15 Blackstone Street (near Hay Market Square)

BOSTON.

Cash Boot and Shoe Store.

T. C. WALES & CO.,

At Nos. 19 & 21 Broad, & 46 and 48 Central Sts.,

BOSTON,

are now receiving their Spring Stock of Boots, SHOES, LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS, Which have have been manufactured expressly for them, and will sell them at their *usual low prices for cash.*

PAPER WARE HOUSE.

paid for Rags, Waste, Ropes, Bags, Canvas, Sizing and other Paper Stock, by

GRANT, DANIELL & CO.,

No. 10 Union Street, Boston.

Paper of all kinds for sale at Lowest Rates.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

Patent improved LEAD PIPE and SHEET LEAD, manufactured and for sale at the lowest Cash Prices, by

STEARNS & COLLINS, (late Geo. L. Stearns,)

Corner of Congress and Water Streets, Boston.

Lillie. 1896.

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Letters 1891

March.

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23	[illegible]		[illegible]
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24	Henry E. Howe	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	26	[illegible]	($15.40 [illegible])	[illegible]
"	27	H. [illegible]	([illegible])	[illegible]
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"	"	[illegible] H. [illegible]	708 [illegible]	[illegible]
"	"	[illegible] P. H. [illegible]	727 [illegible] St.	[illegible]
"	31	[illegible] H. [illegible]	196 Main St.	Norfolk, Virginia
[illegible]	2	[illegible]		[illegible]
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"	"	Wilder S. [illegible]		Lawrence, Ka.
"	"	[illegible]	150 North [illegible]	[illegible]
"	"	Paul Harlan [illegible]	727 [illegible] St.	[illegible]
"	"	[illegible] Farm Hall	708 [illegible] St. [illegible]	[illegible]
"	7	Wilder S. [illegible]		[illegible]
"	9	Martin [illegible] Esq	(Farrar Letter)	[illegible]
	"	Charles R. [illegible]		[illegible]
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1896 Letters

May	1	Rev. [illegible] Metcalf, [illegible]	Clark Ave.	Cleveland.
"	4	[illegible]		
"		John N. P. Metcalf	Freidenau	
"		Paul Harlan Metcalf	Des Moines	
"		Mrs. Anna M. Root	Oberlin	
"		Harold Farmer Hall	708 Winona St.	
"	5	Rev. Edwin Leonard	Dorset,	Mass.

1896 Letters

[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible]	[illegible]
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"		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	[illegible] Company	Lawrence
		[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible]	[illegible]
"	4	Chas. R.	[illegible]
"	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible]	Oberlin
"		Wilder	Lawrence
"		Paul H.	Des Moines
"		Harold	Chicago
"		Rev M. S. Freeman	[illegible] Illinois
"		Dr Millin[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible] " 2738	[illegible]
"	11	Chas. R. Metcalf	Lawrence [illegible]
"	12	Miss A. Hudson, Care of Miss Clarice Gustavus, [illegible] with address of Mrs J. Leadingham Honolulu	
"	15	Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence
"		John M. P. Metcalf	Berlin
"		Anna M. Root	Oberlin
"		Hon W. H. Leragood Mayor for the Council	Elyria
"	17	A. H. Shurrk { Care Prof. Orphan Asylum 1460 St Clair St. Cleveland; Mrs Elnora Smith, for Orphan	
"	18	Chas R. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas
"	21	Wilder	"
"		John M. P.	Berlin
"		Anna,	Oberlin
"		Almeda Ryder	Bronx
"	22	Geo. W. Rich Corner Com.	Elyria
"	24	H. W. Hubbard [illegible]	Bible House [illegible] City
"		Dr. Henry A. Hazen (1.00) Cong. Library [illegible]	

1.91 Letters

June 25 Charles R. Metcalf — Lawrence, Kansas.
" Mrs Sarah H. Root — [illegible] Lake Shore
" 29 Wilder S. Metcalf — Lawrence Kansas
" John M. P. Metcalf — Kiewman, [illegible] Germany
" [illegible]
" 30 Mrs. H. R. Ry[illegible]

July 2 Charles R. Metcalf — Lawrence, Kansas
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1893 Letters

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"	P. H. [illegible]		[illegible]
"	[illegible]		Lawrence
"	Harold [illegible]	2 Observatory Gardens Kensington	London [illegible]
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"	Hunn's [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 20	[illegible] S. [illegible]	Hunting[illegible]	Lawrence
" 21	[illegible]	([illegible])	[illegible]
" 24	[illegible]		
"	[illegible]		[illegible]
" 27	John Lewis Childs	(Mayflower)	Floral Park N.Y.
"	[illegible]		Oberlin
" 31	Wilder S.		
"	Rev P. H. [illegible]		
"	" " "	Ch. Reports	
"	S. B. [illegible]	" "	
"	[illegible] R. Ryder	" "	
"	" " " "	[illegible]	
"	Harold [illegible]	[illegible]	London [illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	H. D. Whitcomb	2 Photos	Richmond Virginia
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lawrence

Letters

1896

Sept.	1	John Huntington Byrd (Gen)	Lawrence, Kansas
	"	Martin Metcalf	[illegible]
"	2	Mrs Edwin Hall D.D.	Elyria Ohio
	"	Mrs E. De Witt Will	" "
"	3	Russell & Metcalf {Henderson Bryson}	Lawrence Kansas
	"	Wilder S. Metcalf	" "
	"	Arthur T. Metcalf 157 [illegible]	Chicago Ill
"	4	150 A. Prepaid St. [illegible]	[illegible] Ohio
	"	" " " "	"
	"	2d Letter } with John [illegible]	" " "
"	5	John Huntington Byrd	Lawrence Kansas
	"	Dr G. C. Jameson Wittie 6½ E. [illegible]	[illegible] Ohio
"	7	Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf	[illegible]
	"	Mrs A. S. [illegible]	[illegible]
	"	H. D. Whitcomb C.E.	Richmond Virginia
	"	Rev Edwin [illegible]	[illegible]
"	7	John M. P. Metcalf 171 Broadway	[illegible] York City
	"	" " " Letter from Chilicothe	
"	10	" " " " " " Hotel [illegible]	
"	13	Wilder S. Metcalf	
	"	Mrs A. S. Root	
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf	
"	15	Harold Farmer Hall	
	"	John Huntington Byrd	
	"	Martin Metcalf Esq	
"	16	Maria [illegible]	[illegible]
	19	Martin Metcalf Esq (U.S.M.)	
"	21	Wilder S. Metcalf	
	"	Mrs A. S. Root	
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf	
		[illegible] Holt Esq	[illegible]

1896 Letters

Sept	22. John H. Byrd		Lawrence, Kansas
"	Henry S. Metcalf		Mt Carroll, Ill.
"	23 Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence
"	Charles R. Metcalf		"
"	25 Rev M. S. Freeman		Dundee Illinois
"	The Advance	$3.00 215 Madison St.	Chicago
"	Florence Putnam		Oberlin
"	27 Chas. R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
"	S. H. Metcalf		[illegible] Iowa
"	Mrs. A. S. [illegible]		" Ohio
"	29 H. D. Whitcomb C.E.		Richmond Virginia
1896			
Oct.	1 Chas R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
	Arthur T. Metcalf	151 Wabash Ave	Chicago Illinois
	6 [illegible]		
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	" " }		
"	15 C. R. Metcalf		Lawrence
"	Marguerite [illegible] (Ottie)		Oberlin
"	17. Miss Rose Harris		Wallace Iowa

1896

Oct.	19	[illegible]		Lawrence [illegible]
		Rev. P. H. [illegible]		[illegible]
	"	Mrs Anna [illegible]		[illegible]
	"	" [illegible]	Family	"
		[illegible]		[illegible]
"	22	Rev Stanley B. Beard	Pastor Cong.	Berea, [illegible]
	"	Chas. [illegible]		Lawrence [illegible]
"	25	Wilder S. [illegible]		" "
	"	P. Harlan [illegible]	[illegible]	Des Moines [illegible]
	"	[illegible]		[illegible]
	"	" [illegible]		"
"	26	F. [illegible] (Jean, [illegible], Cupid [illegible])		[illegible]
"	27	Mrs [illegible]		[illegible]
	"	Rev [illegible] Leonard		[illegible]
"	28	Dr C. S. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	29	Chas. R. Metcalf		Lawrence
	"	[illegible]		Des Moines
	"	Donald [illegible]		"
	"	Rev P. H. [illegible]		"
Nov	1	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence [illegible]
	"	Paul H. Metcalf		Des Moines [illegible]
	"	Root	150 N. [illegible]	[illegible]
"	2	Lester [illegible] Lean	Equitable Building	Denver, Colorado
	"	Rev William [illegible]	2729 [illegible] St.	St Louis, [illegible]
	"	Prof E. H. [illegible] (John)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible] (Henry)		[illegible] D. C.
	"	[illegible]		[illegible]
"	3	Russell & Metcalf	Shaw Coupon for Dr Mott	Lawrence Kas
	"	Mrs Alex [illegible]	Mt Hope	Grant Co. [illegible]
"	5	Rev William [illegible]	(15 [illegible])	St Louis [illegible]
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf	(5 [illegible])	Des Moines [illegible]
	"	Chas. R. Metcalf		Lawrence [illegible]
"	6	Mrs Anna [illegible]		[illegible]

Letters

1896

Nov	7	Mr H. F. Hall	North Chicago College Academy of Music N. W. Corner of Chicago Ave. & Clark St Chicago Illinois.
"	9	Family Anna & F. Harlan Wilder & the Lawrence all	Via Oberlin, Ohio
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf (Apples) (Minnie Hyland for Nelson)	Des Moines, Iowa
"	"	H. F. Hall	S. W. 2d Marion Chicago
"		[illegible] (John)	Oberlin
"	13	Chas. R. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas
		Rev Wm Johnson	2729 Chestnut St St Louis Missouri
"	16	Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence
"		P. Harlan Metcalf	Des Moines
"		Anna N. Root	Oberlin
"		Rev [illegible] Leonard	Hilton? Cadmus? Dover Mass.
"		H. F. Hall	Chicago Ave & Clark St. Chicago Ill.
"		Russell & Metcalf (Emmons Papers) in the above.	
"	18	Charles R. Metcalf	Lawrence
"		Russell & Metcalf	Mary Fluder Compton "
"	19	Mrs A. R. Ryder	Bronnville Maine
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf (Pt above)	Des Moines Iowa

Sellers

Dec.	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible]	[illegible]
"	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible]	[illegible]
"	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible]	[illegible]
"	30	Family [illegible]	[illegible]
"		Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas
Dec.	2	Orvin V. Gaylord	Columbus Ohio
"	3	Charles R. Metcalf	Lawrence [illegible]
"	5	Mrs J. [illegible] P. Metcalf [illegible]	
"		John A. P. Metcalf [illegible]	Talladega, Alabama
"		Russell & Metcalf (Coupons)	Lawrence, Kansas,
"		H. F. Hall, Esq. [illegible]	Chicago, Illinois
"	7	Mrs A. R. Ryder	Brownsville Maine
"		Root } Marion [illegible] Henry N.	Oberlin
"		Ker P. H. { Father [illegible] Marion [illegible] Chas. m. Fort Ball [illegible]	Des Moines [illegible]
"		John H. Thursdon	Boston Mass
"		6 Elyria Boys [illegible] 6 letters	Elyria
"		John A. P. Metcalf	Talladega Alabama
"	8	S. D. Rub. Co. (234 S. 8th St.	Philadelphia Penn.
"		Marguerite [illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible]
	9	L. V. Flint Esq } Henry N.	Lawrence Kansas
"		Walter Richardson	Cambridge Mass.
"		Wilson Holt	[illegible]
"	11	Charles R. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas
"	12	Root [illegible] John	Oberlin Ohio
"		[illegible]	Talladega Alabama

1896 Letters

Dec 12	Mrs Sarah P. Brown	(Mann)	Oberlin	Ohio
"	Ohio Ag. Experiment Station		Wooster	Ohio
" 13	Rev P. H. Metcalf	720 Mulberry	Des Moines	Iowa
"	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence	Kansas
"	Harold Farmer Hall	(Marion)	Chicago	Illinois
" 15	Rev Edwin Leonard		Dover	Mass.
"	Russell G. Metcalf	(Thos O. Emerson)	Lawrence	Kansas
"	German Kali Works	93 Nassau St	New York	City
" 16	Mrs Baird	(Henry M.)	City	
" 17	Columbian	236 Otis St. (locks)	Boston	Mass
"	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence	Kansas.
"	Rev Grant Putnam		Milbury	Mass.
"	World's Dispensary	Medical Assn	Buffalo	N.Y.
" 18	Louis Metcalf	(Rev. J.G.)	Mt Hope	Grand Co. Ills
" 19	A. Blanck & Co.	314 F. 11th	Phila	Penn
"	German Kali Works	93 Nassau St	N.Y.	N.Y.
" 21	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence	Kansas
"	John M. P. Metcalf		Talladega	Alabama
"	P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines	Iowa
	Root		Oberlin	Ohio
"	Estelle Braman Beach		Pawtucket	R. I.
"	Prof J. M. P. Metcalf	Office	Talladega	Ala
" 24	German Kali Works	93 Nassau St	New York	City
"	Bowker Fertilizer Co.		Akron	
"	Jaeckel Chem Co.		Lancaster	
"	Overland Dryer Co.		Cleveland	
"	Chas. R. Metcalf		[illegible]	
" 25	American Nation Co.	212 Main St	Waterville	Maine
"	Maria M. Stevens	Box 157	Arlington	Mass
" 26	Scott & Bowne	Chemists	New York	City
"	Reversible Collar Co.	63 Mich St.	Boston	Mass.
"	Prof J. M. P. Metcalf		Talladega	Alabama
"	Mrs A. L. Root		Oberlin	Ohio
"	H. W. Inwood	(Marion)	[illegible]	

Letters

1896			
Dec.	27	Mrs Mary Crowhill Atkins	Seattle, Washington
"		Rev W. C. Cadman	Hingham, Mass.
"		Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf	Des Moines, Iowa
"		Rev Geo. H. Putnam	Quincy, Mass.
"		Franklin Pot Metcalf	Talladega, Alabama
"	30	Cleveland Dryer Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
"		Mary Moore } H. M.	Mansfield, Ohio
"		2 Others }	City
"	31	Wilder S. Metcalf }	Lawrence, Kansas
"		Russell & Metcalf } Infantry Company	" "
"		Mrs Frances S. Nelson (A.M.A.)	City
"		John M. P. Metcalf	Talladega, Alabama
"		Charles E. Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf (John's enclosed)	Des Moines, Iowa
1897			
Jan.	2	Rev P. H. Metcalf Return	Des Moines, Iowa.
"		Edward Bushnell ΔΚΕ.	Blackstone Bldg, Cleveland
"		Mrs A. E. DeWitt	City
"	3	Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas.
"		John M. P. Metcalf	Talladega, Alabama
"	4	Mormankind	Springfield, Ohio
"		The Republican	Elyria "
"		Cleveland Dryer Works	Cleveland "
"		Jarecki Chemical Works	Sandusky "
"	5	Russell & Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas
"	6	E. W. Metcalf	Clifton Springs, N.Y.
"		Chas. R. Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas.
"		Rev J. M. P. Metcalf	Talladega, Alabama.
"		Mrs Anna M. Root	Oberlin, Ohio
"	7	Mrs Alexander Quinn (Post)	Mt. Hope, Lawrence
"		Mormankind	Springfield, Ohio.
"		Miss Sarah T. Brown Lord & Edge	Oberlin, Ohio.
"		Mrs Granville & Miss Baker	" "

1897 Letters

Jan 8	Modes Fashions Magazine	Dept 263. 130 White St.	New York City
"	Rev M. L. Freeman		Dundee Illinois
"	Father Shaffield	(Bible)	Elyria,
" 9	J. H. Plummer (Endeavors)	225-7 Tem. Ct Bld. Dept M.C.	New York City
"	John M. P. Metcalf,	Remailed from Dr Dillmann, Berlin, Charlottenberg, P. 2	Talladega Alabama
"	Hon A. E. Merrill	810 Montgomery	Sandusky, Ohio
"	Patrick Cullen	Calif	Elyria
" 11	Mrs Fanny Bratton		Lorain Ohio
"	Harold Farmer Hall	1014 Argyle Pk	Chicago, Ill.
"	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
"	Rev P. H. Metcalf	720 Mulberry St.	Des Moines Iowa
" 12	Rev Father Shaffield		Elyria
" 13	Hosterman Pub. Co.		Springfield.
"	[illegible] Metcalf		Lawrence
"	Root		Oberlin
"	John M. P. Metcalf		Talladega.
" 15	J. H. Plummer	225-7 Tem. Ct. Bld.	New York City
"	Dr M. L. Holbrook	46 E. 21st St.	" " "
" 16	Merry Maker	20th	New York City
"	Farm News		Springfield
"	Review of Reviews		New York City
"	Minnie Allen		Oberlin
"	Charles Smith		Elyria
"	Thede Taylor		"
"	Ed Parsons		"
"	Lawrence Lusk		"
"	Florence E. Bullock	(Letter) 6 Beech St.	Pawtucket R.I.
" 21	E. W. Metcalf		Clifton Springs
"	Chas. R. Metcalf		Lawrence
"	John M. P. Metcalf		Talladega
"	Root		Oberlin
"	Charles Horrick	Dan	Ridgeville
"	S. B. Horrick		Sylvan, Pierce Co. Wash.

1897 Letters.

Jan.	22	Hon. Mayor & Council		Elgin
"	23	Am. Nation. Co.	291 Main St. 10	Waterville Maine
"	24	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines
	"	Prof J. M. P. Metcalf		Talladega
	"	Mrs [illegible]		Berlin
	"	Mrs A. R. Ryder		Brownville
	"	Wm C. Dewitt	Wash Boulevard	Chicago Ill.
	"	Frank L. Dewitt		La Grange "
	"	John C. Dewitt	9 Canal St.	Brattleboro Vermont
	"	Dewitt Gaylord	Lester St	Cleveland
	"	A. C. Caskey	Jennings Ave	Cleveland
"	25	Vaughan's Seed Store	84 Randolph St. 25	Chicago
"	27	Wilmer Atkinson Co.	1024 Race St 30	Philadelphia
	"	Miss Grace Gaylord	85 Claasen St	Cleveland
"	28	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
"	29	Home Treasury Co.	Literature 233 Water St. 25	Augusta, Maine
	"	Mrs Orvin N. Gaylord		Columbus, Ohio
"	27	Wilmer Atkinson & Co. 2 copies	30 cts	
	"	Farm Journal for Sept	2 cts	
	29	Rev. W. S. Freeman		Dundee
	"	Rev Edwin Leonard		Dover
	"	Rev G. A. Pulman		Milbury
	"	G. S. Smith & Co		Dublin
	"	Lester McLean Esq	Bickster & McLe	Denver
	"	Henry S. Metcalf		McCarroll
	"	Mrs Mary A. Cary		Santa Monica
	"	Prof. J. M. P. Metcalf		Talladega
"	31	Prof J. M. P. Metcalf		"
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf		"
	"	Mrs Anna M. Root		"

Telegrams

1897 Merz

Feb	Duncan & Keller (Servant)	156 Fifth Ave. Publishers (Fashions & Fixins (50 cts)	New York City
" 5	Charles W. Metcalf		
"	Prof J. M. P. Metcalf		
"	Mrs Anna M. Root		
"	Jos. M. Metcalf		
"	Am. Nations 25 cts Rent mobile		
"	Wilder S. Metcalf		
" 6	Rev William C. DeMitt	790 Washington Blvd	Chicago Ill.
"	Rev Edwin Leonard		Dover Mass.
" 8	Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines
"	Harold Farmer Hall	North Chicago College of Music (N.W. Corner Chicago Ave & Clark St)	Chicago
" 9	James R. Searles		
"	Almeda R. S. Ryder		Bronnville Me
"	Rev Lewis Goodrich		Manchester N.H.
"	G. S. Smith & Co	$13.06 N.Y. (Taxes	DuQuoin Ill.
"	Miss Jennie E. Clark		Hornellsville N.Y.
" 11	Wilder S. Metcalf		
"	Charles W. Metcalf		Lawrence
"	John M. P. Metcalf		Talladega.
"	Woman's World & Jennie Miller, Monthly	225-7 Temple Court Building	New York City
" 12	Education & 80 cts		
"	John A. Salzer Seed Co.	14 cts	La Crosse Wisconsin
"	Miss Ella V. Baines	25 cts	Springfield, Ohio
"	Mrs T. L. Nelson		Elyria
"	A. H. Smith	(Republican Office)	"
" 13	Peter Henderson Co.	35-7 Cortlandt St. 10 cts	New York City
"	Mrs Prof John Leadingham		Honolulu Sandwich
" 14	Rev P. H. Metcalf	720 Mulberry	Des Moines Iowa
"	J. M. P. Metcalf		Talladega Alabama
"	Jos. Mayo Metcalf		Oberlin, Ohio.
" 16	O. N. Gaylord	39-40 Baker Building	Columbus Ohio

Letters

1896.

Feb	17	C. M. Rich 1235, 5th Ave	Grand Rapids, Michigan	
"		Gladwin & Morse, Bankers, 7 Asylum St.	Hartford, Conn.	
"		Charles R. Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas	
"	18	Anna M. Root } 19th	Oberlin	
"		Jos. Mayo Metcalf } 19th		
"		Prof. J. M. P. Metcalf 19th	Talladega, Alabama	
"		Miss Amy Saye	Henry M. Sec.	N. Ridgeville
"		Hon. M. H. Levagood	DeWitt Homestead	Elyria
"		Benj Brace } Marion	(Hawley House Cleveland	
"		H. D. Turner }		
"	21	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence
"		P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines
"		Chas. R. Metcalf		Lawrence
"		Jos. M. Metcalf		Oberlin
"	23	John Louis Childs	.60	Floral Park, New York.
"		A. T. Cook	30	Hyde Park " "
"		H. W. Buckbee	.47	Rockford, Illinois.
"		Henry D. Whitcomb C.E.		Richmond, Virginia
"		Harold Farmer Hall } (marion)		Chicago
"		Charles Pomroy }		Elyria
"	24	Hartz & Gray .27	P.O. Box 497	New York City
"	25	Miss Emily Wheeler		Auburndall, Mass
"		Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence, Kansas
"		Prof J. M. P. Metcalf		Talladega Alabama
"		Miss Josephine Walker (Marion)		Oberlin
"		Mrs A. S. Root		"
"		Joseph Mayo Metcalf		"
"	27/8	Prof John M. P. Metcalf		Talladega
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines
"		Chas. R. Metcalf		Lawrence
"		Mrs Root		Oberlin
"		Frank Root		"

Letters

Oct 1	Joseph T. Rich ... Board of Trade	Duluth, Minnesota
	Mode (Fashion Mag. 25 (Patterns))	1302 Wide St. New York
	Miss Lizzie Larkin 25 [illegible] wood	Home [illegible] N. Y.
	American Nature, Oct. (magazine)	Waterville Maine
"	3 Charles R. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas.
"	" Russell & Metcalf	
"	Duncan & Keller 156 Fifth Ave	New York City.
"	5 Social Visitor (American) 25 Box 3139	Boston Mass
"	" Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord 10 Ed Tonaw	Columbus, Ohio
"	" Prof J. M. P. Metcalf College	Talladega, Alabama
"	6 Mrs Root 150 Main Prizes	Oberlin O.
"	7 W. S. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas
"	" Rev P. H. Metcalf	Des Moines Iowa
"	" Mrs W. S. Metcalf (Vision)	Virginia O.
"	" Grace Duncan "	Syracuse N. Y.
"	9 William R. Head, Hist & Compiler 7 pages	Chicago
	Room 1100, Central Office, Ill. Central R. R.	Illinois
	" Abram Mitchell, Cary	" " " "
"	10 Anti Saloon League (Henry M.)	Columbus Ohio
"	" William H. Burns Co. Manufrs	Worcester, Mass
"	" Mode Fashion Magazine Mfrs. 25	130 Wide St. New York City
"	11 Charles R. Metcalf	Lawrence, Kansas,
"	" William H. Burns Co. 501	Worcester Mass.
"	" Mrs. Hugo Reisner 150 N.P.H.	Oberlin Ohio
"	" Wm Johnson, Supt Ins. Henry M.	Elyria
"	15 Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence
"	" John M. P. Metcalf	Talladega
"	" Paul H. Metcalf	Des Moines
"	" Anna M. Root	Oberlin
"	" Jos. M. Metcalf	
"	" Rev Edwin Leonard	Dover Mass
"	17 Household Pub. Co. beautiful 25	458 Bleecker St. New York City
"	" Social Visitor American Box 3139	Boston Mass
"	" Jewler (Vision)	[illegible]

1897 Letters

Feb.	17	Gladwin & Morse	Tuscan St.	Hartford Conn.
"	"	Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord		Columbus Ohio
"	19	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence
"	"	Mrs Anna M. Root		Oberlin
"	"	Jos. Mayo Metcalf		
"	"	John M. P. Metcalf		Talladega
"	22	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence
"	"	~~John M. P. Metcalf~~		
"	"	Paul Harlan Metcalf		Des Moines
"	"	Jos. Mayo Metcalf		Oberlin
"	"	Mrs Anna Leadingham		Honolulu
"	24	Miss E. Jennie Clark		Homellsville N.Y.
"			H. M.	
"	"	Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
"	"	Rev J. W. Metcalf	3.25	636 Clark Ave Cleveland
"	25	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence
"	"	John M. P. Metcalf		Talladega
"	"	Anna M. Root		Oberlin
"	"	Jos. M. Metcalf		
"	"	W. S. Metcalf		Lawrence Kas
"	"	J. M. P. Metcalf		Talladega Ala
"	"	P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines Io
"	"	J. W. Metcalf		Cleveland O.
"	"	H. E. Brooks		Cleveland O.
"	"	A. R. Ryder		Brownville Me
"	"	Rev Wm Johnson		St Louis Mo
"	"	Rev Edwin Leonard		Dover Mass
"	"	A. S. Root		Oberlin O
"	"	Golden Rule Co	11 [illegible] 646 Washington	Boston
"	27	Union Gospel News Co	14 Seneca	[illegible]
"	"	Martin Metcalf Esq		Battle Creek Mich
"	"	W. S. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
"	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines [illegible]
"	"	Prof J. M. P. Metcalf		Talladega Alabama

1897 Letters.

March	27	Rev Calvin Leonard } 8	Dover Mass
	"	Mrs A. R. Ryder } 8	Brownville Me.
"	29	Rev T. H. Metcalf 720 Mulberry St	Des Moines, Iowa
	"	Rev Geo. U. Putnam	Millbury, Mass.
	"	" " " " (Ch. Reports)	" "
	"	Mrs A. R. Ryder	Brownville Maine
	"	Anti Saloon League (Henry M.)	Columbus Ohio
"	31	A. S. Root " "	Oberlin
	"	" " "	Oberlin
April	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	"
"	5	[illegible]	"
	"	[illegible]	"
	"	[illegible]	Des Moines [illegible]
	"	" [illegible]	"
	"	" [illegible]	"
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	" " [illegible]	"
"	"	Rev G. A. Putnam	Millbury Mass.
	"	S. B. Norrick Ch. Reports	Sylvan, Washington
	"	S. B. Norrick Pierce Co.	" "
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	9	Mrs A. S. Root [illegible]	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]	
	"	[illegible]	

1897 Letters

April	9	[illegible]		[illegible]
"	12	Wilder [illegible]		Laurence Kansas
	"	Rev P. H. McCaleb	720 [illegible]	Des Moines Iowa
	"	Mrs Anna R. Root	150 [illegible]	Oberlin, Ohio
	"	Charles [illegible]	12[illegible] 7th [illegible]	Grand Rapids, Michigan
	"	Paul Harlan	Marion	
	"	Anna [illegible]		
	"	Henry [illegible] Hall		[illegible]
	"	Joseph B. [illegible] Hon	Henry Mo	Washington D.C. [illegible]
	"	M. A. Hanna	"	" " "
"	15	Charles R. McCaleb		[illegible]
		" " "	[illegible]	
		John [illegible] McCaleb		Talladega Alabama
		" " "	(Marion)	
		[illegible]		Oberlin Ohio
		[illegible]		
		[illegible]		
	"	[illegible]		[illegible]
		Charles M. Rich	1238 5th Ave	Grand Rapids Mich
"	16	Rev Edwin Leonard		[illegible]
	17	Wilder [illegible]		Laurence Kansas
	18	Rev P. H. McCaleb	723 [illegible]	Des Moines, Iowa
	"	Mrs Almeda R. [illegible]		[illegible]
	"	Paul Harlan	Marion	Des Moines [illegible]
	"	James R. Searles		[illegible]
	"	Ann Norman	25 [illegible] 9 Nassau St	[illegible]
	"	Harry Brannan	Harry	City
	"	[illegible]		
	"	A. P. McCaleb		[illegible]
"	19	Rev P. H. McCaleb		Des Moines Iowa
"	21	Charles R. McCaleb		
	"	John M. P. McCaleb		
	"	Anna		
	"	Joseph M		

1897 Letters

Apr.	23	Russell & Metcalf	12 Mortgages N.Y. Ex $6.00	Lawrence Kansas
"	24	Russell & Metcalf	explanation	
"	25	Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines
"	"	" " " "	Marion	
"		Harold Farmer Hall	"	N.Y. City
"		150 N. Professor St	"	
"		" " " "		Oberlin
"	27	Abram Mitchell	5340 Cornell Ave.	Chicago
"		Martin Metcalf	Room 10 Annex	Battle Creek
"		Joseph M. Metcalf		
"		Antoinette P. Metcalf		
"	28	" " "	Marion	
"		Harold Farmer Hall	"	49 Ulster St Chicago
"		Mrs Fred Shultz	"	N. Amherst
"		Mrs O. N. Gaylord Lizzie	918 Lakewood Ave	Columbus
"		Anna Bateman		Elyria
"		Effie Smith		"
"		Will Norton		"
"		Chris Nisser		
"		Our Union	213 Main St	Toledo
"	29	Russell & Metcalf		Lawrence
"		Charles R. Metcalf		"
"		Prof John M. P. Metcalf		[illegible]
"		Mrs Anna [illegible]		
"		" " " "	Marion	Oberlin
May	3	John M. P. Metcalf		[illegible]
"		" " " "	Marion	Alabama
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf	"	Des Moines Iowa
"		" " " "		
"		Mrs Julia Ames Metcalf	15[illegible]	Battle Creek Mich
"		Rev Edwin Leonard		Dover Mass
"		Judge A. E. Merrill	[illegible]	[illegible]

Henry M. Pratt

Letters

1897

May	5	Russell & Metcalf (Stratton & Show Coupons)		Lawrence, Kansas
	"	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence, Kansas
	"	John N. P. Metcalf		Talladega, Alabama
	"	150 N. Professor St.		Oberlin, Ohio.
	"	Hon A. E. Merrill	212 Columbus Ave	Sandusky, Ohio.
"	9	Jos. N. Metcalf		Oberlin
	"	Antoinette P. Metcalf		
	"	" " " Marion		
	"	Anna M. S. M. Root		
	"	Paul Harlan Metcalf	720 Mulberry	Des Moines Iowa
"	10	Wilder S. Metcalf	long.	Lawrence Kansas
	"	Russell & Metcalf		
	"	Dr Henry S. Metcalf		McCarroll, Illinois
	"	A. L. Gaylord	Automatic	Elyria O.
"	11	Harold F. Hall	Marion	Chicago Ill.
	"	Antoinette P. Metcalf	"	Oberlin O.
"	12	Harriet D. Gaylord	918 Oakland Ave	Columbus O.
"	13	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
"	14	Joseph N. [illegible]		[illegible] O.
"	17	Francis Root	T. L.	
	"	Anna M.	Marion	
	"	" "	Id.	
	"	John N. P. M.	"	Talladega Alabama
	"	" " " "	Marion	
	"	Paul Harlan M.	"	Des Moines, Iowa,
	"	" " "	Id.	
	"	Mrs Anna Leadington		Honolulu Hawaii
	"	Mrs A. R. Ryder		Brownville Maine
"	18	Russell & Metcalf	M. S. Sluder	Lawrence Kansas
	20	[illegible]		
	"	[illegible]		[illegible]
	23	[illegible]		[illegible]
	"	[illegible]		

[illegible]

[illegible] Lawrence Kansas

[illegible] W. B. [illegible] Vol.

[illegible] Lawrence Kansas.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

June 2 Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord 918 Oakland ave Columbus O.

" 3 Charles R. Metcalf Lawrence Kansas

" Herbert E. Brooks Cleveland Ohio

5 Geo. T. Little Voted for Cutler Board Brunswick Maine

" Harold F. Hall Marion Chicago, Ill.

" Russell & Metcalf Lawrence Kansas

" 7 [illegible]

" [illegible] Talladega Alabama

" Prof. A. S. Root Oberlin Ohio

Ellen

" [illegible] Elgin "

W. S. Metcalf Mitt R. & H. Lawrence Kansas.

5 letters of P.H.

" 9 [illegible]

" [illegible] [illegible]

" 10 [illegible] Lawrence Kansas

" Wilder [illegible]

" " " " P.H. [illegible] Lawrence Kansas

" 11 Mrs [illegible] 39 [illegible] St. Detroit, Michigan

" 12 Russell & Metcalf ([illegible]) Lawrence Kansas

1897 Letters

June	13	Mrs Anna Mayo, Root,		
	"	Joseph Mayo, Metcalf	15 [illegible]	Fortin Ohio
"	14	Vet. Ch. Citizenship League	153 [illegible]	[illegible] cago Ill[illegible]
"	15	A. W. Edward Gaylord	192 [illegible] St	Cleveland Ohio
"	17	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
	"	Rev D. L. Leonard (1.00) for Ch History		Oberlin Ohio
	"	10 or 12 letters for P. H. [illegible]		Des Moines, Iowa.
"	19	Mrs A. L. Ryder		Brownville Maine
	"	H. F. Hall	(Mercer)	Chicago Illinois
"	21	Mrs A. S. Root		} Oberlin, Ohio
	"	Joseph M. Metcalf		
	"	Box 902	ΔKE.	Brunswick, Maine
	"	Prof Geo. T. Little	Coll Library	Brunswick Maine
"	23			
	"	[illegible]		[illegible]
"	25	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence, Kansas
	"	Several for John		
	"	The Health Food Co.		Battle Creek, Mich
"	27	Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines, Iowa
	"	Mr A. S. Root		
	"	Anna M.		Oberlin Ohio
	"	Joseph M.		
July	1	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence, Kansas.
	"	Russell & Metcalf	July coupons	Lawrence, Kansas.
	5			
"	5	Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines [illegible]
	"	Home Treasury Co. (126)	[illegible]	Augusta Maine
	"	How to Grow Honors		Springfield Ohio
	"	Joseph S. Rich		Duluth Minnesota
	"	Charles M. Rich		Battle Creek Michigan
	"	Anna Rich Leadingham		Honolulu Hawaii

1897 Mers

July	6	Miss Grace Gaylord	1294 Madison Ave	[illegible]
"		Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord		
"		Gladys Gaylord		Columbus
"		Mary D. [illegible]		Lafrange Illinois
"		[illegible]	713 Washington Boulevard	Chicago
"		[illegible] Society	420 Elm St (1.00)	Cincinnati Ohio
"		Rev Edwin Leonard		Dover, Mass.
"		Prof. [illegible]	Coll Library	Brunswick, Maine
"	"	Mrs A. S. Root		Oberlin Ohio
"	8	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kas
"		Cleveland Leader		Cleveland Ohio
"	11	Rev Paul H. } Self John Marion Eliab		Des Moines Iowa
"	12	Miss Grace Gaylord	1294 E. Madison Ave	Cleveland O.
"	14	Home Visitor Pub. Co.	1813 N. 18th St.	Philadelphia Penn
"		Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord	918 Oak Wood Ave	Columbus Ohio
"	15	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas
"				
"	16	James H. Stevens Esq	200 Main St	Howellsville N.Y.
"		Wilder S. Metcalf		Wellington Ohio
"		Church Kidney Cure	418 Fourth Avenue	New York City
"	19	Rev P. H. Metcalf	720 Mulberry	Des Moines Iowa
"		Mrs Lizzie S. Stickney		Bronxville, Maine
"	20	W. H. Loragood	enclosing	Elyria, Ohio.
		W. H. Perry's Letter to E. H. [illegible]		
"	21	Mrs A. S. Root	S. F. Root	East Douglas, Mass.
"		Wilder S. Metcalf and Six Letters forwarded to him from Lawrence, including one from Geo Putnam		Lawrence Kansas
"	22	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence Kansas.
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines Iowa
		Miss [illegible] H. [illegible], 207 Ridgewood Ave		Minneapolis, Minn.

1897 Letters

July	25	Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas
"	26	Frank H. Johnson, Hague,	Warren Co. N. Y.
	"	Charles [illegible] (Henry M.)	Elyria Ohio
"	27	Rev P. H. Metcalf	720 Mulberry St Des Moines Iowa
	"	Mrs A. C. Ryder	Brownville, Maine
"	28	Gladwin & Morse	Hartford Conn.
"	29	Musa or Myrta Howes	Wallace, Idaho
"	"	Charles R. Metcalf	
	"	" " " John	Lawrence Kansas
	"	Prof Silsby "	Talladega Alabama
	"	Mrs A. S. Root	East Douglas Mass
	31	Mrs C. C. Jackson ($4.60 inc)	Elyria, Ohio
Aug.	1-2	Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence
	"	Mrs A. S. Root	East Douglas
	"	Rev Edwin Leonard	Dover
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf	Des Moines
	"	Hon. W. W. Boynton	Cleveland
"	3	Mrs Lucy Williams	Elyria
	"	Wilder S. Metcalf	Lawrence Kansas
"	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
	"	Frank L. [illegible]	[illegible]
"	7-9	Woman's World Pub. Co. 22-4 N. W. St.	New York City
	"	Rev P. H. Metcalf	
	"	" " " Marion	Des Moines Iowa
	"	Wilder S. Metcalf	
	"	" " " Marion	Lawrence Kas
	"	Harold [illegible]	Chicago Ill
"	9	Rev Edwin Leonard	Dover Mass
	"	Frank H. Johnson	Hague N. Y.
"	12	[illegible]	Lawrence
	"	Mrs [illegible]	
	"	[illegible]	Overton

1897

Aug	14	Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord	157.50	Columbus Ohio
"	"	" " "	100.00	" "
"		[illegible]	417.36	[illegible]
"		Frank L. DeWitt	417.36	Lafayette "
"		John C. DeWitt Self	208.68	Brattleboro Vt.
"		" R.B.	208.68	
"		" Frank A.	208.68	
"		" Paul D.	208.68	
"	16	Edward Gaylord	100.00	Cleveland 192 Madison
"		Dewitt Gaylord, Care Ed	100.00	"
"		Ray Gaylord " " "	100.00	"
"				
"		[illegible]		Lawrence, Kas
"		Mr P. H. Metcalf		Des Moines Iowa
"		S. H. Curtis Secy W. A. McSeer Co. or Fairfield Road		Hartford Conn
"		Gladwin & Morse		Hartford Conn.
"	17	Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord	918 Oakwood Ave	Columbus Ohio
"		Edward Gaylord	192 Perry St.	Cleveland "
		Geo. Ruggles		Ruggles Fore "
"	16	Anna N. Root } Marion		[illegible] "
		Tyler & Henry M.		Cleveland "
"	18	" "		"
"	19	Charles R. Metcalf	1 ct	Lawrence Kansas
"		Tel to Gladwin & Morse		Hartford Conn
"		S. H. Curtis Secy		" "
"	21	Mrs Harriet D. Gaylord	918 Oakwood	Columbus Ohio
		[illegible]		
		[illegible]		
		[illegible]		
		[illegible]		

5-6	Wilder S. Metcalf	[illegible]	Lawrence Kas.
"	[illegible] Metcalf	} [illegible]	Lewis.
"	" "		" "
"	" "	Remained [illegible]	"
"	John [illegible] Metcalf	} [illegible]	[illegible]
"	" " " "		" "
"	" " " "	2 or 3 remained	" "
"	Rev T. H. Metcalf	} [illegible]	[illegible] Iowa
"	" " "		"
"	Wilder S. Metcalf		[illegible]

1897 Letters

			$200.00 enclosed	
Sept	8	Mrs C. M. Rich	1238 Fifth Ave	Grand Rapids Mich
"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		[illegible]		La Grange Illinois
"		[illegible] T. Metcalf	151 [illegible] Ave.	Chicago, Illinois
"	9	Marion Metcalf	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		J. H. Metcalf	[illegible]	[illegible]
"		Mrs C. M. Rich $5.00	1238 Fifth Ave	Grand Rapids Mich
"	13	Wilder S. Metcalf		
"		Rev J. M. P. Metcalf		
"		" " "	Marion	
"		Anna } J.S.		
"		" } Marion		
"		" } Anna		
"		Jos. Mayo } J.S. Nettie		
"		Harold Farmer Hall (Marion)		
"		Rev P. H. Metcalf		
"		[illegible]		
"		[illegible]		
"	17	Jos. Mayo Metcalf		
"		G. T. [illegible]		
"		H. E. Day		
"		J. L. [illegible]		
"		[illegible]		
"		[illegible]		
"		[illegible]		
"	18			
		[illegible]		Elyria
"	20	Grace Gaylord	918 Oakwood Ave	Columbus
"		Wilder S. Metcalf		Lawrence
"		John M. P. Metcalf		Columbus
"		P. H. Metcalf		[illegible]
"		Rev Geo A Putnam		[illegible]
"	23	Mrs Eleanor M. Smith or Miss Mary Frances Smith	435 S. Main St.	Woonsocket R. Pr
"		Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence Ill

1897 Letters

Sept. 23 Prof J. M. P. Metcalf 155 Jefferson Ave Columbus, Iowa.
" Mrs Alex Cairns, Mt Hope, Grant Co. Wisconsin,
" Albina
" Mrs Jessie M. Jarvis Box 420 Hudson Mass
" J. M. P. Mr. Metcalf formerly Box 405 Ed. N.G. Columbus.
" 25-7 Wilder S. Metcalf Lawrence, Kansas
" Jos. S. Rice Bd of Trade Duluth, Minnesota
7 Jos M. Metcalf } 150 N. Prospect St Oberlin Ohio
" Anna M. Root } Marion
" P. H. Metcalf Pierce 720 Mulberry St Des Moines Iowa
" 28 Miss Rena Goldsbury, 205 Ridgewood Ave Minneapolis Minn
" John M. P. Metcalf Talladego Alabama
" " " " 1/2 do Papers & Mag. " "
" 29 Elyria Gas & Water Co. $2.50 Mk Elyria.

Oct. 1 The Independent, Box 2787 .25 New York City.
" Woman's World Pub. Co. 22 W. William St. .25 " " "
" 3 for Nettie
" 3,4 Miss Mary F. Smith 435 S. Main St. Woonsocket R. I.
" Wilder S. Metcalf Lawrence, Kansas.
" John M. P. Metcalf Talladego, Alabama.
" P. H. Metcalf Des Moines, Iowa.
" Anna M. Root } Oberlin Ohio
" Jos. Metcalf
" 4,5 Home Treasury Co 233 S Water St .25 Augusta Maine
" J. M. P. Metcalf Talladega, Alabama
— 5 The Advance Pub Co. 2.00 Chicago, 215 Madison St.
" The Church's Economists Order of Mrs Ship 111 5th Ave New York
" 3 for H. M. one N.L. Made 6.00
" 7 2 for Nettie one Sects
" Russell & Metcalf Shawlan Lawrence Kas
" Rev Geo. A. Putnam Millbury Mass.

Letters

1897

Oct 7	Prof J. M. P. Metcalf	College	Talladega Alabama
"	" Marion	} Included	
"	" Jos Mayo's		
"	Charles R. Metcalf		Lawrence, Kansas
" 9	Mrs Alex Cairns		Wt Hope Grant Co. Wis
"	Wilder S. Metcalf (ack 25.)	Shawmont	Lawrence Kas
" 11	Anna M. [illegible]	} Marion	Oberlin
	" " "		
	Mr. P. H. Metcalf	"	
	" " "		Des Moines Iowa
	" " " E. H.		
" 13	A. C. M. Home Treas. Co	233 Water St	Augusta, Maine,
"	Charles R. Metcalf		
	" " " H. M.		Lawrence Kansas
	150 N. Professor St.		
"	" Marion		[illegible]
	John's Letter & P. H.		
	J. M. P. Metcalf		
	Marion		
"	Letter from P. H.		Talladega
	" " Anna		
" 15			
" 18	Rev P. H. M.	Marion	
	Joseph M.	"	
	Russell & Metcalf	Goodell Company	

Letters

Oct 21 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Dec 3 Mrs Harriet D. [illegible] 918 Oakwood Ave. Columbus, O.
(Enclosing $12.00 unit)

[illegible]

[illegible] Freeman, Hampton, Virginia Normal School.

[illegible]

[illegible] H. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs Lyman H. [illegible] - 97 E. Ave. - Rochester, N.Y.

[illegible]

733

[illegible]

Address

[illegible]

[illegible]

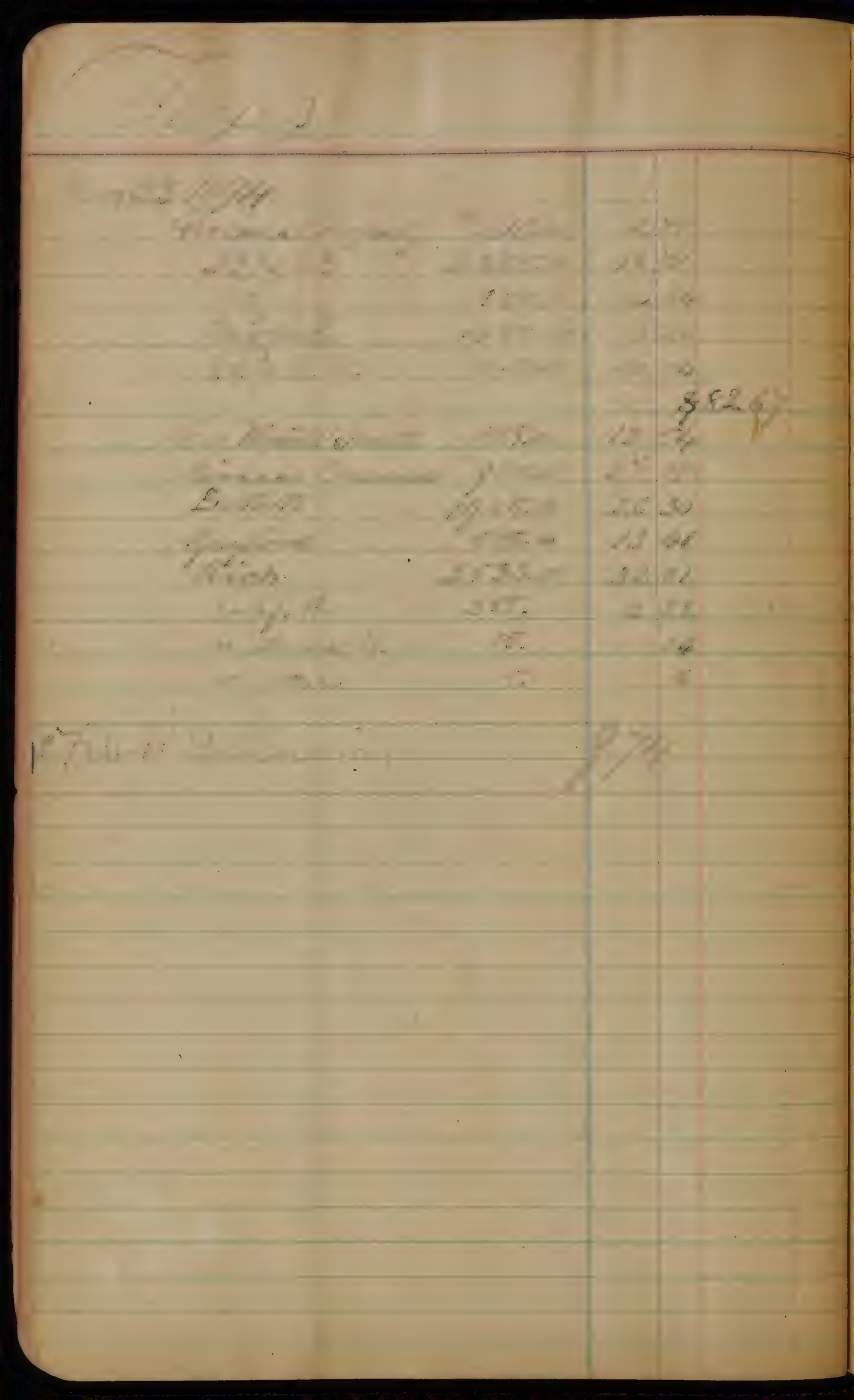
[illegible]

[illegible]

Sermons

Nelson Holt
Sarah Clark
Emily Wheeler
Florence Bullock
J. B. Herrick
Mrs Alex Cairns
J. B. Ramsey
Mrs Orville Root
A. L. Root. 2
Mary Churchill Atkins.
Henry E. Howes.
P. H. Metcalf - 4
Rev. Wm J. [illegible]
Frank T. Vincent
Rev. Edwin [illegible]
W. L. Metcalf 2
Herbert E. [illegible]
Rev. Geo A Putnam
J. M. P. Metcalf - 2

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			$82 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

J. S. RICH,

Brokerage and Commission.

BOARD OF TRADE.

MASCOT FLOUR,
BRAN, SHORTS,
OATS, HAY, ETC.

Memoir

Walter A. Chase was born about the year 1795, in a small village near the northern boundary of Massachusetts. His father, who was a tanner in moderate circumstances, died suddenly of a malignant fever, in August 1[illegible], leaving a widow, then only twenty two years old, and three small children. Of these Walter was the oldest, and just entering his fifth year; while his twin sisters had hardly seen their third summer. Walter's childhood was passed, as might be expected in a little country village, attending the public schools some, but playing far more; indeed he was never very fond of his book, in his earlier years. This, I think, will not be wondered at, when we consider the mistaken methods, which were taken in those days to instill into the youthful mind, what was called knowledge. Young Chase, however, was afterwards sensible of the advantages of a well cultivated mind, and exerted himself to remedy the defects of his early education. When he was about twelve years old, his mother, who was [illegible] at least under thirty, was married a second time, and moved into an adjoining town. Walter [illegible] resided, for some years, in the family of his stepfather, who was a poor and rather ignorant, although esteemed as a respectable farmer. Here he enjoyed no advantages, for learning, or any kind of improvement, but was always employed, summer and winter, year after year, in the labors of the farm, and in short, appeared destined to pass his [illegible], [illegible], in the condition of a mere [illegible] to drudge. But, at length, disliking his situation, and being, as he thought, harshly treated by his stepfather, he determined to leave, peacably if he could, forcibly if he must, and accordingly applied to his mother and family for their advice and permission. This was the best and right way to do, not meanly sneak off, without letting any one know of it, and I have known some boys to, even from kind and affectionate parents. After much solicitation, [illegible] at last obtained the consent of his friends,

not however, without a good deal of opposition, from his old stepfather; to whom his labor, for four or five years longer, would have been very acceptable. Young, with much difficulty, surmounted all opposition, and taken through all the discouragements, which were thrown in his way, he started off, afoot and alone, determined to take care of himself, and work out his own good fortunes, in order thereto. He soon engaged to work, for moderate wages, on one of the large dairy farms, near Boston. Here he had to rise early, and work hard and late; but, as he was strong and healthy, and above all, having a definite object in view, and being satisfied with himself, he did not care much for any physical exertion or fatigue. Moreover, by being always faithful and industrious, he soon gained the confidence, and even esteem of his employers, and by avoiding all unnecessary expenses, began to lay by a considerable portion of his earnings. After remaining in this situation, about fifteen months, however, he was somehow seized with an uncongenial desire of obtaining an education, and although he had nothing but his own exertions to depend upon, determined, yankee like, to have one, by some means or other. He accordingly, turned the money, which he had already saved, into books, clothing &c., and entered Philips Academy, at Andover, in the autumn of 1812. Chase was naturally possessed of a powerful mind, and during his connection with the Seminary at Andover, is believed to have distinguished himself, not only by his assiduity in study, but also by his attainments in every branch of knowledge to which he ~~applied himself~~ directed his attention. He left Andover, in June, 1815, and in pursuance of his previous determination, commenced studying Law, under the instruction of a respectable legal gentleman of Boston. But, in the following August, he became unwell, and for the benefit of his health, went into the country, to his step-mother, for a few weeks. His disease was a slow fever, brought on by excessive application to study, and delayed him much longer than he had expected. Meanwhile, Lawyer with whom he was connected, being impatient at his long absence,

supplied his place with another, and Chase, upon his convalescence, found himself thus suddenly thrown out of employment, when he least expected it. At this juncture, as he had already, in some way, contracted a sort of dislike to the dry study of the law, he was easily persuaded to join a party of young men, who were about emigrating, from his native village, to Western New York, the then land of promise. Nineteen of them, and Our here among the number, started from Mass., on foot, about the middle of Oct., and arrived at their destined home, in Livingston Co. N.Y., in little more than a month; bearing the rest, with their families and effects, to follow in the ensuing spring, after the necessary preparations should be made, by building houses. Chase selected for himself, a piece of land, on the Genesee river, about 15 miles above what is now the city of Rochester. Here he busied himself, for some years, in the usual occupations of a Pioneer, or early settler; clearing up his land, erecting houses and barns, laying out and and buildings roads &c. &c. He soon became, partly on account of his general information, which he possed the faculty of exhibiting to advantage, among the ignorant backwoodsmen; partly by means of his eloquence, in their country town meetings and caucuses; and partly, perhaps from the force of native talent; one of the most popular and influential men, in the new settlement. At the age of 22, his name received a handle, {quite a handy thing, by the way}; and he became "Squire Chase" of Jefferson. The next year, he was married to a young lady of Rochester, with three thousand dollars, which fairly set him up in the world.

In 1826, Walter A. Chase was returned as member elect, from Livingston County, to the upper branch in the General Assembly of New York; where, I think, we had better leave him, at least for the present.

J. S. Metcalf

Danger

8.

Composition

No 5 + 3 = 8

Fall 2 Term

Walter A. Chase

J. S. Metcalf

City Hig School

Rec'd Dec. 5th

Sangor

1839

Books, Co.

Many sorts of materials have been used at different times, and in different places, in making books. The most ancient form, seems to have been that of thin boards, fastened together, and covered wax, which were written upon with an iron sticker pen called a stylus. The principal disadvantage of these consisted in the facility with which the characters might be effaced. Plates of lead and copper, boxwood, ivory and brass, bricks and stones, the bark of trees, the walls of temples, monuments etc. were also employed in the early ages, to engrave such things and documents upon, as were either important in themselves, or were thought to be. This was done in a variety of ways, by means of hieroglyphics, emblems, paintings and inscriptions. The laws of God, delivered to Moses, were written on tables of stone; Solon's laws on wooden planks, and Cleanthes is said to have written on shells and the shoulder blades of oxen. To such materials as these, and a great improvement upon them, succeeded the use of the papyrus. This was the bark of an aquatic plant, a native of Egypt, and growing abundantly in the Nile and other rivers, from 10 to 15 feet in height, and below 20 inches in circumference. The use of the papyrus is said by historians to have been coeval with Alexander the Great and the building of Alexandria. The papyrus was prepared for writing by glueing together two layers of the pellicle or thin, inner bark of the plant, with the fibres crossing one another at right angles, like the warp and woof of Cloth. They were then pressed, smoothed, and polished

by rubbing the surfaces, and thus became a very beautiful, though scarce and expensive paper. The papyrus is still found in very small quantities in Egypt, especially about Damietta, and also in Sicily, where there is, even now, a little manufactory of it. As the papyrus was rarely found except in Egypt and the river Nile, the supply of that material, was inadequate to the wants of all countries, and various substitutes were made use of in different places. Parchment a very beautiful and durable preparation of leather, was used in some countries. The broad, smooth and firm leaves of the Palm, and other trees, furnished many of the Oriental nations, with cheap and natural tablets for writing. The inner bark of various trees, laboriously prepared, was also much used, especially in Europe. The important and essential improvement of making paper, in its present modern form, from linen, is claimed by many different nations. In regard to the time of the invention there has also been much dispute. It was probably brought into Europe, from the east, about the year 1300, by the Saracens.

The invention of printing, took place in Germany about the middle of the fifteenth century. This may justly be considered, as by far the most important in its effects, of all the inventions or discoveries, that have ever been made in our world; and not only, as being of prodigious importance in itself, but also as enveloping the germ and bud of all future discoveries. It may be said to have brought in its train, light and liberty, and the universal diffusion of every sort of knowledge and science, since it opened a medium, or broad highway, as it were for their communication and dissemination. Without it the invention of alphabetic letters, or of cheap and durable papers was of very little use to mass of the people, or to the general diffusion of knowledge

Previous to the invention of printing, all books were written in Manuscript. The business of the scribes was, as a matter of course, one of immense extent, and required great readiness and exactness in those who were trained to it. We can therefore form some idea of the scarcity of books during the dark ages. Only a few princes, rich ecclesiastical establishments, or persons of very opulent fortunes, could afford to possess even a single book, of any kind. A complete bible, fairly written, then cost, what would now be called an independent fortune. In the year 1310 the library of the University of Oxford, consisted of only a few tracts, which were kept chained in iron chests on account of their great value. At the same time, there was in the celebrated Royal Library of Paris, four classics, Cicero, Ovid, Lucan, and Boethius, which with a few books of devotion, constituted the whole of this establishment and one of the greatest libraries of Europe. These facts alone, are sufficient to estimate the importance of the Art of Printing, which binding books, at its invention, the expensive and almost unpurchasable luxuries of the rich, has already rendered them accessible, as it were, to all; broadening their diffusion until they have become the common heritage of the whole civilized world. The Press now exerts by far the most efficacious moral and intellectual power that exists on our Globe. It has been sometimes called the Lever of Archimedes, as it in reality moves the world, in a moral sense, and it will be remembered that the Syracusian philosopher thought he could move it physically if he only had another world for a fulcrum!

J. S. Metcalf

Composition
No. 3 + 3 = 6
6

Metcalf

Book 1st

Lad.
in
City High School
Bangor
Sat. Nov. 2d 1839
Fall Term
2

A Fishing Excursion

During my visit in to the country last summer, I frequently amused myself by fishing in a beautiful stream, near my stopping place, sometimes alone and sometimes with a companion or two. I was, to be sure, engaged, much of the time in the healthful employment of making hay, ~~for my friend R.~~; but as all doubtless remember the weather of last August, it will be no disparagement to my character, as a haymaker, to say that I found frequent opportunities for the exercise of my skill in this amusement.

One cloudy day, in the first part of August, I remember, when it was too damp to make hay, and we had pretty much exhausted those commonly unfailing sources of recreation, the Newspapers; my companion Joseph, or more familiarly Joe, proposed as a last expedient to preserve us from downright Ennui, that we should go a fishing. This proposition was no sooner made, than accepted, and as we had, upon previous occasion, (that is cloudy days), fished around the old bridge till we were tired of it; we determined that afternoon to visit a brook, which emptied into the river about a mile and a half above, and where, as Joseph sagely observed, "Fish used to live". We were soon ready and each being equipped with a tapping hat and an extra outside garment, to put on in case of a sprinkle; no unusual thing in those days, proceeded to the river. After a little delay, we obtained a boat and started on our voyage; "three precious souls", that is Joseph, the dog Hero and myself; "three precious souls and all agog to dash through thick and thin." The water in the river was nearly a couple of feet higher, than is usual at that

season of the year, and moreover, our boat was rather old and heavy; so that our progress was slow, and we were quite tired, before we arrived at our place of destination. However, we soon baited our hooks, and commenced operations, in good earnest. In a few minutes a sorry little chub is seen flying out of the water, with a wonderful velocity, and safely landed within the boat. That, of course, is immediately consigned to the disembowelling knife, and being cut into bait, is compelled to aid in the destruction of its unfortunate fellow creatures. Presently, one of the party announces a "Glorious nibble", or perhaps a "whale of a bite", and by and by, up comes a huge Pickerel, his speckled side, glancing from the water; or perhaps a long, snaky Eel, twisting in every direction, and twining itself around every thing within its reach, and furnishing the fortunate, or rather unfortunate taker, with a good five minutes work to disengage it from his line. It was an excellent place to catch fish; a large brook emptied into the river in a deep sluggish basin, of about 50 rods each way, and with Falls, or slight falls just above. As might be expected, it appears to be a favorite resort for all kinds of river fish. After fishing successfully for about two hours, we perceived, over the tops of the trees, that a storm, just emerging from the clouds, and warning us by the obliquity of its rays that we ought soon to be on our way homeward. We, accordingly, drew our boat, to a smooth, grassy bank; and began to gather up our fish which we had thrown into the bottom of the boat, as fast as we caught; and to string them upon two-pronged sticks, which we cut for that purpose. This was not done however without a hard struggle on some of the Eels, who appeared very desirous of regaining their native element. One of them, when I was attempting to gill, gave me, as I well remember, a practical illustration

his deck [illegible] a [illegible], [illegible] right [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] effects, [illegible].

Upon counting the spoils, we found, that we had taken 4 eels of the tallest kind, five very large Pickerel, and some small ones, besides lots of little chubs, perch &c; multae sine nomine plebes, quos fama obscura recondit. Returning, we had a delightful sail, the mosquitoes only excepted, down the placid stream, with the current, and arrived at home a little before sundown; somewhat wearied with rowing to be sure, but still, having enjoyed the fun, as schoolboys call it, very much.

J. S. Metcalf

7

Composition
No. 4 + 3 - 7
Fall term

Nov. 1839 / 15th

A. Fishing Excursion

J. J. Metcalf

Bangor

Read in
The City High School
Bangor

Sat. Nov. 16 1839
Fall Term
2

Robins and Swallows

I have been informed by certain persons, of confidence and credibility that there has been, during the past season, a ~~trey~~ treaty, offensive and defensive, concluded between the Swallows and Robins; or at least, that certain appearances in certain places, do very much militate, in favor of such odd notion. Indeed, I myself, during my ~~late~~ visit to the country, in the month of August, several times observed very strong symptoms, of what might be called an understanding or connivance, between the aforesaid parties. It is certain, that, in ~~certain~~ some places, within my informant's sphere of observation, the civil relations, of the two aerial nations, have been greatly changed within a few years past. Two or three years ago, if an unlucky redbreast, happened to blunder within the sacred precincts of a building, which the swallows had claimed as their peculiar habitation; he was immediately assaulted by the whole hirundine population, and driven forth, cum ingente clamore, with as little mercy as a blackbird or a sparrow hawk would have recieved in a similar situation. This season, on the contrary, the Robins have, with the greatest familiarity, built their nests, and brought up their young, in the immediate vicinity of the swallow barns, and in some instances, intra parietes ipsas bipatentes, on the girths etc. of the barns, in close proximity to the swallow's nests.

I was also informed, that, this season, wherever the Robins were alarmed, by the approach of any person to their nests, or otherwise; all the swallows that happened to be within hearing, immediately gathered to the spot, upon the cry of distress, pip, pip, pip; which is commonly raised by the aggrieved party in such case; making nearly ~~as great~~ as great an outcry, as if their own nests or young were in danger. And the same vice versâ; if any one attempted to climb towards a swallow's nest in the barn, it is said that the Robins complained of the high handed proceeding about as much as their would be allies.

On the other hand, it is stated that the hereditary feud, that has a long time existed, between the Swallow and the King-bird, or tyrant fly catcher, is by no means settled, but if any thing, rather carried on with an increased vigour and and animosity.

In view of these, so called, facts; What shall be the inference? Do birds confabulate or no?

The fact, if it be a fact, and the enquiry, is worthy of the attention of the curious, if there be any such.

A. S. Metcalf.

English

No. 2 + 3 = 5

5

Metcalf

Robins and Swallows

read

in my high school

Falls — Bangor Iowa

Sat. Oct. 12th

1919

2

Egypt

Egypt or Aegypt, is an extensive country, situated in the north western part of Africa, near the isthmus of Suez; between the parallels of 23° and 32 deg. N. latitude, and about 30 deg E. longitude from London, and contains at present a population of about 3 Millions. It is divided into Upper and Lower Egypt; Upper Egypt lies south of Grand Cairo, and is all nearly a Desert with the exception of a narrow strip of land on either side of the river Nile. Lower Egypt, called also the Delta, from its shape, which is that of the Greek letter Delta, (or triangular), is an alluvial tract of country, bordering on the Mediterranean sea and annually overflowed and fertilized by the Nile, which is here divided into several different channels. This celebrated river Nile, is the principal and indeed almost the only river of Egypt, and forms the most remarkable feature in the natural scenery of the country. It is to the overflowing of the Nile, that Egypt owes its extraordinary productiveness; nearly all, which is not thus overflowed is barren and most of it consists only of sandy deserts.
The inundated lands are very easily cultivated, and produce wheat, rice, sugar cane, cotton, flax and indigo in equal perfection, besides a great variety of fruits, the most valuable of which is the date, upon which a large proportion of the inhabitants, almost entirely subsist.

The greatest peculiarity ~~of~~ in the climate of Egypt is the almost total absence of rain, the falling of even a few drops being a phenomenon of very rare occurrence. The temperature and appearance of the country on the banks of the Nile, is very delightful for a part of the year, but the summer is very hot, and the ravages of the plague, dreadful and frequent. A severe disease of the eyes, called the Ophthalmia, is also very prevalent, and the inhabitants, at certain seasons of the year, are often greatly annoyed by the simoon or samiel.

Egypt is justly celebrated for its great antiquity, and its early attainments in the arts. It has been called the cradle of ancient literature, and has been of the invention of ~~printing~~ writing. It preceded all other nations in civilization and improvement, and it still contains many monuments of its ancient magnificence and refinement. In the earliest ages while Greece and Rome were immersed in a state of primeval barbarism, it could boast of comparative learning and civilization, and indeed it is the source from which the early Greeks are supposed to have derived the foundation of all their knowledge. The ancient inhabitants of Egypt appear to have borne some resemblance in manners, government and religion to the Chinese and other oriental nations of the present day. Their government, like that of the Chinese, was an hereditary monarchy, the power of the sovereign being limited only by the influence of the priests or mandarins. Like the Chinese also they were never a warlike people: Sesostris is the only ancient Egyptian king, that appears to have been at all distinguished as a warrior.

The Egyptians were remarkably superstitious, paying divine honors to various animals, as the bull, the crocodile, dogs, cats &c. and they are even said to have worshiped onions. It is said that when Cambyses, the Persian, invaded Egypt, he took advantage of the prevailing superstition, by placing, in

front of his army, a variety of bulls, serpents, cats, &c. animals held sacred by the Egyptians, which the inhabitants not daring to injure, he overrun the country, almost without resistance

Egypt, it is well known, abounds, even at the present day, in remarkable monuments and remains of former ages, the most celebrated of which are the Pyramids, Obelisks, Sphinx, Catacombs or mummy pits, and numerous ruins of ancient temples, and other splendid edifices. The Pyramids, accounted by the ancients one of the 7 wanders of the world, are ~~one of~~ the most remarkable monuments of early art, that now exist. History furnishes no clue to the time or object of their erection; which appears to have been as utterly unknown even in the time of Herodotus as at present. The Catacombs were the sepulchres of the ancient inhabitants, and are full of mummies or embalmed bodies, of the date of which we know as much as of the Pyramids; in short Antiquity appears to have begun, long after their primeval race was run. Egypt has now been under the dominion of the Saracens and Turks, most of the time for about 1200 years. In 1798 it was conquered by the French under their then Consul, Bonaparte, but they retained possession but a few years. Egypt has been governed, of late years, by a Turkish pacha or viceroy, in the name of the sublime porte; but his allegiance to the Sultan is commonly little more than nominal, and Ibrahim, the present incumbent, appears to have thrown off the shackles entirely.

At present, Egypt presents a very gloomy appearance to the traveler. Its poverty and degradation appears in a stronger light among the images and ruins of former greatness and magnificence.

J. S. Metcalf

No 4

Egypt

Metcalf

Composition
No 1 + 3 = 4

Sat.
Sept. 21st
C. H. S.
Hinger
Fall [illegible]
2

The fourth of July
1839

A Letter addressed to my brother Joseph:

Bangor Friday July 5th
1839

Dear Joseph:

Of course, you are aware, that yesterday was the fourth day of July, 1839; the sixty third anniversary of the declaration of independence, and the birthday of the United States as an independent nation.

This (?) etc, semi soaked, powder-smoked anniversary, was celebrated here, in very near, the usual manner.

The day was, as a matter of course, ushered in, by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, etc. The cannon sounded very well, to my ears, but of the bell ringing, I cannot say so much. I do not like to hear the day twice, or even tolled for, yet, as it was some of the time yesterday. If it is to die, let it, at least, die a natural death, when its time comes.

At half past nine A.M. a procession was formed at the Bangor House, and proceeded to the Methodist Chapel, where an oration was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, the new episcopal clergyman in this place. After which, the procession again formed, and passed on, to the City Hall, where a collation had been prepared. The hall was tastefully and appropriately decorated with evergreens, roses etc; for the occasion.

I was not present at the dinner, but I presume, that

there was about the usual quantity of toasts, speeches, clapping etc. &c. In the afternoon, the steamboat Bangor, which happened to be in, made a pleasure excursion, down the river and bay: it returned nine o'clock, the same evening.

J. M. —, who was as he said, "sick of the vanity of man, his noise, and pomp, and show", and myself started about 7 o'clock, for a stroll into the country. We happened to be upon Broadway, and determined to follow it up, a few miles, and see where it led to, as my companion said! We jogged leisurely along, admiring occasionally, the beauties of nature, so strikingly displayed in the scenery of the northeast of Bangor, and the south part of Glenburn! until, at length, we suddenly found ourselves in the immediate vicinity of Pushaw pond; having traversed a distance of about 7 miles. Pushaw, is a large and beautiful sheet of water, to look at, but it appears to me, to be of rather a dirty nature, at least, near the road.

We went down to the pond, bathed, looked round awhile, and then started back again. We sauntered leisurely along, stopping once in a while, to examine the various gardens etc. which lay near the road, not to mention sundry nice strawberry fields, in which we regaled ourselves at the expense of the grass; it being an independent day. In returning, we took another route, which led us nearer to the banks of the Kenduskeag stream, and stopping, every few minutes to look at the various mills, the Lovers leap etc. etc.; we did not arrive at home until near 7 o'clock P.M. I must not omit to mention, that we met, in our return, some very interesting specimens of the beautiful effects of this holiday. They were in the state

of men, returning from the town, in every stage of drunkenness. Some of them, were staggering along in the road; some, farther gone, were carried in waggons etc.: Some were very jolly; some rather surly. All were very silly, and nearly all, were carrying a jug, or something full of the "Good Critter", to bark upon mother-day, as one of them informed us.

In the evening, there was a few sky rockets sent up, but they did not amount to much. And so ended this eventful day, the fourth of July, 1839.! Liberty and Independence forever!!!

I shall expect from you, an early account of the manner in which you celebrated the day. I suppose the crows and red squirrels, had to take some, up your way! dident they?

Yours etc.

J. S. Metcalf

Composition
No. 3
Summer Term

J. S. Metcalf

The fourth of July 1839
A letter to my brother Joseph

Read in the
City High School
Danger
Dat. July 6th 1831
1

Dido

Dido or Elisa, was a Tyrian princess, who flying from her brother Pygmalion, the murderer of her husband, came into Africa, and founded the celebrated city of Carthage, which was after wards, for a long time, the proud mistress of the seas, and the most formidable enemy and rival of Rome.

The father, who was king of Tyre, is called by the Jewish historian Josephus, Metennus, by Theophilus of Antioch Mettus; Virgil, however, makes his name to have been Belus. I am, myself, inclined to follow the opinion of Josephus, as he obtained his information from the records of the Tyrian Atheneum. Her great grand father Sherbal, is supposed to have been the Ethbaal of scripture, king of the Zidonians, whose daughter Jezebel, Ahab took to wife, as if it had been a light thing for him to wed in the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat.

After the death of Metennus or Belus, Pygmalion seized the throne. He was the brother of Dido and is most cruel and avaricious prince, who stopped at nothing by which he could increase his riches or power.

Dido was at this time married to Sicarbas or Sicharbas, the richest of all the Tyrians, who was also the priest of Hercules, which was the second office of the kingdom in dignity. [illegible] Sicarbas, [illegible] in his [illegible]. Pygmalion, whose avaricious mind grasped at every thing [illegible] the [illegible] of Sicharbas. [illegible]

possess them, while the rightful owner lived, he formed the horrible designn of taking away his life, regardless of his sister, by whom, as he well knew, Sichaeus was greatly beloved. The hard hearted monster accordingly his unsuspecting victim, before the Altar Hercules, whilst performing the public devotions in his capacity of High Priest.

Dido, distrusting her brother, and perhaps fearing the same fate, resolved to leave the country. Virgil says that she was warned in a dream by the ghost of her murdered husband. However, having hastily collected what treasures she was able, she seized upon some vessels ready for sea, and set sail, accompanied by many of her countrymen, who were disgusted with the tyranny of the barbarous tyrant, Pygmalion. After a very long and tedious voyage, they arrived upon the coast of Africa; where they met with a very kind reception from the natives of the country. Here she purchased a tract of land, and built a city called Catharda or Carthage, a name which signifies, in the Phenician language a new city. This city stood about 700 years, and B.C. 146, when it was taken and utterly destroyed by the Romans under Scipio Africanus 2d.

Virgil says in his Aeneid, Liber I. 420 et sequens, that while Dido was building Carthage, The Pious Eneas, escaping, with his companions, from the destruction of Troy and the victorious Grecians, was thrown upon these coasts, being driven by the contrary winds of Aeolus and the cruel Juno, from Italy and the Tarinian shores, destined to him by fate, and the irrevocable decrees of the Gods. He was recieved with the greatest hospitality, by Queen Dido, who invited him to a sumptuous feast, and pressed him to relate to her the whole story of Troy, and the long series of adventures and misfortunes, through which he had since passed. He complied, and the night was passed, intentis omnibus, in narrat the mournful story to the Tyrian Queen and her Phoenician guests.

[illegible], the unhappy Eliza was seized with a most violent love of her noble and godlike guest, the Trojan Æneas.

At Regina, gravi jamdudum saucia cura,
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos: haerent infixi pectore vultus,
Verbaque: nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
Praecipue infelix, pesti devota futurae.
Expleri mentem nequit, ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa.

Suffice it to say, that, Æneas being named by the Gods to leave the country immediately, the lovesick Queen, after attempting in vain, to persuade him to delay, and being unable to survive his loss, killed herself, after conjuring her people to revenge her injuries, and to pursue his descendants with an irreconcilable hatred.

So says Virgil.

Other historians however, say that she killed herself to prevent a marriage with Jarbas, one of the African kings, whom she despised.

J. S. Metcalf
Bangor

Composition
No 2
Spring summer Term
1839

J. S. Metcalf

Dido

[illegible]
[illegible] High School
[illegible]
[illegible] June 22d 1839

1

On Early Rising

This is a subject of more importance than it may at first seem, and demanding the serious consideration of every one, for Early to bed and early to rise will make a man healthy and wealthy and wise. To lie snoring, (it cannot be called sleeping), in bed, till eight or nine o'clock in the morning, assimulates one to the most beastly of animals; it is, in fact, a really swinish habit.

If therefore, I can't persuade ~~any~~ one to adopt habits of early rising, I should think that I had done some good, for it is said that he who makes two spears of grass grow, where but one grew before, is a benefactor of mankind, in a certain degree; how much more, he who makes two hours, where there was but one before.

I shall not attempt, in this place, to prove that the sun gives light as soon as it rises, for I suppose all are acquainted with that very important fact, as it has been clearly demonstrated, by one of the greatest philosophers of America.

I shall not [illegible] attempt to [illegible] some of the advantages, resulting from habits of Early Rising.

In the first place, a great amount of time may be saved, by a proper attention to this subject: Franklin has said, that Time is money; but I believe that it is far more valuable.

He who rises early, plans his work, and sets himself about it, will find his affairs prosper all day; he has taken time by the foretop, and he will be enabled to drive his business, instead of its driving him; whereas, if he had lost an hour in the morning, he might have run all day and not have overtaken it at the last. Then, in the warm season, especially, the morning is by far the most agreable time for all kinds of labor. Most people in the country, do a pretty good half days work in the morning, before some city people, hardly know that the sun shines.

Again, Early Rising is, undeniably, one of the principal causes of Longevity; many very experienced physicians declare that they rarely, if ever, knew an instance of extraordinary longevity, in a person, who was not an habitual early riser.

There is a great amount of time spent, between sleeping and waking; half awake and half asleep, after the demands of nature have been fully satisfied, and there is no time spent more stupidly; for he who is awake may be doing something, if he will; he who is asleep, is, or ought to be, refreshing himself for future action; but the time passed in dozing and slumbering, after one has slept enough, and rested enough; can hardly be called existence, it is utterly wasted, nilling thrown away as respects all good and useful purposes.

I suppose, that different constitutions require different degrees of sleep in some degree, at least; Napoleon Bonaparte slept but few hours out of the twenty four; Lord Brougham also, it is said, sleeps as few, and many of the greatest men of this country never think of sleeping so much as six hours per diem. The late Judge Greenleaf, of this state, projector of the map of Maine, for many years, slept less than one sixth of his time.
I do not suppose, however, that all or even most, could do without a much larger proportion of sleep; with comfort, that is.

The old proverb says, that, "Six hours sleep is enough for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a Fool". I am afraid, however, that, by that rule, most of the present generation would come under the last clause.

In order to get up early, all that is necessary is to go to bed early, and to get up as soon as you first wake in the morning, always.

I. S. Metcalf

Bangor

Composition
No. 1
Spring Term
1839

P. S. Metcalf

Early Rising

Read
in the
City High School
Sat. June 1
1839

1

The Public Schools of Boston

Boston has long been distinguished for its excellent system of common school education, and also, more especially, for the beautiful order and disipline with which all its schools are conducted. The City of Boston supports about Primary Schools, Grammar and Writing schools, including one for colored youth, one Latin Grammar school, and an English High School for boys. There was also, some years ago, a City High School for girls, but it has been discontinued for some reason or other. There are also a great many Infant schools, but they form no part of the Public school system, being entirely supported by certain benevolent institutions, formed for that purpose. The Primary schools are of comparatively recent date, having been first instituted in 1818, while some of the other schools, the Latin School for one, have been in operation considerably over a century. The number of children in the Primary Schools is estimated at about four thousand, and also about the same number in the Higher Schools. The Grammar schools contain between three and four hundred pupils each, and are kept in large and commodious buildings in different parts of the city. They receive the children from the primary schools at the age of seven years, and give them, if they possess a common degree of understanding, an acquaintance with Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, sufficient for most of ordinary purposes of life.

The Public Schools of Boston

Boston has always been distinguished for its excellent systems of common school education, by means of which any youth who will apply himself may secure a good English education, sufficient to fit him for active life and qualify him for eminence in either public or private stations free of all expense except of time and books.

The public schools of Boston are also especially distinguished for the excellent order and discipline with which they are conducted.

The city of Boston supports about 70 primary schools, 17 Grammar and Writing schools, including one for African one English High School, and a Latin Grammar School for boys, there was also a Female High School lately, but it was given up for some reason or other.

There are also many Infant schools, but they form no part of the public school system, being sustained by the contributions of benevolent individuals and associations.

The primary schools of Boston are of comparatively recent origin, having been first instituted only in 1818, some of the other schools have been in operation more than a century. The number of children in the primary schools is about 4,000 and about an equal number in the higher schools.

The Grammar schools contain between 3 and 4 hundred pupils each, and are located in large and commodious houses in different parts of the city. They receive the children at the age of 7 years from the primary schools and give them an acquaintance with Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of life.

These schools are also separated into two rooms, the upper occupied for the Reading the lower for the Writing department, these two branches being kept entirely distinct. Each room has a principal and assistant [illegible] is large enough to contain at least [illegible]

The Ostrich is considered as the largest of all birds, and is by some called the connecting link between quadrupeds and birds, perhaps on account of its incapability of flight. The height of the Ostrich is commonly about 7 feet from the head to the ground, sometimes 8 or 10 feet. The neck is about 3 feet in length. Head very small. One of wings, also, the feathers being streched out is about 3 feet long. The wings on account of the peculiar formation of the feathers are of no use in flying but assist the animal greatly in flying. The color of the Ostrich is commonly white and black, sometimes grey. The lower part of the neck and breast have very small soft feathers, the lead and upper part of the neck, have a coarse, dark hair. At the extremity of the wings is a hard bony protuberance, resembling a spur, by means of which it. The Ostrich is a native only of the burning regions of Africa and Arabia. it was called by the ancients a lover of the desert.

Ostrich

The Ostrich

The Theatre

The Theatres or Playhouses are of a very ancient date, but theatrical exhibitions were much more so. Thespis, the Athenian, sometimes called the father of Tragedy, was one of the first Actors of whom we have any account. His Theatre was only the rude cart on which he travelled from place to place, his face smeared with wine lees, and singing Choral songs &c. From so small beginnings as these, the Drama soon rose to comparative excellence, under the fostering genius of such poets and actors as Æschylus, Euripides, Aristophanes and Sophocles among the Greeks, and Terence, Plautus and others among the Romans, men whose sublime productions have not yet ceased to be remembered and admired. It may well be doubted, however, whether even these master spirits, as well as the mighty Shakespeare of later times, might not have accomplished more for the real benefit and rational amusement of mankind, by some other less exceptionable method of employing their unrivalled talents. The first Stone Theatre in Rome was built by Pompey, in his second Consulate, and was calculated to contain 40,000 Spectators, while the largest play-houses now existing will accommodate but 4 or 5 thousand. This magnificent building was first consecrated, or a temple of Venus, as the stern morality of the Roman Censors had expressly forbidden the erection of Theatres any where within the walls of the City.

The Theatre is, at the present day, an amusement which occupies a good deal of the time and attention of multitudes in all our cities and populous towns, and attendance upon these places of resort is not always confined to the openly dissipated and licentious. Many sober and respectable persons

are, in some places, I do not know as it is the case here, frequently seen within its walls; and some even attempt to defend the practice. Why this is it is difficult to determine, for all theatrical exhibitions can be proved to be criminal, and productive of much evil in various respects. It is said by the friends of Theatres of what they might be. The Stage may sometime or other become a School of Morality: but our business is with it as it now is, and as it always has been. Existing facts are much better than either sanguinary anticipations or visionary predictions. Facts prove that the practice of attending Theatres, Circuses and every thing else of like character, is not only unprofitable, not only a criminal waste of time, but highly injurious both to the Mind and Morals, and also to the bodily health. It is unprofitable, for it costs more than it comes to. Any one who attends the Theatre will allow this, except as an amusement or relaxation; but I consider that its good effects as an amusement are more than counterbalanced by its many evils, moral and physical, and that it is therefore unworthy of Rational Men. It is a waste of time, and that is the most precious of all things, to Mortals, whose life is as limited as ours. B. It is injurious to the health. Where large assemblies are collected, the air is always rapidly contaminated. From this cause, and the practice of going out of a heated and impure atmosphere, late at night, often without sufficient clothing, I have seen it calculated that one out of 150, of those attending theatres constantly, become diseased and die. Lastly, It is injurious to the mind and morals. It always tends directly to dissipate the mind, and to destroy all taste for more active and serious employments. To prove this we have only to appeal to the candid experience of the theatre going themselves. Few things have a more direct tendency to give the mind a vain and frivolous cast, to unfit it for Study, and to destroy all mental discipline, than the peculiar excitement caused by the Stage. Again, a relish for the amusements of the Theatre is one of the most powerful incentives to vice. Many of both sexes have become determined thieves, or even worse, in order to pre-

age, nation and country, both pagans and Christians, infidels, Moralists, Sa-
[illegible] the times of Thespis to the present, have

cure the means of indulgence in this, and its universal accompaniment, the Confectionary, or the bar. The Theatre going say that all opposition to these amusements is founded in the bigoted and sectarian prejudices of the ultra religious, as they call them. It is very true that the religions of all ages and nations, have denounced the Stage in all its forms, as the greatest nursery of licentiousness and vice. But it is equally true that Christians and Moralists are not alone in their abhorrence of the vain exhibitions of the Drama. Nearly all the ancient philosophers speak of theatrical representation as injurious to Morality. Solon opposed the Drama at its very outset. Plato assures his readers that plays raise the passions and prevent a proper use of them, and are of course dangerous to virtue. Seneca declared that the influence of the stage was in the highest degree deseractive to virtue. And even the licentious Ovid represented all theatrical amusements as a great source of corruption and

[illegible] may be, but I think, from report only, I have never [illegible] that both the actors and their peices have generally been rather the scum & refuse from the Stages of Boston & New York. This is perhaps the effect rather than the cause of the general lack of respectability in those who fill up the Theatre. For its is well known that in Bangor the Theatre-going are principally Rowdies, Soaplocks, and their Associates, Male and female. There may be some exceptions; for instance, several members of the High School for Boys, but I am sorry to say that I think even they, whoever they are, are in a fair way to lose what little character, respectibility or principle they now possess.

are, in some places, I do not know as it is the case here, frequently seen within its walls; ag
and some even attempt to defend the practice. [illegible]

m
of advised their entire suppression. Julian, a heathen Emperor, forbid the
of priests and votaries of his religion from attending the public theatres,
M as he considered these diversions and their accompanying evils, fatal
Ex to virtue and all religion. And, in later times, Rousseau, an avowed
fr Infidel declared that the theatre was in all cases a School of Vice, and
an remarked that wherever the manners of the people were the purest, there
as the greatest contempt was shown to the stage. By legislative enactment
M Stage actors at Rome were declared infamous, and even denied the right of
mo citizenship. Athens, the Mother of the Stage, also saw the baneful
as influence both of Tragedy and Comedy; and long before the Christian
mo era, legislated against them in all their forms.
if In short, it appears that the most enlightened and virtuous of every
is the most precious of all things, to Mortals, whose life is as limited as ours.
3d, It is injurious to the health. Where large assemblies are collected, the air is
always rapidly contaminated. From this cause, and the practice of going
out of a heated and impure atmosphere, late at night, often without sufficient
clothing, I have seen it calculated that one out of 150, of those attending the
tres constantly, become diseased and die. Lastly, It is injurious to the
mind and morals. It always tends directly to dissipate the mind, and to de
stroy all taste for more active and serious employments. To prove this we
have only to appeal to the candid experience of the theatre going themselves.
Few things have a more direct tendency to give the mind a vain and frivolous cast, to
unfit it for Study, and to destroy all mental discipline, than the peculiar excitement caused by
Again, a relish for the amusements of the theatre is one of the most powerful incentives to
Many of both sexes have become determined thieves, or even worse, in order to pro-

age, nation and country, both pagans and Christians, infidels, Moralists, Sages, Sophists and philosophers, from the time of Thespis to the present, have all united in condemning the infamous and foolish exhibitions of the Theatre as immoral in their character and utterly improper and unworthy to be countenanced by the virtuous or decent in any community. Surely then this remarkable and continual concurrence of opinion ought to command the most serious and candid attention from all those pretending to respectibility, who think themselves justified in patronizing, by their influence and attendance, the present establishments of the histrionic Art.

The Theatre in this town I have always regarded as one of the greatest nuisances in the place, I believe its character is even worse than that of the great theatres of New York and Boston. If the Third Row Ladies are not quite as numerous it is because the City does not contain so many of them. I do not know what the character or talents of the present company may be, but I think, from report only, I have never attended myself, that both the actors and their pieces have generally been rather the scum & refuse from the Stages of Boston & New York. This is perhaps the effect rather than the cause of the general lack of respectability in those who fill up the Theatre. For its is well known that in Bangor the Theatre-going are principally Roughs, Soaplocks, and their Associates, Male and female. There may be some exceptions; for instance, several members of the High School for Boys, but I am sorry to say that I think even they, whoever they are, are in a fair way to lose what little character, respectibility or principle they now possess.

Composition
No. 3 + 5 + 5 + 5

18

Metcalf

Mr Theatres

Hercules

Hercules, or Alcides, as he was sometimes called, was the most celebrated hero and demigod in the mythology of ancient Greece. He was the son of Jupiter, the supreme ruler and the most powerful of gods and men, and Alcmena the wife of Amphitryon, king of Thebes; and, on account of his benevolence, virtue, and noble exploits, received divine honors, and after his death was ranked among the gods, together with Theseus, Castor and Pollux, Jason and other great benefactors of mankind. Aesculapius & Cadmus.

He was represented by the poets as a true model of human perfection, according to the opinion of the age; uniting the greatest bodily vigor and strength with the finest qualities of mind and heart, which entered into the conceptions of the philosophers of that period, and was held up as the best pattern of virtue and piety; for his whole life was employed for the common welfare of mankind, and he was therefore said to have been deservedly rewarded with immortality.

His birth, as the poets related it, was attended with many supernatural events. At the age of 8 months, while yet in his cradle, he killed, by strangling them in his hands, the twin dragons sent to devour him by his stepmother Juno.

By the will of Jupiter and the decree of the fates, Hercules was sub-

-jected to the power of his brother Eurystheus the king of Mycena, and was obliged to obey him in every particular for 12 years.

Eurystheus, instigated by the jealous Juno, whose invidious hatred continually pursued all the mistresses and illegitimate children of Lord; imposed upon him the severest labors, with the intention of destroying him. These enterprises were the most difficult and arduous ever known, and are generally called the Twelve labors of Hercules.

They were however acheived in safety, by means of his wonderful strength and courage, and his indomitable perseverance.

Πρωτα μεν εν Νεμεα βριαρον κατεπεφνε λεοντα
Λειτερον, εν Λερνη πολυαυχενον εκτανεν ιδραν.
To triton aut' epi tois Erumanthion extane kapron.
Χρυσοκεραν elaφον meta tant' egreuse tetarpon.
Pempton, d'ornitas Stumphal'das exedioken.
Extov, Amazonidos komise zoostera φαενον.
Ebdomon, Augeiou pollyv kopron exekaθενον.
Ogdoov, εν Krytyse puripnoon ylase tauron.
Eivatov, εκ Orykes Diomedeos ygager ippous.
Gyruevou, dekatov, boas ylaser εξ Erutheiyx.
Ενdekatov, kuva Kerbevov ygager Aidao.
Δωdekatov d', yvegker es Ellada χρυσεα μηλα.

Greek Reader

Besides these labors, Hercules also acheived a great number of others, equally great and wonderful, of his own accord.

Among these were the following. He took Troy, and killed its king Laomedon, for because he kept back the promised reward for saving the life of his daughter. He joined the Argonautic expedition; and conquered and killed the fabled Centaurs, monsters, half man and half horse.

He also travelled over a great part of the inhabited globe, not like an Alexander or Charles 12th, laying waste countries and murdering the inhabitants; but destroying all hurtful wild beasts, killing Tyrants, and procuring liberty and happiness to all men.

In Egypt he killed the king Busiris for his cruelty; in Lybia he supported the heavens upon his shoulders while old Atlas rested himself; in Sicily he slew with the Cæstus the boasting Eryx; in Spain the triple monster Geryon; in Thrace he killed Diomede on account of his cruelty; in Italy the man-eating Cacus. Besides all these, he is said to have separated by the force of his arm the celebrated mountains Calpe and Abyla, at the Straits of Gibralter, thus making a communication between the Mediteranean and Atlantic Seas. These mountains were afterwards called the Pillars of Hercules, as having been the boundaries of his labors.

Such are some of the most striking characteristics in the life of this celebrated hero, whose achievements have always afforded a favorite subject for poets and artists; and have often been multiplied without number or consistency. On the whole, however, the story, regarded as it ought to be, in the light of an Allegory, is one of the most interesting and instructive in existence. It presents a clear picture of human life, its struggles, fears, hopes and prospects. The hero, although human, is perpetually striving, amidst a succession of labors, for divine excellence. His indomitable perseverance at last triumphs over every obstacle, and his spirit, cleansed from mortal pollution, rises to heaven and takes its place among the immortal gods.

J. S. Metcalf
Bangor

Composition

No. 3 + 5 + 5 + 3

16

Metcalf

Hercules

City High School
Bangor

Read Sat. June 13th
1840
Spring Term
3

On Gaming

Few practices are more ancient, or more general, and few, if any, are more pernicious than that of Gaming. By gaming, I understand all those cases in which property of any kind is placed at stake, to be lost or won. All games of chance, as, Lotteries, Cards, Dice, Billiards, Ninepins, and even the school-boy amusements of pitching copsers and playing fives. Shooting matches, Horse racing, Bull baiting, Cock fighting, &c. are also to be included in the list.

Some have suggested that the Devil himself was the first gamester, and that he contrived to introduce the various games of chance among men, to divert their attention from themselves, and by affording them a temporary amusement, to forward his evil designs respecting them.

Whether his Satanic majesty has, or has ever had, a direct agency in the matter, I do not pretend to decide: but this is certain, that all gambling is essentially opposed to the general happiness of mankind: of course it is an evil, and as such it ought to be suppressed by public opinion, at least. Gaming is an evil, because it produces nothing. In gambling property is shifted from one person to another, and some, probably gain more than they lose, but what one gains another must lose; consequently nothing is actually made, or produced. If all the inhabitants of Bangor, for instance, were skilful gamesters, and should play cards or ninepins constantly for a month, there would not be a single cent more in the city at the end of the time, than at the commencement. On the contrary, it is plain that there would be much less, even of money, besides the enormous waste of time; for a gamester or a blackleg cannot live, for any length of time, without eating.

Again, gambling always favors corruption of manners, morals and virtue. It generally leads to intemperance, and sooner or later to the loss of both character & virtue. If the drunkard is not always a gamester, the practiced gamester is, almost without exception, intemperate. In fact, one always leads to the other, and Gaming, drunkenness, debauchery and crime are universally united. Even Voltaire asserted that every gambler either is, has been, or will be, a robber, and I am inclined to believe that it is full as true as any thing that he ever said. Gaming also discourages honest industry. If one is accustomed to receive large sums at once, bearing no proportion to the labor by which they are obtained, he will of course regard the moderate and certain gains of industry as insipid. Then, what is lightly acquired, is generally lightly disposed of. Man is proverbially unable to bear, with safety, a very sudden accumulation of property; and it is universally acknowledged that money obtained by gambling, either in play, in lotteries, or in any other kind of speculation, seldom benefits the possessor much in the long run. Witness the fortunes made so rapidly, in this state, a few years ago, by speculation in lands &c. Gambling too, when carried to excess, often creates riots, conspiracies, and rebellions; and has even caused the overthrow of nations and empires. Gamblers are generally unprincipled and in debt. A man overwhelmed with debt is always ready for a riot, insurrection, treason, or any other enterprise, by means of which to mend his fortunes. Cataline, in his attempt had an army of broken gamesters, swindlers and scoundrels. Sallust says that, 'every one who by his follies and losses at the gaming table had ruined the inheritance of fathers, and all the sufferers by such misery were the friends of this perverse man. Besides, gambling is criminal in itself considered: Its basis is plainly covetousness; a desire to take from others without giving or intending to give an equivalent. It is also sacrificing time, and that too for the most of purposes: As before shown it is of no practical utility, and as an amusement or recreation, it is really unworthy of rational beings. It has not the excuse of exercising the body,

or of exerting ingenuity, and owes its pleasure, if pleasure it may be called, entirely a vitiated and unnatural taste. In short, the time spent in this indulgence is properly murdered time, time that should be employed, by the laboring man, in improving his mind, and storing it with useful knowledge; and by the man of sedentary occupations, in strengthening and invigorating his body by manual exercise. Lotteries are a species of of gambling, or as they are usually conducted, of swindling, and are perhaps of as dangerous an influence as any. Attempts have been made, in many of the States, to suppress them; but there are still some who will continue to patronise them clandestinely. There is a sort of petty lottery among boys which I have frequently observed ~~among~~ in this school: it consists in setting up a knife or any other small object, and then drawing lots for it. I do not know why this is not as plainly gambling, only in a different degree, as cards or any other kind. It appears to be one way of educating gamesters. In fine, the best drawing lotteries is to attend to one's own business; the best rolling ninepins is to roll them into the river; the best way to move cards is towards the fire; the best throw at dice is to throw them away; and the best horse racing and cock fighting is to run or fight yourself.

J. S. C. Metcalf

Bangor

Composition
No. 3 + 5 + 5 + 2

15

Metcalf

Gaming

City High School
Bangor

Read Sat. May 30
1840

Spring Term

The Sugar Maple

There are two species of Maple found in this country. The Acer rubrum or Scarlet maple, sometimes called from the color of the wood White maple, may be distinguished from the other by its bright red blossoms early in the Spring, and by the different color and appearance of the bark. It is rather a handsomer tree externally than the Sugar maple, but the wood is much softer and of a quicker growth. The Acer saccharinum or Rock Maple as it is called in New England, flourishes abundantly in most parts of the Middle and Eastern States. It is found only in rich and more frequently stony soils, and is generally mixed with Hemlock, Beech, Birch, Ash, Linden, and Wild Cherry trees. Springs of pure water commonly abound in its neighborhood. When fully grown it attains to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and is often 3 or 4 feet in diameter. It blossoms like the other ~~trees~~ kind, before putting out its leaves in the Spring. The leaves are of a brilliant green and very thick set. Few trees are more beautiful than the Maple, when covered with its thick foliage in Summer, or in Autumn, when adorned with the many changing hues that Poets so admire. The small branches of this tree are so sweet that they sometimes afford sustenance to cattle during severe winters when there is a scarcity of other fodder. The wood is highly inflammable, and makes a very hot and bright fire: as fuel it is surpassed by no American wood, except perhaps the White Oak and Walnut, rarely found in this state. Its ashes also afford a large proportion of Potash. But the chief usefulness of the Maple is for its sap or juice, from which the Sugar is manufactured. This flows only in the Spring while the tree freezes and thaws every 24 hours. The general method of

obtaining the Sap is by boring with an auger through the sap or outside of the trunk about 2 feet from the ground; and then introducing little spouts, or pieces of grooved wood, into the holes, by which the sap that flows from the wounds is conveyed into troughs or buckets placed to receive it. This tapping as it is called, is performed in the Middle States in Febuary or March, but in this frozen climate it is mostly deferred till April. The sap flows from three to five weeks according to the temperature of the season. The troughs are carefully watched that they may not overflow, and emptied into the Boilers or receiver, at least once a day. One man will tend several hundred trees if conveniently situated. The sap may be reduced to sugar in three different ways: by evaporation in the sun; by freezing, and by boiling, but the latter is by far the most expeditious, and is universally employed. A pailful of sap boiled away will make about a pound of sugar. Sugar may also be obtained from the sap of the Birch, Scarlet maple, and I belive some other trees, but in a much less degree. I have assisted in the making as well as eating Maple sugar, and can bear witness that the latter is by far the most agreable part of the business. although they commonly go together, and one is willing to do the labor for the sake of the Perquisites. The Sugaring off, or finishing and taking out the sugar from the boilers, is a grand time, better than an old fashioned husking bee; the neighbors &c. are often invited into the camp, and every one helps himself!

The Molasses drained from Maple sugar is very rich, by some indeed, preferred to Honey. Yet this, like every other good gift of Providence, has been abused by men, and even the harmless sap of the maple converted, rather perverted, into a deadly poison: in other words, it has been manufactured into an Ardent spirit.

It has been a favorite idea with some to cultivate the Maple and encourage its product in this country; and thereby prevent a servile dependence upon the Southern sugar cane, and the products of Slave labor. This, it is contended,

can be furnished to as sure, as cheap, perhaps cheaper, than the Southern sugar is at present. I have lately seen the calculation of a man in New Hampshire, who made, last year, 15 or 20 thousand pounds of this sugar. He estimated the cost of manufacturing at 05 cts. per lb. for the raw; or 06 for the refined white loaf sugar. This is certainly cheaper; and those who know will agree with me in saying better, than the common southern sugar. I am far from thinking however that the Maple will ever prove a serious rival to the sugar cane, although the Beet-root may, and that within a few years. Still the planting or transplanting of this or any other of our native forest trees can do no hurt, and, if nothing else, they are certainly worth the trouble for ornament alone.

Composition

No. 3+5+5+1=14

14

Metcalf

Sugar Maple

City High School
Bangor

Read Sat. May 9th
1840

Spring Term

Mythology.

No

The tradition of a primitive revelation from God to the earliest race of mankind was the source of all religious knowledge. Relics of this have been preserved in every nation of which we have any knowledge: even the Indians of N. America have faint traditionary accounts of original sin, the Deluge, and other events recorded in the first part of the Bible.

These traditions, however, became in process of time so broken, confused, and blended with fiction, that mankind, always prone to error, lost the true and correct views of the Deity, which are taught even by the light of nature; little by little, hewed themselves the broken cisterns of Paganism.

The Pagan Theology of the ancients, or as it is called Mythology, was a creature of the imagination merely, composed as St. Paul says of cunningly devised fables, deriving both its origin and influence principally from an ignorant love of the wonderful; a passion of which Legislators, Poets and Priests have ever been ready to take advantage to convey their maxims and opinions to the minds of the common people. All the nations of antiquity, if we except the Jews; and even they frequently forsook their own religion and followed the example of the ~~nations~~ Gentiles around; were, as early as we have any account of them in profane history, pagans and idolaters. Forsaking the service of the only living and true God as made known to men, at first by traditionary, afterwards by written revelation, they paid that homage which is due to him alone to the various creatures of their own corrupted imaginations, making very as many deities and systems of religion, differing somewhat from each other, as there were nations or tribes upon

the inhabited earth. Thus the Chinese had, as objects of adoration, their Changti and Fohi; the Hindoos, by whom mythology was first reduced to a connected system, their Brahma and Vishnu; the ancient Egyptians their Osiris and Isis; the Phoenicians and Carthaginians their Moloch and Astoreth; the Saxons or Scandinavians their Odin or Woden and Valhalla; the Canaanites and Syrians their Baal, Dagon and Tammuz; the Persians and Babylonians worshipped fire and the heavenly bodies; and the enlightened Greeks and Romans venerated their Jupiter, Apollo, Minerva and the thirty thousand lesser divinities mentioned among them, besides the Unknown God of the Athenians.

In short, Polytheism, in some form, was the religion of the world, before the Christian Era, and is now in most barbarous and half civilized countries. The belief in a multitude of deities, and especially the worshipping them in corporeal representations, seems in the light of uncorrupted reason very absurd as well wicked, but it is still true that its many elegant forms and agreeable fictions were admirably adapted to the ideal purposes of the poets and artists. This is probably one great reason that these foolish 'phantasms and monsters' so long gained credence with such highly intellectual and polished nations as the ancient Greeks and Romans ~~were~~ during the times of their ascendancy.

One of the keenest sarcasms ever hurled upon the irrationality of paganism and all image worship, even that of the catholics, indeed second only to the forty fourth chapter of Isaiah, may be found in the words of a heathen poet, a Sceptic perhaps, Horace in one of his satires. He introduces a wooden image as speaking to the effect. 'I was of old the trunk of a fig tree, a block of useless wood: when the carpenter, uncertain whether to make a bench or a Priapus, chose that I should become a God!' 'When therefore does it become

a god; behold it is cast, fashioned, and ~~adorned~~ carved! it is not yet a god. It is soldered together, and set up: neither is it yet a god. Behold it is adorned, consecrated, and proved to! then at length it is a god, when men have chosen and dedicated it."

We are not to conclude however that all the wise and learned philosophers and statesmen among the ancients implicitly believed in the entire fabulous mythology of the poets and common people. Many indeed openly expressed their dislike and disapproval of the whole; many doubtless understood it all in an allegorical sense, and yet more, it is probable, concealed their better knowledge under these specious fictions, for the sake of keeping the populace in ignorance and subjection. But whatever the philosophers and sophists made of it by their religion, the people at large, following the mythology of the poets, received the whole as literal truth, until these superstitions became so interwoven with all their thoughts, feelings and pursuits, that it was dangerous to meddle with the subject, or to combat any of the popular opinions, in that as in other matters. The same is true also, at the present time, of all heathen nations.

But the time, no doubt, is coming when the Gospel, first proclaimed eighteen hundred years ago, shall have its full triumph, and, as it has already begun, free the moral world from the dark shades of spiritual and intellectual night, and bring peace upon the earth and joy and good will among men.

J. S. Metcalf

Composition
No. 3 + 5 + 5 = 13

13

Metcalf

Mythology

City High School
Bangor

Read Tuesday March 17th
1840
3

Winter Term

A Walk

No. 1

The spring of 1838 found me in Boston, whither I had gone to see the folks, and spend a short time, before the steamboat began to run, so that I could go down east again. I was visiting at my Brother-in-law's, No. 9, Wheeler Court, and having no very pressing business on hand, was, in fact, for the time being, quite a leisure, or rather lazy character. One beautiful morning in April, I was in the sitting-room, after breakfast, bottoming up my coat, just as my sister, having kissed the sleeping baby for the very last time, was sitting down to her sewing. "Where under the sun are you going now" said she, kissing the baby again. "Only a Walk", said I, putting on my cap. "Why, I believe, Isaac, you walk every where except about your own business; yesterday, you were at the Museum, day before at the Grand Menagerie; tomorrow, you say you are going to your Uncle Caleb's, and all last week you were walking some where or other; you ought to stay at home some of the time, at least; I should think now, you would stay at home some just for the sake of seeing such a pretty baby as this is!" I did not attempt to controvert her last proposition, for I well knew how utterly impossible it is to make a young mother believe that her child is not, all things considered, the prettiest and best in the world; especially if it be rather good looking; but I replied; "Well really Sis, if I am going off down again next month, I must certainly renew my aquaintance a little, first, with our good old city of Shawmut. I must see all the Lions & Bigeons; I shall want to astonish the natives, you know, when I get away down east of sunrise into the State of Maine, where Corn and Beans only every other year, won't grow; besides, you remember, it is nearly 5 years, since I was in Boston before, no wonder if my memory wants refreshing. So I intend to go over to Bunker hill and Charleston Navy Yard to day, tomorrow, as you say, I am going to the Colonel's, and Saturday, if it is a good day, I shall go out to Dorchester Heights: next week I mean to go to Lowel on the Railroad; stay a week or ten days.

and by the time I get back, and get ready, the Steamboat will begin to run, and I can start down East." "Well", said she, "go —— but mind and get back by dinner time." "Get my victuals where I do my work, perhaps", said I. So she went to playing with the baby, who had just waked up, because I had pulled her chaise a little too hard, & I went out, and headed down street. My intention was to get over to Chelsea for somewhere in the course of the day, but I cared not too little when, provided only, that I arrived there in season to make what observations I wished, and get back by night. Being in no hurry therefore, I preferred to take a longer and rather more pleasant course, round the City, than the direct one, by Tremont St., across the Common, and through West Boston. Accordingly I strolled down Washington St. but I had traversed the length and breadth of that Street so many times within a few weeks, that I was rather tired of it, and therefore, passing by Boylston Market, turned off into Essex, and thence into High and Pearl Sts. Some of the old Streets in Boston, as well as New York, are said to have been originally only Cowpaths; and I believe that Washington St. was originally only a Footpath, made by the Early Settlers, out thro' the woods to Roxbury; at least, its remarkable straightness and Symmetry would lead one to that conclusion. Pearl and High Streets contain many of the most elegant dwelling houses in the City; among them, I noticed one very superb, purporting to belong, so said a magnificent door-plate, to Daniel Webster. I thought at first that it appeared a little too grand, for the "Peoples Candidate for the Presidency", as he then was, but afterwards concluded that if he wished to have a grand house, I had no objection, especially as I knew that his property was all obtained heretofore, by Skill in his profession. That House however has been since sold. On Pearl St. also is The Boston Charitable Institution for the Blind. In 1829 Mr. Perkins, one of the richest citizens of Boston, gave up this, his private residence, (an quite an affair by the way), for a Charitable Institution for the Blind, provided that other gentlemen would make up an equal value, $[illegible],000, in cash: this, as might be expected in Boston, was not long in being done. During my visit I was present at one of

their exhibitions, and was much interested by the appearance of the Pupils, and their proficiency in their various studies, and especially in Music to which much attention is paid. This Institution has since been removed out to South Boston.

I did not go onto Fort hill, but keeping off to the Northward and Westward, came down by Broad and India streets, by India W., and so on to Central and Long Wharfs and State St. India Wharf is celebrated as the Scene of the first regular opposition to British Tyranny. It was here that 1[illegible] of the Young Men of Boston, disguised like Mohawk Indians, tried to see how Tea would mix with Salt Water!! Central Wharf, north of this, is 1240 feet long, and 150 wide, and has a substantial block of high, brick stores extending the whole length, with a Dome in the middle, in which is a Telegraphic Observatory &c. Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street is 1650 feet long, and surpasses in size and convenience for business all others in America if not in the World. State St. is a fine, broad, straight street, leading [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from Washington St. down to Long W. It has many very elegant buildings both public and private: The old Branch Bank of the U.S. on the N. side, has some very fine ogranite pillars. But State St. is principally distinguished for being the scene of the Boston Massacre, as it it called. On the 5 of March, 1770, an Affray occurred here, (it was then call'd King St.) between some of the British Redcoats, then gruartered in Boston, and a Mob of the Bostonians. The Redcoats, having been pelted with Snowballs &c. and variously insulted, at last, fired upon the unarmed mob. Some of the citizens were killed and others wounded. After this, the name of the street was changed from King to State St. and it is now yet regarded by the Bostonians as almost Holy Ground. I always remember, when thinking of this affair, that the Leader of the Mob, or rather Assemblage of Citizens, and the first man killed in the great contest for American Liberty, was a Negro. (It was a Man of gigantic stature named Attucks). A Negro. And ought not this injured race to share in the advantages of that Liberty, which very many of them shed their hearts blood and laid down their lives to aid in obtaining for US? * * * * * *

To be Continued

S. S. Metcalf

Composition
No. 3+5+3 = 11

A Walk
No. 1.

J. S. Metcalf

Read
in the
City High School

Bangor
Winter Term

1848

A Walk

Continued

That day, as I passed by long Wharf, my attention was attracted by a more than usual bustle and crowd near the farther end, and although I was more than 100 rods, the length of the Wharf, distant, yet I could plainly discover that something of rather an exciting nature was going on. I, Loafer like, immediately ran with all my might for the scene of action. On arriving, I perceived a number of boats rowing about at some distance, and soon learned their business, and the cause of the Tumult, and the assemblage of Loafers.

Three men had started in a small sail boat to go on board of a vessel standing out in the harbor; the wind was rather high — the men were careless; and by some accident the boat was capsized. A large number of boats from different Wharves had immediately put off to the rescue. Just as I came the boat arrived bringing a man, who, although the water was quite rough, so much so the men in the boat were all spattered with spray, yet had held himself up by swimming; and though he he had been in the cold water for some minutes was able to walk home when put on shore. One man had sunk irrecoverably — had gone down like lead in the mighty waters. The other was soon after brought on shore, alas! alas! lifeless: attempts were made to resuscitate him but the crowd was so great around that I could not ascertain their success. Then a female, a woman appeared among the crowd; it was the sister of the lifeless man: she wept, like Rachel for her children, refusing to be comforted. But soon she received the additional intelligence that her brother, the other man, was lost without hope of recovery. She fell, for the instant, as if struck by a thunderbolt; her face with grief, she tore her hair, raved & seemed like a mad-

man, so much so, that her friends were obliged to remove her by force. The strong men, one at each arm, led her away, screaming and struggling to be free; in fact, perfectly crazy. Thus in the space of one short half hour two individuals lost their lives and a third her reason, by the same accident. I walked away and pursued my course, musing deeply upon the instability of human life and happiness; half an before those persons were in the enjoyment of Life and Health and all the blessings that which I now possess: Now, they are in Eternity, and I still walk this earth, these busy marts of men —— but for a season. I thought of the man who had sunk in the harbor, and the Dream of Clarance came into my mind — "O, then methought, what pain it was to drown!" &c. &c. &c." (Quotd lines)

Meditating in this manner, I passed on in a kind of abstraction from surrounding objects, till I was suddenly aroused from my reverie by a familiar slap on the shoulder; and "Why Metcalf! What ye bout? What ye thinking of? I believe you would have been up in Ann St. in 10 minutes, if I had not stopped you!! just look here! did'n't you see it before? — or me either?

S.S. — was a cousin of mine, who lived at Lowell, but was then staying a few days in Boston at Uncle Caleb's, visiting like myself, and like me too, a loafer, for the time being — nothing to do but to spy out the land! He had been with me to the Museum and the Menagerie, and most every where else, within a week; and, as I supposed, had gone home that very day, but had concluded to wait till Sat. So I determined, by hook or by crook, to have a companion in my excursion. The object to which he had called my attention was the movement of a large Brig, which was slowly warping in from her anchorage. We stood for some time on the Quay, (we were directly in front, or east, of the Faneuil Hall Market) watching the Brig and looking at the "Forest of Masts", which is to be seen on almost every side; while I related to him the affair which I had just witnessed, and he told me the Why and the wherefore which prevented him from going over to Charleston with me till afternoon, and earnestly exhorted me to wait till then for him. We then took a turn through the Market, to shake off, as he said, the dull feelings which I had imbibed during my solitary walk. He purchased a huge fat turkey and went off, urging me to come up to "the Colonels", by half past 1, and help demolish the same, promising that he would, immediately thereafter, go over to Charleston with me.

I readily agreed to wait for him, and not go over till after noon, but I had no minds to the dinner, for I knew there would be half a dozen Country "Reps" there, and if I once got in fort to a Set dinner at Colonel M.'s, there would be no such thing as getting away fairly till towards night, and I had no notion of being cheated out of my Walk in that manner. It was then just a quarter of 11 — I passed through the Market again, admired it awhile, looked round, took a peep at old Fanuel Hall, loafed at 2 or 3 auctions, took a drink of pure water, and finally got up into Cornhill.

The Fanuel Hall Market is the largest building in Boston, and probably the most elegant Market House in the World. It is 536 feet in length, built of Granite with a dome in the centre, and at each end a Portico with large columns, each of a single stone. Within is almost very edible article to be found in N. America, or the world, whether Animal, vegetable, or Mineral, produced by Air, Sea or Land, both Fish, Fowl and Flesh, and of the innumerable myriads of the vegetable world. On each side of this building is a Street (North and South Market), one 60, the other 102 feet wide, and on the opposite side of each extends a solid front of Stone Stores, of uniform size and appearance, 4 stories high. West of it is Market Sy. and beyond this is the old Fanuel Hall, The Crade of Liberty, and a place very well known in the History of Boston. — A place familiar with Boston Audiences, and with the eloquence of such men as Otis, the Adams's, Everett's and Webster; to say nothing of Stanton and Weld! At the Mechanic's Fair, a bridge was thrown across the Square, from Old to New Fanuel, thus connecting the upper stories of both buildings, and both together forming a hall, not as large as "all out doors" to be sure, but still a consarn not to be grinned at; at least, by those without teeth! West of old Fanuel is Dock Sy. famous for a great Pump, in one corner, commonly esteemed as the best water in Boston. The other or upper side of the Sy. is Cornhill, the end or rather perhaps the beginning of Washington St. also Brattle St. and beyond these is Court St. and the beginning of Tremont. This is about the middle of the City, and on many accounts the most pleasant part for business.

To be Continued

J. S. Metcalf

Meditating in this manner I passed on, in a kind of abstraction, till I was suddenly aroused from my reverie by a familiar slap on the shoulder and "Why Metcalf! what are you about? what ye thinkin of? I believe you would have been up in Cambridge in 10 minutes, if I had not stopped you: just look here! did not you see it too? or me either?" J.S. was a cousin of mine who lived in Lowell, but was then staying a few days in Boston at Uncle Caleb's, visiting like myself, or like me for a loafer, for the time being; nothing to do but to spy out the land. He had been with me to the Museum & the Menagerie and most every where else with a peeked and, as I supposed, had gone home that very day, but had concluded to wait till Sat. to return, by hook or by crook, to have a companion in my excursion to Charlestown. The object to which he had called my attention was the monument of a large Brig, which was slowly making in from Lower Anchorage. We stood for some time on the Quay, (see here directly in front, after, of the Faneuil Hall Market), watching the "Brigs" looking at the "Fleet of Craft" which is to be seen on almost every side, while I related to him the affair which I had just witnessed, and, to blame it upon the liquor which parade was responsible for my conversation with me till afterwards, or earnestly exhaust me to wait till then for him.

We then took a turn through the Market to shake off, as he said, the dull melancholy which I had imbibed during my solitary walk. He purchased a large pot turkey, or "Cobbler" saying, we'd come up to the Colonel's by half past 1 & help demolish the ~~pound pot turkey~~, promising that he would immediately therefore go down to Charlestown with me. I readily agreed to wait for him and not go till afternoon, but I had no mind to the dinner, for I knew that there would be half a dozen Country "Reps" there, and if I once got in for it to a set dinner at Colonel M's there would be no such thing as getting away till 10 at night, I ~~almost~~ said to I had no notion of being plagued out of my Walking at manners. It was just quarter of 11, I passed through the Market again, looked at it awhile, looked around, took a peep at old Faneuil Hall, loafed at 2 or 3 auctions & finally got up into Cornhill. The Faneuil Hall Market is the largest building in Boston, and probably the most elegant Market House in the world. It is 536 feet long, built of Granite, with a dome in the centre and at each end a portico with large columns, each of a single stone. Within is almost every edible article to be found in North America, or the world, whether animal, vegetable or mineral, produced by sea, lake or land, both fish, fowl & flesh, and the innumerable varieties of the vegetable world. On each side of this building is a street (Clark & South Market) one 60 & the other 102 feet wide, and on the opposite side of each extends a solid front of stone stores, of uniform size & appearance, 4 stories high. West of it is Market Square, and beyond this is the old Faneuil Hall, very often known as the Cradle of Liberty. At the Mechanic's Fair, a bridge was thrown across the Square, from the new Faneuil Hall, thus connecting the upper stories of both buildings, and both together forming a not to be gainsaid, West of old Faneuil is Dock Square, famous for a great punch, in one corner commonly esteemed the best nation in Boston.

The other side of Dock Sq. is the one on which the Legislature of Washington St. and Brattle Street & Court Street, for the Beginning of the Common

[illegible]

I was just deliberating whether I had better go home and get my dinner, like a gentleman, or get it at a confectionary and stay where I was or somewhere else, like a Loafer; when I was hailed by an acquaintance, who demanded if I was Loafing. "To be sure!" "Oes usual," said he, and invited me, as got out Wednesday, to go into the Nat. Hist. rooms with him. "Agreed," said I, "and the dinners, both of them, roast turkey and all, may go to — if I had been in Bangor I should have said to Joppa — as it was I said they might go to the South Cove, for all me. Perhaps though it ought to be said in this connection, that the South Cove as it is called, is really looking up of late years, since the Worcester Railroad depot &c. has been established there, and is now a much more respectable place than some parts of Ann St. and round there.

As it was then about 12, we immediately started through Tremont St. and by the great Tremont Theatre and the celebrated Tremont House, which is about as much superior to the Bangor House as Boston is to Bangor — not quite though. We stopped here a few moments to observe the place, where a few days before a man, one of the boarders, had fallen from ~~one of the~~ upper windows of the Tremont house upon to now fence and instantly perished.

The Boston Society of Natural History's Cabinet of Curiosities is located in the large hall over the Savings Institution on Tremont St. It is a splendid collection of Geological, Conchological, Zoological and ornithological curiosities. The admittance is free ~~every wednesday~~ between the hours of 12 and 2 every Wed. and no one besides members of the Soc. can enter at any other time, without a written permission from the Officers.

Among the multitude of objects which attract the attention of the visitor are the following, Geological specimens by millions almost; Shells of all sizes and appearance from the lignes of a very small pin to 3 feet in diameter, and varying in form that of the clam to the Lobster and Nautilus; some hundreds of stuffed birds, differing in size from the bald eagle to that of the humming bird, including 15 different species of Ducks and nearly 20 of humming birds, nests and eggs of many kinds, including ~~almost all~~ sizes from those of the Ostrich and Swan to the humming bird.

Composition
No. 3+5+4 = 12

A Walk
No. 2

S. S. Metcalf

Read
City in High the School
Bangor
Winter Term

1848

Life of M. T. Cicero

Marcus Tullius Cicero was the father of Latin eloquence; and the greatest orator Rome ever produced: he was born about 107 years before the Christian Era, at Arpinum, a small town belonging to the Volsci and also the birthplace of Marius. He was the son of a Roman knight, and is said to have been lineally descended from the ancient kings of the Sabines: he had not, however, the advantages of an illustrious Roman parentage; being, as he says himself, a new man, known only by himself, and by no commendation of ancestors. But having, in childhood, displayed very promising abilities, his friends procured for him the most celebrated masters of the age, under whom he soon made great proficiency, both in the Law and Philosophy.

He served awhile in the armies, under Sylla; but afterwards returned to Rome, and appeared as a pleader at the bar, where the greatness of his genius, and his superior eloquence soon raised him into notice, and he became the most distinguished public speaker of the times.

Having passed, with honor, through all the various grades in the lower offices of the State, he was made Consul in his 43 year. At that time, Lucius Sergius Cataline, a patrician of a very noble family & great talents, but of a very profligate and ambitious disposition, in fact a very [illegible], was secretly plotting for the destruction of his country, hoping to rise on its ruins to wealth and power.

had associated with him a large number of desperate and ruined men of his own stamp, who had combined to murder & exterminate the Senate & principal citizens, plunder the treasury, set Rome on fire, and throw all Italy into anarchy and confusion, that they might place themselves at the head of the Government. But the vigilance and foresight of Cicero frustrated their horrible projects. He first drove Catiline himself from the City; then, having obtained the necessary evidence, he secured and put to death the chief of the conspirators who remained behind. Catiline raised an army, but was defeated and slain, in Gaul, by the Consul, Caius Antony. Cicero received the public thanks of the Senate, for the preservation of the Republic, and was styled the father of his country and the second founder of Rome. By his abilities, patriotism, zeal for the public good, and conduct in this affair, he was now raised to the most ennobling height of Glory & Renown.

Afterwards, having incurred the displeasure of the Triumvirate, (Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar,) by refusing to agree to some of their arbitrary measures, he was driven into Exile, by the Faction. He bore this banishment with the greatest impatience. In 16 months, however, he was restored with honor and universal satisfaction. In the civil wars that soon followed, he espoused, after much hesitation, the cause of Pompey against Cæsar, but when the latter was victorious at Pharsalia, he changed sides, was reconciled to Cæsar, and treated with great humanity by him. A true patriot, however, he opposed of Cæsars murder, and thus incurred the hatred of Marcus Antonius, which soon after occasioned his death. Octavius Cæsar, afterwards Augustus, Antonius & Lepidus, now formed another Triumvirate, agreed upon a universal proscription of their, and Cicero was given up to the hatred of Mark Antony, although Octavius, who was his personal friend, tried hard to preserve his life!

attempted flight, but was overtaken and slain, [illegible] W. C. being 63 years and 11 months old.

Cicero is to be admired, not only as an Orator and a Statesman, but as a man of Genius and a Scholar, in which united character, he stands unrivalled. His learning and abilities have been the admiration of every age & country, and his style has always been accounted the standard of pure latinity. He was the greatest man of the Romans, if not of all Antiquity; and his virtues were as conspicuous as his talents. His conduct, however, was not always that of a Patriot, and he is frequently accused of Timidity

His greatest foible was Egotism, of which, no one who has read his orations against Catiline, will ever need to be reminded.

Isaac S. Metcalf
Feb. [illegible]
[illegible]

Composition
No. 3451 10

10

Metcalf

M. T. Cicero

Read
in the
City High School
Wint. Bangor Term
Sat. Feb. 1.

[illegible]

3

History of Prussia

Prussia first became a kingdom in the year 1701. Before that, it was styled the Electorate of Brandenburgh, and was only an inconsiderable territory of minor importance, governed by dukes or electors. The ancient inhabitants were called the Borrussi, and the country, Borrussia, which has been corrupted to Prussia.

Modern Prussia, is composed of several small states, united by alliances and conquests. The foundation of its greatness was laid by Frederic William, the last duke, sometimes called the great Elector, who had a very long and prosperous reign of 61 years. His successor, a weak and vain prince, distinguished only for the luxury of his court, and for aping the manners of the French, received the title of king, and reigned about 11 years. He was succeeded, in 1713, by Frederic Wm. 1st, father of the great Frederic, a person of a very eccentric character, and who would have been deemed an extraordinary man, if he had not been eclipsed by his greater son. However, his talents and management excite a degree of wonder. He was economical in the extreme, denying himself and his children, even the common comforts of life; indeed, he hardly expended anything, except on his military. He prided himself most upon a regiment of his guards or Huzzars, which consisted of only very large, tall men. These giants were his greatest treasure and delight. The men in the first rank of this regiment, were none of them less than 7 feet high, and were collected from all parts of Europe, and even Asia, at a great expense. This king is also said to have made a practice of frequently walking about the streets of his capital, and clanging sound

all the idle people, whom he found, with a great serjeant's cane, with which he was always armed. It is said too, that his wife and children received fully as many blows as any-body. Frederic II ascended the throne, in 1740, upon the death of his father, and by his talents and exploits, soon gained the appellation of the Great, by which he is commonly known in history.

His father had left him, a well filled Treasury, and an efficient and well disciplined army of sixty six thousand men; the best army in Europe, at that time. He was ambitious of military glory, and bent upon conquest, and the enlargement of his territory. With these views, he soon found a pretext for war, by reviving an obsolete claim to Silesia, which he succeeded in wresting from Maria Theresa, the young Queen of Austria. He afterwards invaded Saxony, but the neighboring states, becoming alarmed by his ambition, and the rapid strides he had already made; formed, in 1756, a great coalition against him, which resulted in the celebrated Seven years War. Frederic took the field against Russia, Austria and France, the three most powerful kingdoms of Europe, Great Britain excepted. Sweden, also, afterwards joined the Allies. The success of this war was various. Fred. maintained his ground very well against his powerful opponents. At one time, however, he seemed on the point of losing all his dominions; but the death of Elizabeth, the Russian Empress, and his most dangerous foe, afforded him the most essential relief. Her successor, Peter, withdrew from the coalition, and the Prussian king soon brought the war to an honorable close, in 1763. In this bloody contest, besides all the sufferers, more than five hundred thousand men, fell in battle; and at the peace, every thing was replaced on its ancient footing, so that neither party, gained in any thing, except, killed, wounded, and Glory! In 1772, he, enlarged his kingdom by the addition of New Prussia, which he obtained by his connection with Russia and Austria, in the dismemberment of Poland. He died, in 1786, with the reputation of being the greatest military commander, and the most distinguished Sovereign of the age.

The next king of Prussia was Fred. Wm. II, a nephew of the great Frederic, an indolent, pleasure loving prince; whose short reign finished nothing worthy of notice. Fred. Wm. III, the present king, ascended the throne, in 1797. In 1806, he unwisely took the field against Bonaparte; but was utterly defeated at the great battle of Jena, and by the peace of Tilsit, was shorn of about half of his dominions. He assisted the French Emperor in his Russian campaign, but, on the failure of that expedition, joined the Coalition against him, in 1813. At Waterloo, his army, under the Gray Lion, (Blucher), by appearing at the right crisis, turned the fortune of the day, and thus essentially contributed to the final overthrow of his late conqueror. Prussia, having, on the whole, honorably acquitted herself, in the "Storm of Nations", was, at the peace in 1815, reinstated in her former territory.

Of late years, the Prussian king has been effectually engaged in promoting the intellectual improvement of his people. Perhaps, no government in the world, has ever done more, in the same time, to advance the true glory and happiness of a nation, than Fred. Wm. III has for Prussia, in spite of all the prejudices of his order, and the opposition of the Catholic Priests. He has declared that there shall be a Bible in every cottage in his kingdom; and the present system of Education, in that country, justly esteemed the best in the world, appears to be owing, almost entirely, to his judicious efforts and authority.

I think the present king of Prussia is a well-meaning man, though, if he would allow his people to govern themselves after their own wishes, a little more, he would please Republican Americans better, and would set an example worthy of being followed by all Rulers, in all countries.

Isaac S. Metcalf

Composition

No. 3 + 5 + 1 = 9

9

Metcalf

History of Prussia

Read

in the

Cit. High School

Hanover Term

Winter

Sat. Feb. 16th

1848

3

The Fourth of July 1840, at Bangor.

This year, as usual, a meeting of citizens was held early in June, a Committee of Arrangements chosen and measures taken for celebrating the approaching sixty fourth anniversary of American Independence, the Birthday of the United States! They even went so far as to engage a person to deliver an Oration upon that day, Rev. Benjamin F. Tefft's of the Methodist's Church. But so little interest was taken in the subject by the citizens generally, that it was deemed impracticable to proceed; at least, to attempt to get up a celebration any way worthy of the City. Notice to this effect was accordingly given to Mr. Tefft's, the whole matter was dropped, and it appeared that Bangor, a City of thousand inhabitants, would permit this National Holiday to be passed over without any kind of Memorial. At this juncture, the enterprising and patriotic Young men of Bangor, High School Boys and others, stepped in with youthful ardor, to redeem, if possible, the character of the rising generation at least; and, by showing their reverence for the character and services of their ancestors, to wipe off in some degree the stain of this deviliction and degeneracy. In short, "if some things can be done as well as others", they determined that they would celebrate the day in a proper manner.

The time was indeed short, very short, but it was improved to the utmost. A meeting of Young men was called by a notice in the Whig, on Friday evening, June 26th, only 8 days before the 4th. Charles P. Roberts was called to the Chair, as Moderator of the meeting. Several highly patriotic and forcible speeches were made by Roberts and others. A Committee of Arrangements was chosen consisting of Joshua Young, Chairman, C. P. Roberts, J. E. Gould, J. T. Bartlett, J. R. Greenough, E. W. Flagg, W. H. Farnham, J. Burton, T. W. Carr, ~~H. Deane~~, J. Q. A. Jerome, Henry M. Deane and C. H. Hayes.

I should have been one of the Committee, if I had been present, but was detained by work and did not come in till late. However, I was not sorry as I could ill spare the time necessary to a proper discharge of its duties.

According to adjournment, another meeting was held on Mon. eve. June 29th, to hear the report of the Com. of Arrgm't &c. Roberts in the Chair. Many present. John R. Greenough Fun. Sec. of the Com. then read their report.

The Baptist Church had been procured for the occasion. Rev. Benj. F. Tripp had been applied to deliver an Oration. He had already prepared one, upon the call of the older citizens, but it was judged by his advisers, Mr. Ma. Somerby and others, to be wholly unsuitable to be delivered before a Juvenile audience; and, as it was the last week of his engagement here, and he must settle up his accounts &c. he should be utterly unable to prepare another upon so short notice.

The Committee finding no prospect of obtaining an Orator from any quarter, one of their number, Joseph T. Bartlett, a member of the High School, offered to procure an Oration, to be written by his brother Frederick, quite a talented young man, which he, if they could do no better, would deliver himself. The Com. submitted this proposition together with an Order of Procession, which they had drawn up, to the decision of the meeting. It caused a good deal of debate, and indeed a division. One party were in favor of Bartlett, but the other wished to have 4, 6 or 8 youths of Bangor to deliver original declamations, instead of an Oration. The last proposition was however voted down, as it was found that 6 suitable persons could not be found, who would be willing to speak before an Audience. This Meeting was very noisy and confused most of the time and did not break up till near 10 o'clock.

However, after this meeting the Com. of Arr. took the whole affair into their hands, and every thing went on well. Bartlett got the Oration prepared as quickly as possible. John E. Gould, another of the Com. was appointed to read the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Mr. Wilson engaged as Chaplain. A Subscription paper was drawn up and carried round to most of the principal Merchants in the City, and before Tuesday night, upwards of $50, was collected.

Three kegs of powder; $10, dollars worth, was bought, a 4 pounder obtained from the Arsenal, and 6 or 8 boys volunteered to make the cartridges and act as Artillery men in firing the salutes &c. for the 4th. Barnes was engaged to furnish the martial music for the Procession for dollars. Singers were engaged &c Joshua Young was chosen Chief Marshal, with Charles P. Roberts, Isaac S. Metcalf, Francis W. Carr, Edmund W. Flagg, Wm. Henry Farnham, Joseph Burton, Thomas Boynton, Charles H. Hayes, George Lafyette Gibson, and James N. Davis, as assistants. The Order of Procession was published in the Whig of Wed. July 1st. The Order of Exercises for the Meeting was printed on a handbill, and 500 copies distributed in the Baptist Church, besides several printed on coloured letter-paper for the Singers and Marshalls. The Order contained an Original Ode by Charles P. Roberts, prepared by him during the week, expressly for the occasion, and one other hymn, 'America' by J. S. Smith. A public dinner was engaged to be prepared by French of the Penobscot Exchange, as the Washington Guards dined at the Bangor House, and they could not accommodate any more, being full of boarders I was one who went to engage the dinner; agreed for it at 216 a peice, 42 cts.

Friday, July 3d was cloudy all day, and especially so towards night, when it looked very likely, almost certain to rain. Great was the Lamentation and Grief of all concerned in getting up the celebration, to say the least. However

Independence day, Saturday July 4th 1840. The 64th &c. at last arrived in due form.

I rose at or about 3 oclock A.M. and immediately fired the old gun out of the garrett window as a salute. It was thick Cloudy! The Boys &c. had been firing guns, pistols and Crackers, and making noises all night. Many Boys down: many boys, great and small, were round, with guns &c firing and carrying on: some had been out about all night.

At 4 oclock all the Bell in the City ringing, and Cannons firing for one hour. I went and rang upon the Baptist bell. a while.

Rain, little early in the Morn

Afterwards cleared off, scattering clouds all day, Fair, Warm, Hot.

I dressed myself up in my best, and went down town before 8 o'clock A.M.
Met at the house of Engine No 2 with the other Marshals of the day, I, You
the Chief Marshal, appeared on horseback. the others were on foot, all.
Each of the Marshalls had a blue scarf or ribbon over his left shoulder, across the
breast and fasten under the right arm. Also a scrool or stick covered with pa
About 9 o'clock went up to the Hammond St. Church, where the Procession
was to be formed. A large number principally of girls were already there
the body of the house most full, continually arriving
We got disappointed in our martial music, lost the Bugler, it was impossible
to obtain another, as all the musicians were gone out of town, and we had only
3 drums and a fife to march by. Towards 10 o'clock, the Washington
Guards, our Escort came up with the Music. Soon after formed the Procession
First, Chief Marshall, Escort with music, Orator and Reader of Declaration
Joseph Y. Bartlett and John Edgar Gould, Members of the Shakes-
peare Club and Engine No. 2. Then Youth, first girls then Boys, 2
by 2 and a very long string of them too most girls. Sister Lucy went
with Anns School, which turned out well, the best of any. She led the School.
The Gentlemen or older citizens did not join in the procession, We could do with
out them! Assistant Marshals scattered by the side of the Procession.
Marched through High, Union and State Stts. the Square, over Kenduskeag bridge
through Harlow and Centre Stts into the Baptist Meeting House, No one had been pres-
viously admitted into the body of the house, but the galleries were crowded full, mostly ladies
So was the house itself in a few minutes after, Voluntary on Organ by Miss Wallis
Many could not get in. Rev Adam Wil-
son of the Baptist, made a short but appropriate an impressive prayer. Singing
4 male singers, sat just before the pulpit. Roberts Ode went well. Most every body
in the house was staring at him, I with the other Marshals sat with him.
Declaration of Independence read well by John E. Gould organist

Oration pronounced by Joseph T. Bartlett. Good, First rate, Short. Well.
500 copies afterwards printed, I have one. Meeting through before 12. Everybody
much pleased with the Oration, Ode &c. The Procession and every thing else, went off
much better than I or others had feared or expected. Dispersed. Went home. Loafed
Met, 30 of us, at 2 o'clock. Organised Chose, Thaddeus A. W. Chick President, C. P. Roberts Toast Master
13 appointed a Com. to procure the regular toasts. I was one of them. As there was a surplus of the money
collected, it was voted that the orator, Reader, Poet, Vocalists, Com. of Arr. Marshalls and
Artillery should have their dinner free, paid out of the funds. Marched down to
the Exchange, to dinner, 2 and 2. Dinner soon ready. long table, large hall,
An Excellent dinner, Roast Pig, Beef, and Chickens, Boiled Salmon, Pork &c. Puddings
and Pies, also Green Peas, Beans, Beet, Turnip, Onion &c. Plenty of Lemonade!
Every thing nice, well cooked, well served up, a late dinner, and Hostess Ample. has done it!!!
After eating, Toasts &c. Plenty of Cigars, I and one or 2 others smoked not Lemonade.
My Toast was announced first of the Regulars. "The day we celebrate, may it never be worse
dishonoured in Bangor than it is today." Singers gave us some capitale songs. Wine Sown
I was called upon for a Volunteer Toast, unexpectly, Gave, "Our Today Procession, if not the largest or
oldest, perhaps the best and handsomest portion of the population". Many First rate Toasts.
Past 4 adjourned, went home, took off my equipments, Loafed, Nat. His Room Hon. Deane
Home Supper, not hungry! Bellringing. Down town, Loafing about with James.
A Capt. Laura, brother of the Capt Laura of Barque , with whom we first came from Bos-
ton, and a very respectable man, sail to be religious crazy, was crazy, dont know, put in the watchhouse, and staid all day, Cruel.
Washington Guards, and the Touchmen attend the theatre free tonight. Seighnor Blitz the
magicians and ventriliquist perform also Mad. Loran. I went near none of them.
Eve Loafed round with James till 11. Lots Seing rockets &c. failed up to Thomases best by J. Norcross at Duinel's.
I think I did pretty well this 4 of July; had glory, fun, and dinner enough for
one day, and spent not a Cent! Dinner free, bought nothing. James 3 cts north Duty! Me half!

Isaac S. Metcalf

Mr. Walker's wife, Sunnyside Ann, took a walk over to Brewer in the afternoon, saw the Indians &c. &c.

Bangor

Metcalf

The Fourth of July
1846

For
Preservation &c.

No. 2.

SUPERIOR

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BANGOR.

Shall a light word part us?

We have been friends together,
In sunshine and in shade;
Since first beneath the chestnut trees
In infancy we played.
[illegible]
[illegible];
We have been friends together
Shall a light word part us now?
We have been gay together;
We have laughed at little jests;
For the [illegible] of hope was gushing
Warm and joyous in our breasts.
But laughter now hath fled thy lip,
And sullen glooms thy brow.
We have been gay together.
Shall a light word part us now?
Have been sad together,
Have wept with bitter tears,
The [illegible]
Hopes of early years.
[illegible] voices which are silent there
Would lid thee clear thy brow;
We have been sad together,
Shall a light word part us now?

Mrs Norton

Lovéz Immortality

They sin who tell us love can die!
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity;
In heaven Ambition cannot dwell,
Nor avarice in the [illegible] of hell;
[illegible]
They perish where they had their birth.
But love is [illegible].
Its holy flame forever burneth,
From heaven it came, to heaven returneth;
For oft on [illegible] guest,
At times deceived, at times oppressed,
It here is tried and purified,
Then hath in heaven its perfect rest;
It soweth here with toil and [illegible],
But the harvest time of love is there.
Oh! when a mother meets on high
The babe she lost in infancy,
[illegible]
The day of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrows, all her tears,
An over payment of delight.

Thy memory, as a spell
Of lore, comes over my mind —
As dew upon the purple bell —
As perfume on the wind —
As music on the sea —
As sunshine on the river —
So hath it always lien to me,
So shall it be forever.

She was a form of life and light,
That seen, became a part of sight;
And rose, where'er I turned my eye,
The Morning Star of Memory.

He is dead and gone, lady
He is dead and gone;
At his head a grass green turf,
At his heels a stone.

For no man lives so out of passion's sway
But shall sometimes be tempted to obey
Her fury. Yet no friendship to betray.

Still to be neat, still to be drest,
As you were going to a feast;
Still to be pondered, still perfumed;
Lady, it is to be presumed,
Though Art's hid causes are not found,
All is not sweet, all is not sound.
Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free:
Such sweet neglect more taketh me,
Than all the adulteries of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.

Do not you ask to know her, she is worse
Than all ingredients made into one curse,
And that poured out upon mankind, can be;
Think but the sin of all her sex, 'tis she!

So such men as he could die,
What surely of life have thou and I?

Death! ere thou hast slain another
Learned, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

A parcel of Court dirt, a heap, and mass
Of all vice hurled together, there he was,
Proud, false and treacherous, vindictive, all
That thought can add, unthankful, the laystall
Of putrid flesh alive! Of blood the sink!
And so I leave to stir him, lest he stink.

Truth is the trial of itself,
And needs no other touch;
And purer than the purest gold,
Refine it neer so much.
It is the life and light of love,
The sun that ever shineth,
And spirit of that special grace,
That faith and love defineth.
It is the warrant of the word,
That yields a scent so sweet,
As gives a power to faith to tread
All falsehood under feet.
It is the sword that doth divide
The marrow from the bone;
And in effect of heavenly love,
Doth show Sholy Cree.

Pray thee, take care, that takest my book in hand
To read it well; that is to understand.

The expense in odors, is a most vain sin,
Except thou couldst; good sir, near them within.

There's reason good, that you good laws should make:
Men's manners neer nere viler for your sake.

He that fears death, or mourns it, in the just,
Shows of the resurrection little trust.

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike;
One doth not stroke me, nor the other strike.

Sir, I am thankful, first to heaven for you;
Next to yourself, for making your love true;
Then to your love and gift, and all's but due.

You have unto my store added a book,
Oh which with poet I shall never look,
But must confess from whom that gift I took.

Hunting, it is the [illegible],
Makes men laborious, active, wise,
Brings health, and doth the Spirits delight
It helps the hearing, and the Sight.
It teacheth arts that never slip
The Memory, good horsemanship
Search sharpness, courage and defence,
And chaseth all ill habits thence

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BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, BOOK-BINDER,

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Multiplication Table.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

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LETTER STAMPS.
PINK—SAUCERS—RED TAPE.

STATIONERY.

SLATES AND PENCILS.
FOLDERS—WAFERS—CARDS.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, BLANKS, &C.

There is a new race of men forming here on this Continent, in these United States. It is forming by the collection and mingling together of all races. It is rapidly forming; at the rate of one thousand per diem.

This intermingling of races has a historic meaning. A new race is forming containing the characteristics of all other races as elements.

Has not Divine Providence reserved an especial work for this new race? What is this work?

It was a maxim of the ancients that "Nothing is made out of Nothing". The Moderns have it better "Nothing is made for Nothing" There is then some=thing for this new race now forming to do, some use for it. The only really useless man is he who has mistaken his vocation. There is a use a purpose for every one, for every nation, as well as for every individual man. History is not the sum, but the exponent of what men or nations perform.

Are we to take a great part in the history of the World? Yes! One great proof of this is our national consciousness of it. The prevailing feeling of our "manifest destiny" as a Nation proves this.

Our fathers were poor and foreigners.
See what they have done.
See what a chance there is to do in this country.
The Emigrant of today, and his children, all will be Americans.
A Million of Laborers have come into this country in five years past; and yet Wages of Labor are constantly increasing.

History shows that unmixed races are stationary
Witness the Chinese
" Hindoos
Mixed races alone are progressive and advancing:
To the Grecian race which had such an ascendancy in the old world, the aboriginal Pelasgi, contributed simple rude strength.
The Phoenicians elegance and commercial enterprise.
The Egyptians thought.
The compound it was which made the -- Greek

So it was with the Roman.
Founded originally by a mixture of the rude Pelasgi and the polished Etruscan. and in its long course of conquest and assimilation, uniting almost every variety of National character into itself.

The English character is one curiously compounded
1st the Celt.
2d the Roman.
3 the Saxon, stern and grave
4 the Dane,
5 the Norman, chivalric
All these go to make up the character of the Anglo Saxon.
Stubborn and persevering -- rule or ruin.
England is the instructor of the world in representative and constitutional government
England is the great champion of the right of Private judgment.
In England were sown the seeds of the United States.

The ruling principle of Greece was Glory
Rome Power
England Wealth

But there is a higher principle, a higher culture developing in the world. Shall it not be our principle — our culture?
The others must come first.
The stomach and the back must be satisfied, before the culture of the head and the heart can prosper.

In the forming the American character.
The Anglo Saxon represents the reasoning head
" Irish Celt " " feeling heart
" German " " supporting body.

The one contributes,	Second	the third
Perseverance	Courage	fortitude.
Science	Wit	philosophy
Interest	honor	right
Enterprise		pertinacity
&c.	&c.	&c.

A new Division of History.

1st Age	Man is the Child of the State,	the idea of Despotism
2d "	" " Citizen of the State	as in Rome
3d "	Man & the State, United,	the modern idea.
4th "	Man the Master of the State,	the present Am. idea.
5th "	The self governing Man,	which is to be.

1st was one of		Oriental
2d "	Practical Intellect & Will	Greece & Rome
3d "	Religion coming into the world	
4th "	Science & Arts	Modern
5th "	Moral Education	to be.

Festus

"The philosophy of the book is necessity, its morality is licentiousness, and its religion is both"

This charge is not made without reflection, nor without deep regret, that a poem, which displays so much beauty, power and copiousness, both of thought and of language, should exhibit falsehood upon every page — should be fitted, in its effect as a whole, to create in minds where they do not exist, and to strengthen where they do exist already, feelings of recklessness, and abandonment as to the very existence of any such thing as rectitude of conduct, and of doubt, as to the reality of the fundamental principle, in accordance with which the all wise Ruler of the Universe administers his moral government. But whoever reads the book, not allowing himself to be carried away by the whirlwing of passion which it every where lets loose upon his heart, will as surely be compelled to believe that such is its moral, as that he has the disposition to regret that any book should be written for so bad a purpose.

Would you know, before reading, in what state of mind Festus will leave you, turn to the 217th page beginning with "I did not make myself, nor plan my soul." and to the bottom of the 217th page.

The susceptible, imaginative reader will be sure to rise from the perusal of the poem, prepared to give utterance to such sentiments as are found on these two pages.

This be sure is the language of Festus while in his course of trial; but he exhibits no more virtues and graces in the last scene, than he did in the first. He makes no moral progress upward. He is the same proud, selfish, irreverent, irreclaimable creature, in his death, as at the moment when entering into compact with the soul fiend. And there is no principle upon which the author can be defended in introducing such an one, directly from death into the company of the blessed & sanctified, even placing him at the head of the redeemed host, which would not canonize Lara, and Manfred, and Donjuan at once.

And judging from the general character of the work, and especially from the spirit of the closing scenes, we cannot suspect that the Author himself would reject this conclusion.

If Mr. Bailey's doctrine be true, the purest Archangel that has ever kept his high estate in heaven, is as truly in need of divine Mercy as the vilest wretch who has trampled upon the blood of the covenant, and leagued himself with the powers of Evil to do all iniquity. The lying & the licentious rascals that peopled the imagination of Boccaccio, are as sure of admission into the heaven of Festus, as the purged & sanctified spirit of the persecuted witness of truth, who went up from the pangs & the fiery death of Martyrdom.

It is scarcely worth the while to extend a Review of this poem, by exhibiting its literary merits or defects, of both of which, its contains a greater store than any other single poem in our language.
It is difficult to decide "which is most wonderful, that one who writes so well should write so badly, or that one who writes so badly should write so well."

But its great defect is its moral. And in respect to this, it should receive the sentence of unmitigated condemnation. In the present state of our language, rich in works of sterling merit, its stores should not be increased by the addition of a poem, which has nothing better to commend it than the beauty with which it adorns Error, and the mad [illegible] with which it tears up the foundations of human [illegible]. If the Poet cannot give us the true, he should receive no thanks for the false.

Anecdote

In the suburbs of the refined and temperate village of Haggerham there lives a funny old chap whom, for the sake of the story, we shall call Tim. All men have failings. Tim had his. He would try to build the lofty rhyme; and moreover he in spite of moral and legal suasion, he would love the bitter. On one occasion, Tim and a party of boon companions had been spreeing a bit at a place they well know, but which it is hardly worth while to mention, and by the time they were ready to start for home, Tim, at least, was undeniably 'tight'. Tim, being a little in advance of his companions, in attempting to cross a brook in the path, over which the only bridge was a single log, happened to lose his centre of gravity; and tumbled headlong into the stream. He was too far gone to think of getting out alone; So he was obliged to stay there, holding to the bushes for support. When his companions came up they found Tim; whom we have mentioned as an inveterate rhymster, soliloquizing in the following strain

'Here I am in this brook,
By my friends, I am forsook;
I've lost my hat, I've lost my wig,
I'm holding on to an alder twig.

In a certain town, not more than a thousand miles from here, there lived a certain good natured, foolish 'Joe Bunker', who once took it into his head to get married. Having made a proper bargain with a fair damsel of a somewhat similar character, all things were in readiness on an appointed day, and the swain prepared to convey his intended to Justice. Spring Chickens are not so plenty in those parts as they are just here, and our hero was obliged to use his Steers and woodsled.

Having loaded his carriage with its precious burden, he started, in fine spirits.

But, Alas! The course of true love never runs smooth, although in this case it was run 'tremendous quick.

For, by some mishap, the team got frightened, and started off at the top of their speed, leaving poor Joe in the rear.

Imagine to yourselves the disconsolate swain, as he gave chase, shouting "Co-Boss! Co-Boss! Hang Molly! Hang! If you die, I dies Too!"

Progress of the Nineteenth Century.

Thales used to thank the Gods for three things: first, that he was born a rational creature, & not a brute. Secondly, that he was a Greek & not a Barbarian, & thirdly, that he was a man & not a woman. But had he lived in the Nineteenth Century — this age of universal genius, he would have thanked God for being permitted to behold the Era of Great Men.

An idea prevailed a century ago, that some of the Ancients were entitled to this honor of being called great, & men, in their simplicity, thought they could perceive evidences of greatness in some of their productions; under the influence of this idea, those old Poems of Homer & Virgil, & the speculations of Plato, after lying for ages buried under the wrecks of Barbarism, were disentombed & brought forth to light, & men have pored over them year after year, confidently supposing that the fountains at which they drank were gushing with the sweet waters of Wisdom.

But in the advancing light of the age in which it is our happiness to live, all such opinions are shown to be unfounded. Men whom our Great Grandsires regarded as great, are now known to owe their fame to the times in which they lived & to a certain dimness & obscurity by which they are surrounded. Like objects seen through a fog, — they tower up far beyond their true proportions, & astonish by a magnitude purely imaginary.

The mass of mankind being sunk in the depths of ignorance & superstition, if perchance, some solitary individual emerged from the darkness, at once he was hailed as a prodigy, — a God

of eager disciples gathered about him & listened to his teachings as reverently as though some God had spoken.

We grant, that they were men of thought — their works show this, — they labored long & earnestly passed many years, often a whole lifetime investigating a single subject. A part of their works have survived the wrecks of ages, & though thousands of years old, they still possess a freshness & beauty, an elasticity & vigor, which, to some minds, even at this Epoch, cause both delight & surprise.

But while we admit, that they did much; it must still be allowed that they left vastly more undone; what they did accomplish was the result of Severe Toil. Genius, that last, best gift of Heaven, which, like Aladins Lamp, brings to its possessor whatever he desires, was not then the fortunate possession of everyone.

But, we are thankful, that, that age of slow, plodding labor is passed. Magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo, — wisdom comes not now by application, like the Manna for the Israelites, it descends upon all, & in exact proportion to each ones necessities.

At length, after ages of ignorance, there have appeared, for the credit of our race, men of Genius. Men not content to think; but men who know men in whom the Past, Present, & Future are all embodied. As might be expected, they are not the mature, profound thinkers, but young men, — many of them with their mighty intellects still crushed by College regulations. — Young Samsons are they all, for as yet no razor hath come upon their heads.

What Scholar now thinks of devoting all his powers to a single subject? his field is the world. Compare an Oration of Pericles or Demosthenes with a College Performance & doubt if you can, that Progress is the great law of the mind. No matter what the occasion may be, or what the subject under discussion, he launches out into the great Ocean of the Past, thinking that he does justice

neither to himself or his subject, unless he quotes & explains every writer from Plato to Emerson. All the Schools of Philosophy, Theology, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, are reviewed & the precise influence shown which they have exerted in the world. Not satisfied with explaining the effects of everything, he tells you the Causes, How often have you been been told the origin of the Egyptian Pyramid, of the Apollo Belvidere, of the Madonna of Raphaelle? No mysteries remain to be solved; no fact or circumstance in the whole history of the Past is left to be elucidated, we should not be surprised to hear that the grove had been discovered where man first worshiped his Maker, & the identical tree pointed out which suggested the idea of the Gothic Cathedral.

Monarchy & Democracy, words so full of meaning to Solon & Lycurgus, — subjects which their profoundest thoughts could not fathom, have now lost their awful significancy. "Conjure by them as you will, neither will start a ghost." The Young Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century have scaled their heights & fathomed their depths. Listen to a Fourth of July Oration, or better, to a College Oration, — Every blunder in Government, every error in diplomacy will be pointed out, from the Folly of Xerxes to the Mexican War, & the influence clearly shown which such a course has had, is having, & will continue to have, upon the Progress of the Race, upon Civilization & Christianity to the End of time.

Such wonderful displays of wisdom & learning seem to require some explanation, — it is found in those significant words of the Great High Priest of Transcendentalism. "The passive master lent his hand
To the vast Soul, that o'er him planned,
He builded better than he knew
The conscious stone to beauty grew

But nowhere is the progress of the age more clearly seen than in matters of Religion. The Apostles & Evangelists, from their intercourse with the Savior, & from the influence of the Holy Spirit, had some light on this subject. But many things which

were mysteries most profound to them are as clear as noonday to the wise ones of this age. Nay in many cases where they professedly speak by direct command of God they fall into errors & obscurities, sometimes into palpable mistakes, & flat contradictions.

Time was when the Bible was regarded as a sacred book — the only guide of life. Its obedience to its commands was followed by the lashings of a violated conscience. That was when Reason was in its infancy & credulity supplied its place. But the race having sufficiently developed itself, men now take a more enlarged view of the matter. Inspiration is no longer confined to the few, our great Transcendental teachers have proclaimed it the possession of all, & their puny imitators have stared & wondered, saying Amen. Like the man in Moliere who had been talking prose forty years without knowing it, so we our whole lifelong have been the unconscious subjects of inspiration.

As of old the inspiration of Pythagoras & Socrates gave place that of Paul & John, so now the inspiration of the Bible is superseded by the still higher one of Parker & Emerson.

Oh the blessings of living in the Nineteenth Century. Instead of exclaiming with blessed is the man who invented steel, let us rather say, blessings be upon that manly head, who invented universal inspiration.

There is a single line in one of the old Classics which admirably illustrates the mighty labors of the Ancients & the almost total failure of their attempts. "Parturiunt Montes, nascitur ridiculus mus." Change the form of expression & it illustrates equally well the amazing results which we witness. Mus parturit, Mirabiles Montes nascuntur!

Ought Ladies, in a political point of view, to be allowed equal privileges with Gentlemen?

Why should they not?

Are they not naturally possessed of every way equal intellectual capacities & endowments? Were they not designed by Nature and the God of Nature to be companions & equals, rather than inferiors or slaves? It was once believed that there was an actual mental inferiority in the female Sex. But the idea has been disproved by facts & universal experience, and is now generally & properly considered as one of the absurd & unfounded dogmas of Antiquity & ignorance.

It is useless to spend time in combatting what no one ever maintains. If any one should attempt to build up an argument upon an alleged intellectual inferiority of the Ladies, the only needed refutation could be drawn from every ones own observation. A very good illustration of the thing would be found in a comparison of the Sexes in this Schools, or perhaps in the present discussion.

It will however be maintained by those who do not dare to advance the exploded argument of inferiority, that the Ladies although, perhaps, having equal natural capacities and endowments of mind, are yet by some peculiar difference or even they would call it misformation of their character or disposition, somehow rendered unfit for the exercise of the civil and political rights of the rest of mankind.

Many persons who depend more upon long established customs,

old fashioned modes of thought, and the common fashions of society, than upon reason, or the guidance of an enlightened judgment; take it for granted, without any examination, that there is some such difference by which woman is rendered unfit for the proper performance of all public & political duties.

That there is a difference in the natural disposition of the sexes, I will not attempt to deny. I will even agree with the poet, that while

"Man in passions stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Braves the hurricanes commotion,
Spurns at reasons feeble cry.

Through the range of his dominion,
Terror is the ruling word,
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.

Louder the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,

But woman is still

Born to command with a milder control,
To rule by enchantment the realms of the soul,
Scatter around her, wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss on our thorn covered ways,
Enjoy all life's beauties with innocent heart,
Far richer than man, man with his treasures of art.
And, uses by far in her circles confined,
Than in all science & lights of the mind."

Still I believe, and am ready to maintain, that this difference is not one which unfits the female for the exercise of civil rights or the enjoyment of political privileges. It seems rather the more expressly designed to fit her to take part in the business & mingle in the scenes of active life, as a sort of corrective or alterative to the rougher, harsher disposition of the

stronger sterner sex. Her gentle, humanizing, & exalting influence is needed in every department of life; in the nursery, & in the schoolroom; with the husbandman, with the mechanic, & with the merchant; at the mass meeting, at the polls, and at the halls of Legislation.

The effect of her presence is every where the same, to call forth into exercise all the kinder, nobler feelings of human nature, to draw man away from the baser principles of his character, and to exalt him to that state of moral and intellectual purity, for which he was originally created, and which is still his highest glory. Where, I ask, is this ennobling and exalting influence more needed, or where are its blessed effects more to be desired than in political matters, in the ~~political~~ arena of civil strife.

The beneficial effect of Womans presence & influence is beginning to be felt & acknowledged in most other things. It is already well known that no moral, social, or benevolent enterprize can hope to succeed unless the sympathies & efforts of the ladies are enlisted & exerted in its behalf. The Temperance Reformation affords a happy illustration of this; or the history of any other of the great social improvements of the present age.

In short it seems now to be generally allowed that the advancement of civilization & refinement is every where in an exact ratio with the respect which is shown to Woman, & to the influence which she exerts in Society.

Sixcroft
May P D 9th 1844
Turner Nov, 1845

Discussion

Ought Ladies to be allowed equal priveliges

I would die.

Not when the rosy morn appears,
And all the earth is wet with tears;
Or when the birds are warbling praise
To the great "Author of their days",

Nor yet at noon, when th' mighty sun
One half his daily race has run,—
'Tis sweet to view the sun on high,
Yet 'tis not then that I would die.

Yes this would be a lovely hour,
When I might view th' Creators power,
When all around would lisp his praise,
Softly, I might join their lays.

And sweetly tuning anthems there,
Or my voice, feeble, lost in prayer;
Become all earthly objects dim,
In my enraptured view of Him.

This would be a ~~glorious~~ holy time,
And this would be a ~~splendid~~ glorious clime,—
Yet 'tis not then that I would die.
And my tired spirit pass on high.

But when the sun retires at night
And sweetly falls the soft twilight;
When o'er the landscape far and wide
Zephyrs gentle are wont to ride;

When the sweet songsters gently wing
Their passage to the grove, and sing
Their lovely songs, and Him extol
Who made, and who rules o'er them all;

When Nature is all hushed to rest,
No waves disturb the waters breast,
And lovely is the western sky, —
This be the hour when I may die.

And quiet round as is the scene,
That not a cloud may intervene,
And calm as now the waters lie, —
So sweet and gently may I die.

May not a cloud bedim the light
That bursts on my enraptur'd sight,
But bright and steadfast be the ray
That gilds, on earth, my parting day.

Till hoary age I would not live,
Father, in youth my faults forgive, -
Erase my sins from out thy book,
And grant, in death thy smiling look.
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Then calmly as the waters lie
In yonder stream, so may I die;
And gently sweet as is the scene
May my death be, — even as serene.
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Ella

For the Philomathian.

April 24th 1844

I Would Die

Topcroft Apr 2d. 1844.

Twilight musings.

The dews of night fall softly down
Upon the woodland dale,
The monarch sun resigns his crown,
The moon puts forth her sail;
And brightly, brightly does she shine
Upon a world below,
And does a beauty most divine
Around on all bestow.

II.

The woodland grove is breathless still,
The wind disturbs it not;
But bends beneath a Monarchs will
And quite deserts this spot.
The river, murmuring rolls along,
It stays not in its course.
Methinks there's something in its song
Quite mournful, dull and hoarse.

III.

It reminds me of pleasures past,
Alas! they'll not return;
Of joyous hours too dear to last
Of friends, whose fate I mourn,
It tells me of bright days and hours,
I've spent perhaps in vain;
The friends I strolled with mid sweet flowers
I may not see again.

IV.

Yet desolate I would not be
I'm fain to think that I
My much loved friends again shall see
In lands beyond the sky.
Then all ye starry host, along,
Pursue your onward way;
And thou river, resume thy song,
Do not thy waters stay.

V.

Roll on, in majesty sublime
To yonder waiting sea.
Stay not thy course, till victor Time
Forever cease to be.
And onward carry in thy course
Thy music's mournful sway;
It speaks, though in a voice so hoarse
It speaks of endless day.

VI.

It speaks — it tells me of a rest
Beyond the bounds of time;—
The friends I've lost, in glory drest,
Inhabit that fair clime.
No parting there, no mournful sigh
Can dim the radiant sphere,—
The mourners tears are stilled and dry
No grief can enter there.

Isadora.

Philomathian Club.

Twilight Musings

Immigration

Immigration is the act of travelling from one country to another, with the intention of settling, or making a permanent residence. Emigration, or moving from place to place, I think is more properly applied to shorter passages, or change of place within the limits of the same country.

Immigration is one of those great causes which have contributed to bring the world into its present comparatively happy and enlightened state. It was by this that the whole world was settled after the flood, and that mankind distributed themselves from Mount Ararat throughout the eastern continent. Without it the whole human race might have starved on the plains of Shinar, and Greece, Carthage & Rome would never have been heard of. By it the sultry deserts of Ethiopia, & the frozen plains of Scandinavia, as well as the more fertile valleys of Hindostan and the South of Europe were originally peopled.

It was also by immigration, entirely that America was settled and taken possession of by Europeans.

Probably no tract of country has ever gained more by the accession of foreigners than that comprised within the limits of the United States. About 200 years ago the whole of North America was one almost unbroken, primeval forest, a vast, pathless wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts & wandering tribes of Indians. The eternal mountains are still here, the mighty rivers still pour out their unceasing

treasures to the Sea, the great lakes are there yet, and awful Niagara still thunders in unrivalled grandeur; but almost every thing else is changed. The red man, the Sloic of the woods, has gone, never to return; the mighty forests have melted away before the breath of cultivation, and in their place are the broad fields & green meadows of Agriculture. Instead of the howl of the wolf and the rustling of the forest trees, is heard the voices of men and the din of business. A great nation, enlightened, powerful & happy, covers the land.
This is truly a great change, but it has all taken place within the short space of two centuries, merely through the influence of civilized Europeans coming to seek their fortunes in the new world. It is immigration that has made the United States what they now are.

It is however no less true, that, within a few years, the introduction of so many ignorant, unprincipled & half civilized paupers from Starving Ireland and the English poor houses, has been productive of much evil, especially in our cities and large towns.
But what of that? America is the home of the oppressed, the asylum of the exile; and let it always be an asylum for all; even the degraded Irish and the almost soulless pauper shall here find a refuge, a welcome & a home.
Some other remedy must be provided for the evil. Suffer not their numbers to control the polls, or to overturn the glorious institutions of our Country. Prohibit them from voting, but hinder not the ~~X~~ immigration influx of foreigners in any numbers. I think there is a defect in our laws on this point. The naturalization law is not

I think it a defect in our institutions that the Naturalization Law is not sufficiently strict.

strict enough. The citizenship of the United States is too great a privilege to be so lightly conferred.

I am in favor of free, universal suffrage for every one — native born, without regard to wealth, knowledge, ~~moral~~ political or religious creed, with no distinction of color, or even, if the Ladies wish it, of Sex.

The free suffrage of all native Americans could never injure our ~~republican~~ republican institutions; if it could, either they are not worth preserving, or we are not worthy of them. But leave their support & control to those to whom they belong, those who have grown up and been educated under their benign influence, who know their just value, and who will maintain them.

Isaac P. Metcalf

Foxcroft Oct. 1842

But there is another immigration which it is the lot of all men (that every one must) to perform, sooner or later, to that land whence none ever return. Our parents, our ancestors, all who have lived before us, have gone thither, we too must soon follow. We know that it is appointed unto all men once to die. It is however a country with which we are all unacquainted. But has no one ever come back from there? has no traveller ever returned to tell his adventures, or to describe that country to which we are all hastening? Such would seem to be the natural inquiry of every one, realizing the certainty of death and our ignorance in regard to a future state. How anxious are the poor Irish & Germans to learn every thing in their power about the land of promise, to which their friends have gone, and they desire to go. Even here, how deeply interested is the man possessed with the famous western fever in whatever relates to Illinois or Iowa, the El Dorado of his hopes. This is all very natural, but how much more so in the other case, about that country to which all must go, willing or unwilling, with which we are much less acquainted, but where we must always remain, from whence we can never return.

Even among the enlightened Greeks & Romans, it was the greatest triumph of human genius, unaided by revelation, to entertain an idea of the immortality of the soul. Its future state and destiny, the divine light of reason tried in vain to penetrate. But we are not thus left in the dark. We have a more sure word of prophecy, in addition to our reason, the light that lighteth every one that cometh into the world. In the Holy Scriptures is plainly revealed, not only the fact of a future and eternal state of existence, but also every thing necessary to obtain happiness in it.

Yes! One has come back from the land of spirits; One too, well acquainted and well qualified to impart that information which all mankind stands in need of. Jesus Christ has died & arisen from the dead again, that through his death, whosoever believeth on Him might not perish, but might have everlasting life. The Bible is His gift to dying men. It is a Chart given us to direct our course, in our passage through the Ocean of life, to a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

"Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear, and keep those things which are written therein, that they may have a right to the tree of eternal life."

F. S. Mc.....

J. S. Metcalf of Milo.

Foxcroft Oct. 26th 1842

No 1

Immigration

M.....

How often is it the case that we prize things more for their rarity & costliness, than for their real usefulness, worth or beauty. That which is farfetched & dear bought, is always sought for and admired; while perhaps something equally valuable, equally beautiful & possessing every way as much intrinsic worth, is passed by, & trodden under foot, merely because it happens to be at hand, instead of at a distance. This is much more frequently the case than most people imagine.

The Farmer or Mechanic prizes his tools because they came from Boston or New York, or even from England, while, very possibly, those equally as as good, are manufactured if not in his own village, at least, in his own State.

The lady [illegible] Italian bonnet, or her [illegible] shawl, much more than if it were [illegible] manufactured [illegible] it may [illegible] [illegible].

The Mechanic, in a country town, can scarcely satisfy his [illegible] with his own work, [illegible] Dang[illegible] Boston [illegible] [illegible] fashions [illegible] [illegible]. It is so in almost every thing.

We send to China & the Indies, for our tea & chocolate, [illegible] can scarcely be distinguished, [illegible] [illegible] in abundance, [illegible]

country, in every swamp & bog. To the flowers which our maidens, & our tasteful amateurs, are at so much pains to cultivate in flower beds & boxes, are about all drawn from the floral riches of China, of Mexico, Brazil or the Indies, while those equally beautiful & equally curious are despised merely because they are found in our own forests & swamps. The Trillium whose spreading white flowers found in every upland wood, early in the spring, would compare well with the Snowball, or the lilac, is rarely seen in our flower gardens. So with the Kalmia & the Rhodora, two most beautiful plants of our bog lands, which I have seen alternating their brilliant pink & scarlet flowers, with the white cotton weed, and covering acres, almost as far as the eye could reach; equaling, in beauty & fragrance, even the famed rose feilds of Holland. There is a species of Orchis, found in meadows, near our streams, which is decidedly the prettiest flowering plant I ever saw, but I have never seen it cultivated, except in a single instance & that was transplanted from its native place under my hands. How few among us, even of florists, know or think any thing of the curious Sarracennia, of our bogs, with its minnie water pitcher leaf & its curious Turks head purple flower.

Each of these plants would probably be more universally known & admired in this country, if they owed their origin to some South American, or Asiatic clime.

We talk with rapture of the Palms & Pineas of India, & the glorious forests of Florida, & the tropical regions; while we seem to forget that our own Country exhibits, at this season of the year especially, the most brilliant forest scenery, of which

the world can boast. This scenery can be seen all around us, from our very windows; and therefore we think nothing of it. If we were obliged to traverse half the continent to behold it, or even go to some of our fashionable watering places, then indeed, it could never be enough admired, the poetry and sentiment which it would call forth could never be exhausted.

The Maple of our forests is indeed a glorious tree.

"Grace of our ~~native~~ country's hills & vales,
Erect and comely as a maid
In nature's charms alone array'd.,

The Orientals consider the Palm tree as almost the summum bonum of earthly existence. But the Maple, if it does not supply us with food, clothing & shelter, certainly does with a fuel, whose calorific properties are unsurpassed, by and that is almost as important in this frozen climate: while its Sugar, but it will not do for me to meddle with this subject.

I began upon the beauty of its foliage, & indeed there are few trees, in any quarter of the globe, which can compare with the brilliant green of its summer dress, or much more with those many changing colors which adorn our forests, inspire our poets, and render it so distinguishingly conspicuous, at this season of the year.

"Gorgeous, as the pil'd clouds at daylight close,
There are no hues beneath the sun
Thy rainbow foliage puts not on;
Fairest in death; who can forget
Thy crimson, gold & violet?,

Isaac S. Metcalf

J. J. Metcalf
Flexcroft
Oct. — 3d
1843

Thoughts — Botanical

Call not those your happiest years,
Which were spent in childhoods strife;
Prefer not the smiles and the tears,
Which dimpled your early life.

Regret not the time that has passed;
Say not that it faded away,
Too pure, and too happy, to last,
Too lovely with life to stay.

Will you say that 'twas virtue's home,
Innocence dwelt with you there,
Life was an opening untained flower,
You knew not the crimes of men?

When passed that joyous innocence
Away from childhoods heart?
With sorrow and with penitence
(Who remembered it) depart?

When was it that shadows fell not,
Mixed up with light, on the stream;
That, e'en in your happiest lot,
They clouded the bright sunbeam?

And childhood was happy in part;
The visions of hope were bright,
For sorrow had seared not the heart,
And time had claimed not its right.

Still childhood has sorrow and pain,
It dwells not unruffled by care;
With folly and sin in its train,
Infancy lacks not its share.

As childhood is chequered with each,
So 'tis till time's latest day;
Some pleasure we always may reach,
Some pain we ever must say.

Joy dwells in every human breast,
Every age has its pleasure,
There is no time that lacks its zest,
Youth has but just its measure.

Alike in manhood, youth, and age,
Poverty, or fame, and wealth,
With knowledge, worth, or ignorance,
Both in sickness, and in health:

Some pleasure dwells with all on earth:
There's no heart that beats on earth,
That lacks its part of joy and mirth,
Heartfelt joy and laughing mirth.

Why then do you grieve for the past,
And look to the years behind?
In truth, you always may find
The happiest hour your last.

Childhood's Joys

The Lyceum

The Lyceum is an institution which, in various forms and under different names, is designed for social and mutual improvement. As such an institution it presents many & strong claims upon the favor of all who wish to cultivate & improve their minds, or enlarge their means of influence & usefulness.

The Lyceum is especially important in a country like ours, and among a people where knowledge and talent is the best, in fact the only passport to respectibility, influence and power.

As means of mutual improvement Lyceum institutions have been productive of the best results wherever the system in any of its forms has been adopted & vigorously sustained. They are destined probably to effect till greater improvements in diffusing information & equalizing the means of knowledge & power to all classes of society.

A well regulated & vigorously useful Lyceum, under some form or other, should be found in every village in our land, in every place where a dozen persons could be collected for mutual improvement.

The Lyceum system is of importance as a Democratic institution, as designed for the benefit of the people, of all. Their influence tends to elevate & enlighten every one who joins in their exercises.

They afford to all a kind of discipline & cultivation of the mind which can hardly be found any where else. They give to every citizen an opportunity of preparing for the duties of public life, especially valuable in a nation where the people are their own rulers.

The past superiority of Lyceums, not only as a means of improvement, but also as useful and agreable relaxations after more important & arduous employments, may be seen to advantage by a comparison with the other usual recreations and entertainments of both ancient & modern times. Take for example the barbarous and demoralizing Gladiatorial shows & combats of ancient Greece & Rome. Or the almost equally degrading & sensualizing bull fights of modern Spain. Or the dog & cock fights and horse races of England & some other Countries.

Compare them with the theatres & theatrical Exhibitions of every age & country; from the rude cart of Thespis, the buskined father of the histrionic art, to the immense Roman theatres & amphitheatres some of them are read capable of containing fifty thousand spectators or more, or the splendid edifices and Establishments of our modern cities

The advocates of theatrical exhibitions speak much of their value as schools of taste & for the cultivation of language &c. But I believe that Lyceums will be found to possess all their principle advantages in

these respects, with very much less expense, and without any of that immoral tendency which so universally accompanies the displays of the Stage.

Theatres were never very popular in our own New England; they have never been so little esteemed as at the present time. In few other countries perhaps could a village even the size of this be found which has never been honored by any theatrical representations; or a city of the size & condition of Bangor in which a theatre would so decidedly & absolutely fail.

In fact, theatres have, I believe, mostly gone out of fashion in most about all of our Northern cities, while Lyceums & other institutions for social improvement are becoming more & more popular & universal in their diffusion & influence.

It is found that an enlightened & extended knowledge & acquaintance with the great masters of the English language, and with the beauties & merits even of Dramatic writers, may be better acquired and appreciated by means of Lyceums & other similar institutions, than through the influence of theatres even in their best condition.

The Lyceum comes to us in many different forms, of every grade, from the Royal Academies & national Institutes of mighty Empires, the Societies of Arts, or the splendid & richly endowed institution of a great city, with its extensive libraries & cabinets, and its costly

courses of literary & scientific lectures, to the private club of a half dozen gentlemen, or the little debating Society of a single country school.

Yet in all, its aim & object is the same, & its effects of the same character, although in different degrees & circumstances. It every where designs & every where effects, in degree, the mutual improvement of its members. For this purpose a great variety of subjects are properly introduced into its exercises. Every thing of general interest, every thing instructive, every thing which tends to enlarge, improve & cultivate the understanding, to enlighten & elevate the Soul, and to prepare the mind for more extended usefulness and happiness; in short, every means of wisdom and knowledge, every art, and every branch of literature and Science, may be made to contribute to the interest and advantages of the Lyceum.

Lyceums

Philomathian
Alley Vist
1844
Foxcroft Maine

Mesmerism

Mesmerism is one of the 'exciting topics' of the present day. The various, and sometimes really wonderful experiments, operated by its influence, have elicited a great deal of curiosity & astonishment, and caused many to turn their attention to the investigation of its different theories & phenomena.

Many have exposed its ridiculous humbuggeries and collusion, and, after, as they say, a most thorough, careful & unprejudiced examination & comparison of all its claims & merits, have decided, and, one might easily suppose, fairly proved that the boasted science of Animal Magnetism, is only a contradictory mass of imaginary & deceptive appearances; a creature of the imagination & human credulity alone, in fact a perfect nonentity: that its imposing array of professors & practicioners, are merely an army of quacks & impostors reaping their rich harvest from the credulity and gullibility of mankind.

On the other hand, numbers, including many men of acknowledged talent and respectability, in whose ability and integrity we can but confide, have given their cordial assent to its doctrines, and unwaveringly support the extensive practice

sions of its phenomena and experiments. Meanwhile, this subject, so much talked of and and so little understood, has become one of the most interesting themes & universal of public attention. Under the various appellations of Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, Pathetism, Spiritualism, Mental Galvanism, Throno Magnetism, and I know not how many more, it has spread itself over the different states of Europe and this country, and gradually worked its way to notoriety & public importance, if not indeed as a science, at least as an interesting and curious developement of the laws which govern the relations of mind to matter.

In short, it seems to have taken the place, in a great measure, of all the Astrology, Necromancy, Jugglery, Alchemy, Witchcraft, fortune telling and Divination of former ages. All of these from the Astrology & Soothsaying of the Chaldeans, the Astronomy & jugglery of the Hindoos & Chinese, the secret rites of the Egyptians ancient, the Eleusinian Mysteries of the Greeks, and the Sibylline oracles of the Romans; to the fairy worlds of the Arabians, the Black Cats of Lapland & the Black art of Germany, the Obi & Fetish of the Africans, the Powowism of the American Indians, and the Gypsey fortune telling of Modern Europe, have passed away and are forgotten amidst the scientific knowledge & philosophic incredulity of this enlightened age; or if remembered at all, only to be laughed at like the idle tales of Sinbad and Baron Munchausen.

Mesmerism seems to have taken the place of all these, and in fact appears to be a sort of compound of them all. All joined in one.

This pretended science, or imaginary influence, or whatever you may call it, appears to have had its origin, and indeed to have derived its name, from a certain Anthony Mesmer, a German of Mersburg, in Swabia, who lived less than a Century since.

Our first knowledge of Mesmer, is his publishing, in Vienna, near the opening of the Eighteenth Century, a small book entitled "The influence of the planets upon the human system". From this work it would appear that he was at that time an Astrologer or an Magnetist, rather than a Pathetist or Animal Magnetizer, in the present acceptation of the term. He seems to have considered his new theories & discoveries as improvements and explanations of Astrology & the Black art, as it was called in Germany, rather than as the foundation principles of a new and independent Science.

Soon after the time of Mesmer's first publication, he appears to have formed a connection or partnership with a German Jesuit by the name of Hell, a man of some learning, and more cunning, whose views and theories were analogous to his, and who pretended to have cured many diseases, by means of a loadstone and some magnetized steel plates.

Their united theories & pathological system & practice seems to have excited considerable attention throughout

Germany, and to have had many influential followers and advocates. Mesmer Kehl however, afterwards quarrelled and separated. Kehl remained in Germany, where he continued to practice his occult science for many years. Mesmer went to Paris, where by the wonderful and apparently well attested cures which he performed, and his variety of new and curious experiments, he acquired an astonishing degree of notoriety and reputation.

He soon obtained a handsome fortune by the success of his pathological practice, and by initiating others into the secret mysteries of his trade.

With this he retired to his native country, leaving his theories and his followers to their own resources.

I have somewhere met with Mesmer's own definition or description of the art or science which he is said to have discovered.

His explanation of the various phenomena, which he exhibited in his experiments, appears about as intelligible, as well as about as philosophical, as those which are given by his followers at the present day, in this part of the world, at least.

Animal Magnetism, according to Mesmer himself, is an exceedingly subtle fluid, universally diffused, pervading all nature; the medium of influence between the heavenly bodies, the Earth, and all Animals. No place is destitute of it, and its susceptibility does not admit of comparison. It is capable of receiving, propogating & communicating all kinds of motion, also of tides or of

flux and reflux. This agent insinuates itself into the nerves of the animal body, and affects them immediately. The human body especially possess properties similar to those of the magnet or loadstone, and it has poles equally different and opposite. The action & nature of animal magnetism may be communicated from one body to others, even at remote distances & without the aid of any intermediate substance. It is increased and reflected by mirrors, communicated & augmented by sound, and may be accumulated, concentrated and transported. Although universal, all bodies are not equally susceptible of its influence, and some few have properties so opposite as to destroy all the effect of the fluid. All unbelievers are probably of this last class.

Animal Magnetism, Mesmer continues, is capable of healing all diseases of the nerves immediately, and others mediately. It perfects the action of medicines; it excites a crisis in such a manner that the physician may make himself master of it. By its means he knows the state of health of each individual, and judges with certainty of the origin, the nature & the progress of the most complicated diseases; he can prevent their increase & succeed in healing them, without at any time exposing his patients to dangerous or troublesome consequences, whatever be the age, temperament, or sex. In Animal Magnetism, Nature presents a universal method of healing and preserving mankind.

This exhibition of the claims and properties of Animal Magnetism as well as the descriptions of some of his followers

in this part of the world, & especially in this region.

The practice also of Mesmer himself & his immediate disciples, depend little from that of the present day. He however availed himself of certain aids which are now generally dispensed with; such as loadstones, musical instruments, bundles of steel bars, & vessels of water subjected to certain magnetic operations. He also sometimes tied subject, or patients together or fastened them by the thumbs. Otherwise his experiments, or their results differed little from those which are now so common. The disciples & followers of Mesmer, persevered in his practice in Paris, and also in the surrounding countries. Their wonderful experiments, and, as they pretended, almost miraculous cures, attracted a good deal of attention especially in France a country, which, although distinguished for its profound philosophers, & the depth of their scientific researches, has always been from the quick & frivolous character of its people, the very hot bed of every species of quackery & imposture. Every new scheme & every mysterious & wonderworking art or science, finds its most ardent & enthusiastic advocates, admirers & supporters among the polished & frivolous descendants of the Gauls. So to so great an extent did the disciples of Animal Magnetism carry their experiments & pretensions that the French Government finally instituted a Commission of their most distinguished philosophers & scientific men, principally from the Celebrated National Institute of Paris, to investigate its merits & phenomena & see how far its pretensions were worthy of attention & support. Upon this Commission were some of the greatest philosophers of the age, Bailly,

Bailly, Lavoisier, the celebrated French Chemist, and Benjamin Franklin, who was at that time in France, and on account of his great reputation as a practical philosopher, was much courted & honored by the learned and great.

These Commissioners appear to have decided and repeated the whole science & phenomena of Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism, to be little better than an entire imposition & humbug.

"This powerful agent," said they, after mentioning some of their repeated trials & experiments with it and its advocates, "is not Magnetism. Its effects are purely imaginary." They also concluded the experiments and practice of the Mesmerists were not wholly without danger, from their effects on the nerves; and that some parts of their operations might be employed for vicious purposes, and indeed had been, in some cases.

The results of this public and thorough investigation of its claims & merits, by scientific men, seems to have been most unfortunate for the would be science of Animal Magnetism in France. It has probably never fully recovered from the effects of that blow, at least in that country.

It has, however, sprung up again, with renewed vigor, within a few years, in our own country. On this most congenial soil, it appears to have outstripped all its former growth, and bids fair to fulfil all the pompous boasts of Mesmer himself.

The Mesmerists, or Pathists as they call themselves, of this country, say that there is a certain fluid which they call by different names, pervading every human system, but in different quantities. This is the contained principle or essence of the brain & nerves, the source of all sensation, and, it seems, must be soul of man, for which philosophers have so long sought for in vain. This fluid, they say, can be transferred, through the motion and concentrating of Mesmer, & by an effort of the will, from one person to another, and its passage & influence occasions all the phenomena of the science. The common Magnetic sleep is produced by the passage of this fluid from the brain & nerves of one person to those of another. Its first effect is said to be a feeling of delightful coolness throughout the system; & finally an involuntary & irresistible closing of the eyes.

In this state of Magnetic sleep, the External Senses are entirely closed, the person is insensible to any pain, or to any outward object; but the mind remains active, is, Chemically speaking, in a free instead of a latent state; is not confined to the usual action of the senses; for instance, the soul itself as it were sees distinctly, even objects without the ordinary range of vision, & with the eyes firmly closed, & bandaged.

The most difficult & painful surgical operations, it is pretended, have been performed upon persons while in the Magnetic state, not only without any pain, but even without their knowledge, and that too when they were displaying, in some other respects, a knowledge & a foresight almost superhuman.

Not only has the person Magnetized a perfect knowledge of everything passing in the mind of the Magnetizer or person in Communication but also, as if entirely freed from the usual restraints of its tenement of clay, the Soul itself seems to be at liberty to soar, at the will of the operator, wholly unrestrained, throughout all the regions of space, & even to visit other worlds, without the last relation to extent of distance or power of thought.

The stories which are told of the experiments in these things—
Clairvoyance it is called, are really incredible, at least to
persons of ordinary marvellousness. If we would believe all we hear upon this subject, and some of it comes pretty
near home too, it is nothing uncommon for a person
magnetized to describe exactly & correctly places, buildings
or persons, at a distance, and which he has never seen; or to
tell what is passing at the time, in any place whatever,
merely at the will of the magnetizer.

In this way the all-observing mind may, it is said, be sent
at pleasure, to any part of the world, or even to the moon
or planets, or indeed, I suppose, throughout all the boundless regions of space, as far at least as the fancy or imagination of man has ever soared, or can soar.

If these things are so, how splendid, how sublime, must
soon be the effects of this most important of all the Sciences.

Not only by its remedial powers will man be freed, in it,
from disease & death, but also, entirely unconfined, even by the laws
of Nature, he will soar at will throughout all the Universe of God,
and speedily attain to a degree of knowledge and power which
we cannot yet begin to conceive of.

A plan for an abundant Mesmeric communication
with the Moon is already going into operation.

Other and more extended systems will, we presume, soon
be started; and if those glorious regions of humbug,
and Moonshine, should only prove to be solid terra-firma, we might probably, according to the old
proverb, catch larks, over the whole space

J. H. Metcalfe

Philomathian Club.
March 20th
1844
Foxcroft

Dissertation Mesmerism

Religion

Religion, or man's duty to a Supreme Being, is a subject of the utmost importance. It is a subject which concerns our highest interests: a subject which has reference to the things of Eternity as well as those of time. It concerns us not as mere mortals, the beings of a day, or of this short & transitory life alone; but as immortal beings, as minds destined to an endless & ever increasing existence, capable of being fitted for the companionship of Angels and of divinity itself, or of sinking to the lowest depths of eternal degradation and misery.

It comprehends all our relations to the author of our being, to that almighty power which first formed us from the dust of the Earth and breathed into us the breath of life, who regulates & controls all our actions fortunes by the omnipotence of his power & the infinity of his knowledge.

If there is indeed a God, and that it has well been said that none but a fool would deny; if there is a Being, Almighty, of infinite perfections, both moral, intellectual & physical, who has created us by his will, who upholds us by his power, and preserves us by his goodness; we must indeed be placed under some obligations to Him, must have some duty to perform towards Him, and it must be of importance, the greatest im

portance to us to us to become acquainted with his character & attributes, with the relations, which we sustain to Him, and the duty & obligations which we owe to Him.

That there is such a thing as Religion, no one will attempt to deny; that it is a subject of the greatest importance all men agree.

That mankind are under certain obligations to God, and that obedience & adoration is due to Him as a high, holy & just Being, the Author of our existence, and our constant & bountiful benefactor, is universally allowed.

That the Holy Scriptures are a revelation of his will to men, designed to be certain guide to all truth, and an obligatory rule for every ones life and conduct is also agreed by almost every one.

But while men generally appear so well agreed upon these foundation principles of religion, the existence & attributes of the Supreme Being, and his revelation to man; there is still no subject of human opinion or belief, upon which mankind are so much inclined to disagree & contend.

I will try to give my opinions of religion, first what I think it is not, & afterwards what I think it, in reality, is.

Religion does not consist in a seclusion or abstraction from the world. That has been a favorite opinion of many in some ages.

Many have shut themselves up in the cells of Monasteries & convents, or retired to huts & caverns of the forests & mountains, and passed the lives of Anchorites & hermits, to obtain religion & worship God. But the attempt has been vain. The human heart is every where the same, whether in the cell of the hermit & man, or amidst the bustle & turmoil of the crowded world. Seclusion & Solitude, by abstracting the mind from outward objects and turning it more upon itself, may sometimes fit the Soul for Religion, and assist its growth; or it may not. It is not Religion.

Religion does not consist in any thing mysterious or inexplicable. It is true, there are mysteries, wonderful mysteries in religion and in the Word of God, sublime mysteries which can be fully comprehended & perfectly understood, neither by men, nor by any other created intelligences.

Yet God's will to men, every thing which it is necessary for man to know in order to attain to Eternal happiness, is revealed so plainly, that, inspired Wisdom itself has declared, that even a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

Religion does not consist in excitement & enthusiasm. Mankind are frequently highly excited upon almost every subject of any consequence; even upon various questions of

scientific, literary or political matters. Why then should they not be upon religion, the greatest & the most important of all subjects that ever excited the interest & attention of mortals.

But religion does not consist in enthusiasm or excitement, although it may be & frequently is accompanied by them; still it is not always, and they are frequently found where true religion is entirely wanting.

Religion does not consist in a melancholy or moping misanthropy. Its tendency is not to make people gloomy or sad. It was bestowed upon men by their Creator to promote their best interests, and its aim & object is to make the Soul in which it springs happy & blessed in this world, as well as in another; to protect & preserve & guide it through all the toils & troubles of life, and to fit it for glory & happiness hereafter.

Neither does religion consist in outward morality alone; in that strict & well ordered life conversation, or that rigid justice & benevolent kind heartedness towards one's fellow men, which is so often esteemed as the only needed virtue. These things, to be sure, should always accompany it, but they are not of themselves religion. They are, at the best, but the husk or the hull which contains & surrounds the kernel. They may exist with it, or they may be found without it.

A man may be perfectly moral and outwardly virtuous; may be scrupulously upright in all matters of practice or belief, from merely selfish motives, from the force of habit, or the influence of birth & education, ~~or~~ natural dis

Such a man may be changed by the growth of religion in his soul, not indeed in his outward conduct, which may have been almost perfect before, apparently; but in the secret motives of his heart, in the hidden springs of his actions, and the very foundation principles of his life.

Religion is therfore plainly something more than mere human virtue or outward morality. That is only external, always uncertain and transitory, imperfect and impure at the best. Religion itself is something higher, nobler, and holier. It has its seat in the heart, not in the head, or upon the tongue alone. It comprehends the motive, as well as the deed. It originates in the inmost soul of man by a higher influence from above, from its Creator and God; and not by any power or influence arising from the depraved & corrupted principles of humanity itself. It respects not man himself alone, but rather his Maker. It furnishes higher & nobler motives & principles than any thing earthly can, as its Cause & its Object is higher, holier & nobler, more glorious & more perfect.

Religion does consist in Love to God. in a supreme love for the Supreme God as such; as an infinite & almighty Being, our Creator, Preserver, and constant & bountiful benefactor; as a Being of infinite & glorious perfections, Who sees all things, knows all things, and possesses all things; Whose power is equal to his wisdom, and Whose justice is not inferior to his benevolence & mercy; a Being so pure & so holy that the heavens themselves are not ~~pure~~ clean in his sight, and before whom even the angels are chargeable with folly; a Being Who cannot look upon the least sin but with abhorrence, Whose law is perfectly holy, just, and good, and Who requires for it a most implicit & perfect obedience.

Such a Love of God, a love founded upon a correct & understanding knowledge of all his character, attributes, and perfections, is the is the very essence & foundation of Religion.

This Love of God is not natural to the human mind. The human heart, such is its corruption and depravity, naturally hates God, hates the Supreme Being, because is holy, just & good; and is inclined to evil, not because it is not endowed with a faculty to discern the evil from the Good, but because it loves the evil rather than the good, and hates the good because its deeds are evil.

The Love of God is not natural to man. Men indeed often think that they love God, without understanding his character & attributes. They may love some imaginary being which their own fancy has created, like the Deities of the ancients & the heathen, beings made in their own likeness rather than in that of the true God. They think they love the goodness of God, when they are only pleased with his kindness towards themselves. They do not love the justice of God; although they may like his benevolence & mercy. Such is not the true love of God. Their hearts may still rise up in opposition & hatred to God, as he is revealed to us in the Bible, & in his dispensations to mankind.

There are indeed many things which ought to beget a Love for God in the Soul of Man. His infinite benevolence, as displayed in every thing around us; the wonderful adaptation of all his works to the happiness & enjoyment of his sentient creatures; his long suffering patience, towards the Children of men, in sparing & preserving them, even while continually breaking his holy law. These things, it would seem, should lead men to love God, if they would only attend to them. But they do not. All the glory, and perfections, and goodness of God, as displayed in the Creation preservation & unmerited blessing of mankind, never yet, of themselves alone, led a single soul to love & adore God, aright; never of themselves produced true religion.

The gift of a Savior alone, the fact that the Only begotten Son of God has come down to Earth in the likeness of Man, & lived & died, that whosoever believeth on him might not perish, but enjoy

have everlasting life; this truth alone, when received into the inmost soul, when fully comprehended, believed on & accepted as the only means of deliverance from sin, can produce that true Love of God which is genuine religion. When the joys of reconciliation, and the feeling of sins forgiven, first springs up in the heart, it must necessarily lead to such a love of God; must produce true Religion.

The worth & the importance of Religion may be seen in its results and its effects. It is the most profitable object that has ever engaged the attention of mortals. Its rewards are the most certain. It has never said to the Children of Men, Seek ye my face in vain. Its acquisitions are the greatest, the most valuable, the most satisfactory, & the most durable. They relate to the things of Eternity; they concern the eternal happiness of immortal beings, they alone can fully satisfy the immortal mind, & they last forever.

Religion.

A Voyage

Histories of travels and voyages are always esteemed among the most interesting species of writing, and I have observed that compositions or themes upon such subjects generally succeed well. It has been my lot to travel about some, and to see perhaps as many different places as the great proportion of young persons of my age; but as to sights & incidents, worthy of record and remembrance, my travels have commonly been as barren as the voyages of king Philip of Spain, from Madrid to the Escurial, and the Escurial to Madrid. One of my journeys to Boston, however, I remember with a greater degree of distinctness than most of my other peregrinations, and I will try to write some kind of an account of it; for if it is uninteresting to those who may be compelled to read or hear it, it will at least, if accepted as a composition, answer instead of writing something else.

Late in the Autumn of 1836, I had occasion to go from Bangor to Boston by water. What fall, it will be remembered, both the Steamboats, on this then new line, had been fairly used up, and for the time, had stopped running. The old Independence had made her last trip, and her wreck was piled up down on the cove, below the City; and the Bangor, having broken some of her machinery, laid at Bucksport, and was soon after towed to Boston to be repaired.

I was therefore compelled to take up with such accommodations as I could find in a schooner. Having found one ready to sail, and with whose Captain I was somewhat acquainted, I went on board Friday night, the wind being fair. We got underweigh about sundown, and proceeded down the river, rather slowly, as the wind was light.

* 000 sugar express

I stayed on deck, enjoying the sail by moonlight, until after ten o'clock, when I turned in, as the sailors say, expecting to find myself in the morning, out to sea, or, at least, over the bay. But during the night, the wind shifted, and the morning found our hospital vessel snugly moored at Bucksport, in a very [illegible] rainstorm and the wind at W. S. W. the very worst of all winds for sailing down Penobscot river, and especially for passing Bucksport Narrows. Then there we were forced to remain for two whole days until Monday morning. I was vexed at the delay, but there was no help for it; and I passed the time very agreeably at the house of my friend the Captain, who belonged in Bucksport; loafing about the village on Saturday, and going to church on Sunday. Early Monday morning, however, the wind having changed, we again set sail, and passed through the Narrows without difficulty. This is a narrow place in the river, where the banks on both sides are precipitous & very high, so as to make it difficult to pass, without the wind is in just the right direction. Three or four miles below the Narrows is Old Fort Point, which may be regarded as at the mouth of the river and the head of the upper bay. It is in Prospect and about miles below Bangor. It has acquired its name, I suppose, from the mounds or old intrenchments which are still to be seen on a high point of land, overlooking and commanding the mouth of the river. They are the remains of Fort Pownal which was erected here by Gov. Pownal of Mass. in 1759, during the old French & Indian wars. Here a bar, commonly called Fort Point ledge, extends nearly half way across the river, between high & low water marks, rendering the entrance difficult in bad weather.

It seemed this time as if all the fates and the stars too had combined to retard our voyage. Even after we were out of the river, the winds were light and variable, at times dying away as softly as the breezes of a May on the shore.

nearly 48 hours, sick all the time, and especially so if I attempted to get up or move about. The wind kept increasing till it was quite a gale, and was so much off shore, that at one time it was expected that we should be unable to make land at all, & be should be blown round Cape Cod. However on Thursday morning, however when I first went on deck, our laggard vessel, after struggling with wind & waves, creaking in every joint, was beating, slowly & laboriously, against a strong wind, but in comparatively smooth water, into Cape Ann harbor, or Gloucester. Here we arrived safe, about 9 o'clock A.M. having lost a part of the deck load, carried away a topmast, and split one of the sails, in the gale.

Most of the passengers soon went on shore to look round a little, glad enough to get rid of the confinement of the crowded vessel. Gloucester is rather a large town, supported principally by the fishing trade, for which it is well situated. It is regularly laid out, and has many very fine buildings, but has yet hardly recovered from the effects of the great fire in 1831, by which it was almost entirely destroyed. The gale still continued, and as there was no prospect of a fair wind till another day Capt. A. concluded to hire a horse & chaise, and go on to Salem, where he had some business. As I had determined to pursue my journey by land, he kindly offered me a seat with him, to Salem, 15 miles & half way to Boston. We started from Gloucester about one o'clock P.M., with an excellent horse, and arrived at Salem in about an hour and a half. We had a very pleasant ride over an excellent road, although the appearance of the country was not very inviting, being most of the way scarcely any thing but rocks.

Even this, however, afforded a good opportunity to observe the admirable industry and enterprise of the which is so characteristic of the New England farmers, who even here, in the most unpromising situations, contending with rocks & sterility, and seemingly with Nature herself, have cleared up their little farms, and appear as happy and independent as you please. The land often appears to be dug out of the rocks, rather than the rocks out of the land. Every half acre is surrounded by a substantial wall, and looks neat as well as rich and productive.

The sails, half the time flapped idly against the masts. The booms swung creaking listlessly from side to side, and the sailors lolled about the deck in perfect ennui. The whole of this day, and a large part of the next, we were slowly passing down the beautiful bay of the Penobscot. However none but business men could complain of the delay. It was the most beautiful of our lovely "Indian Summer" as it is called. Our course lay curving among the many pleasant islands, with which the bay is spotted on every side. The water was calm & unruffled, and at times half covered with the various kinds of sea fowl. The Petrels, or Mother Carey's Chickens, as they are commonly called, were seen sporting on every wave, amusing the eye by their constant, gracefu and flitting motion. Gulls & Petrels, of many different species, were abundant; now soaring in the air, and now lighting around every rocky shore of the "hundred & one" green, or rather evergreen, islands. And abundant specimens were not wanting from the 10 or 12 varieties of the duck tribe, which are found in this climate, to fill up the scene, and add the excitement of shooting, to the tranquil pleasures of the sail. This day was I think the most pleasant that I ever enjoyed upon the water, and the sailing among the islands was unsurpassed by the pleasures of any land excursion.

The next day was perhaps equally pleasant, but with rather more wind and we sai since faster. The vessel moved in stately grandeur on, clearing her pas majestic through the flood. There was the excitement of motion but it was distinct from the peculiar feelings incident to a steam boat passage, or a rail road ca

We were a large part of the day sailing in sight of Monhegan island; lonely Monhegan it has been poetically called, and indeed its position and appearance well entitled to that epithet. It has a very bold and rocky shore, and stands out to sea beyond, & some distance from any other island. It was first discovered and named by Capt. John Smith, in Powhatan memory, in 1614, and was always famous in ancient times. The island contains 1110 acres, and has about 100 inhabitants, but belongs to no town, and is said to be a kind of democratic community within itself, being wholly independent of all extraneous government or influence. It has no officers & no taxes. The people's affairs are conducted by themselves in truly patriarchal fashion; none to molest, or make them afraid.

The day was, as I have said very pleasant, but near night, as we were getting farther out to sea & out of sight of old Monhegan, it began to look black round the horizon, the wind began to blow & to shift, and the waves showed their white crests as they rose higher & higher. In the words of a not very distinguished living poet,

Now comes the sickening swell, the vessel rolls,
The head and back are pained, the stomach heaves!

In other words, I, in common with most of the other passengers began to be — seasick. Most persons have, at some time or other, been acquainted, to their sorrow, with this peculiarly disagreeable feeling. I always found it the best way to go to bed, or rather to a berth, and lay just as still as possible. At this time, I turned in about 7 o'clock P.M., & remain

I staid in Salem, the City of peace, witchcraft & old fashions, for some hours, but as I had not entirely recovered from my severe seasickness, and felt weak & fatigued, I preferred lounging on a sofa in the Hotel, to, looking about the city ~~a great deal~~. I soon entered the evening Stage, and was rapidly whirled into Boston, where I arrived home, safe, sound and in good order, at eight o clock in the evening, on the seventh day of this tedious and protracted

Bangor, ~~June 1841~~. Voyage.

Nov. 16th, 1842.

S. S. Metcalf
Hill
Bangor Nov. 23, 1841.

No. 3.

Cy Voyage

Patriotism

The Love of Country has always been considered one of the most exalted virtues. In every age, and in every clime, the human breast has yielded a most willing homage to the worth and importance of Patriotism. It is one of those few feelings which always strike an answering chord in the innmost soul of every man. The learned and the ignorant, the Civilized and the Savage, the polished Greek and the Scythian of the deserts, the noble Roman and the barbarous Gaul, the enlightened European and the American Indian, have alike, in all ages, acknowledged the pre-eminence of that Character which is based upon the principles of Patriotism and the love of ones own Country.

For the praise of the Patriot, the Poet has waked his noblest Muse, and led his imagination to drink the deepest inspiration of the Castalian Spring; the Orator has poured forth his loftiest strains of Eloquence; and History, with her marble tablets and parchment records, has transmitted fame imperishable and enduring, to the latest generations of men. The deeds and the glory of Achilles, handed down by the pen of Homer, fired the breast of the youthful Alexander, and led him on to the Conquest of the world. His fame in turn aroused Charles the Twelfth, the mad hero of Sweden, to his course of glory and destruction. The shades of Miltiades banished sleep from the young Themistocles; and

Who among us, even in his schoolboy days, has not had his whole soul thrilled with burning emotions, as he has read of the Trojan Hector, sacrificing his dearest feelings to his country's cause; of Leonidas and his Spartan band devoted in their proud charnel of Thermopylæ; of Aristides the just, and Epaminondas the valiant; of Curtius & Fabricius; of Brutus and Scævola; of Doria & Sobieski; & a hundred others, whose names are scattered over the pages of history, but whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of men, there to be cherished while human beings & a country or men a home. This is especially true here, and in relation to the heroes of our own country. What American could ever forget the names of Washington, Lafayette, Henry, Hancock, Adams, and a host of others, Patriots, whose equals are found upon the records of no other nation upon Earth, and whose fame must eventually surpass even the heroes & demigods of Antiquity.

These feelings should not be discouraged. Patriotism is of the utmost importance to Society & to to the world. The true patriot is indeed the noblest of men, worthy of the respect & emulation of all. I would wish to have the mind of the young, especially, deeply imbued with the study & admiration of the patriots & heroes of ancient literature, I would have every young man familiar with the early history, with the fathers & patriotic statesmen of his own nation. The English man should admire, yea venerate, the characters of wise Alfred, Raleigh, Cromwell, Hampden, Sidney & Pitt. The Frenchman his Martel, Louis the Ninth, Coligni, Sully

and Richelieu. The Russian has a right to boast, he ought to be proud, of Peter the Great; the Austrian of Theresa; the Norwegian and the Swede of Tordenskiold and Vasa; the Venetian of the Medici; the Swiss of Tell; and the Spaniard of Columbus & Riquel. Especially, and more than all these, for we have still greater reasons, should every American youth, study, understand, reverence, and emulate, the characters, the lives, and the heroism, of the fathers, the patriots, the statesmen of our own happy country. These venerated shades of our noble Ancestors, beckoning to us from the sacred tombs of our patriot fathers, from the unfading records of their holy deeds, should be to us the bright exemplars of our lives and characters, leading us by the imitation of their glorious examples, to follow them in the paths of wisdom, of virtue, and of honor, to those bright realms of happiness and eternal fame.

These feelings are just. To emulate the character and deeds of the true patriot is, in very truth, the voice of Nature & of Natures God.

Man is born to be immortal. In his inmost soul is created an irrepressible deathless longing for something more lasting, more perennial, than this brief life, with all its paltry short lived pleasures and rewards can bestow. It has but little within its narrow bounds of threescore years and ten, which is really worthy of the immortal mind. No wonder then that man turns, with an eye of hope, towards the dim futurity; that he looks anxious down through the long vista of prospective ages, and strives to leave behind him some monument, some record of his name and worth which shall endure long after the sands of his circumscribed existence shall have all run out, and

he has departed hence, to be here, upon the Earth, no more forever.

There is no surer method of gratifying this innate, universal longing after immortality, of obtaining that eternal remembrance in the minds of men, which is so much desired by all; no surer way to enduring fame and perennial glory, than the path the Patriot leads. He, who has fairly won, who nobly wears the laurelled wreaths, which have always decked the patriot brow, needs nothing else to render his name illustrious and immortal. On the other hand, no crime, no offence against the laws of God or man, can easily give a darker, shade, or more enduring infamy to the eternal disgrace, which broods over the name of the Traitor, the cursed betrayer of his country's cause.

Treason comprehends all crimes in one. Patriotism, as truly, springs from the seed of every virtue. Man owes it to his brother man. It is the golden link which binds together Society, and makes men enlightened and associated intelligences. Without it, mankind would be little better than the Eagles of the Sky, or the lions of the desert, enemies to one another and to the world around them.

But there is a great deal of false Patriotism. There is very more a disposition to admire and emulate what is externally grand and imposing, while that which is more worthy of regard, more pure in itself, and more beneficial in its results, is oft wholly overlooked, merely because it lacks outward show, lacks of that imposing mien and noble front, which frequently hides only an unfeeling heart, or a hypocritical pretence. The Pomp and Splendor of military glory has always fascinated the minds of men.

victorious bays, and the laurels of the successful warrior, have commonly been the surest sesame to the temple of Fame. He hath brought many captives home to Rome, seems still to be a decisive argument in proof of questioned patriotism. Mankind forget that confidence, bestowed on such grounds, has been betrayed a thousand times before. The ambition and the treachery of warriors, from Pericles and Alcibiades, from Sylla and Cesar, to the present day, is passed by, unremembered amidst the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, the excitement of mighty men, the enthusiasm of the trailing banner and the waving plume, the roll of the stirring drum, the shouts of armies, and the garments dipped in blood. Nor is the warrior the only false patriot. The statesman, the politician, but too frequently, owns no higher nobler motive, than the love of self.

True patriotism is as rarely found as it is precious and invaluable. It does not consist in flattering the prejudices of our countrymen, in jealously supporting particular measures, or extolling one's own people, or despising all others. It is not a narrow and exclusive regard for our native land. It is the love of country; the love of fellow man, wherever found. A love coming from the soul rather than the head, expressed by actions rather than by words; founded upon principles having their seat in the deep chambers of the heart, and not upon the ready precincts of the tongue alone. True patriotism presupposes a right estimate of national greatness, national prosperity and true glory. These things depend not upon fleets and armies, and warlike renown, military strength or skil

in stratagems. Nor alone upon wealth, or power; extended territories; or increasing possessions; colonies abroad, or spoils at home. National virtue and national justice are the only true foundations of national prosperity and glory. "It is righteousness which exalteth a nation." The only unfailing bulwark of any government, is to be found in the moral and intellectual principle, the incorruptible integrity of its subjects. This is a far surer safeguard than all the armies or navies of the universe. Military power may be lost or destroyed by the battle of a single day; it may be rendered useless by unfaithful command, or unskillful counsels; and it may, as the history of nations but too well proves, be turned against its often unfortunate possessors. But true patriotism, enlightened minds, and intellectual integrity, protects not only against foreign aggressions, external danger; but also against those far more fatal enemies, intestine corruptions and political dissensions. The Old World has revealed to us, in the unsealed books of history, the secret of the downfall of Empires. Look at Ancient Greece! Resplendent in the arts. Glorious in war — The land of heroes, and the nurse of scholars, Greece fell not before the countless hosts of Xerxes at Thermopylæ and Platæa; but by the corruptions and treachery of her own people. So with Rome, the eternal city of Brutus & the Cesars. Rome was betrayed by Romans. So it was with Venice & Genoa, & so it has always been. Even unhappy Poland was overthrown by its own internal dissentions, treachery and oppression

and not by the armies of the Autocrat at our.
In fact, nations always destroy themselves. A people, united, patriotic, can never be permanently conquered by any foreign power. If they fall, it is because they contain the elements of their own destruction within themselves.

If Patriotism then be of such importance to individuals to nations, and to the world; let us each strive to kindle its flame in our own bosoms. We, Americans, Young men of America should of all others be patriots. The very ground on which we tread, has been rendered sacred by the toils, the prayers, the blood of our patriot fathers. The institutions which surround us, institutions founded founded by the Pilgrims and watched over by heroes, are every way favorable.
The history of all ages, the experience of Six thousand years is unrolled before us. Above us Fame holds up to view the images of heroes, to follow whose examples will secure for us honor, glory, and immortality. Knowledge & happiness lie in our very paths. We have only to reach and they are ours.
We have advantages, we have motives to action, which no other people ever had. We live at a most interesting period of the world; a time on which hangs the destiny of all future ages. If Liberty & Religion are to fill the Earth, if the minds of men are ever to be raised from ignorance and sin, to knowledge & happiness, it must be done, in a great measure, through the influence of the men of this generation and especially of this country. Our nation, and the world, needs our influence, our highest, noblest, efforts. The whole Earth is even now struggling to throw off the ignorance, the

misery and sin which has weighed it down for ages. The powers of Darkness & Oppression are giving way before heaven born truth and the light of Science. Let us then go forward, in the spirit, and the strength of true Patriotism, determined to perform well our part, in the great work of exalting the whole world from its present state, to that, for which, it was created, and to which, it must one day arrive. Let us endeavor to make our own country, foremost in the work, the Cynosure of nations, the garden and the School of the Earth.

Go shall we see this land, happy & renowned: the whole world letter for our feeble efforts; and we ourselves, loved & respected in life, shall at last receive the rewards of patriots & heroes.

Nov. 24th 1843

Ex Hibit

Creation of Patriotism

Patriotism

The Love of Country has always been considered ~~of~~ ~~among~~ one of the most exalted virtues. In every age, and in every climate, the human breast has yielded a most willing homage to the worth and importance of Patriotism. It is one of those few principles and sentiments which are universally received, and which always strike an answering chord in the inmost soul of man. The Learned and the Ignorant, the Civilized and the Savage, the refined Greek and the Scythian of the deserts, the noble Roman and the barbarian Gaul, the enlightened European and the North American Indian, have alike in all ages acknowledged the preeminence of that Character which is based upon the principles of Patriotism and the love of one's proper country.

For the praise of the Patriot, the Poet has waked his noblest muse, and led his imagination to drink the deepest inspiration of the Parnassian Spring; the Orator has poured forth his loftiest strains of eloquence & genius; and History, with her marble tablets & parchment records, has transmitted fame, imperishable and enduring to the latest generations of men.

The deeds and the glory of Achilles, handed down by the pen of Homer, fired the breast of the gentle Alexander, and led him on to the conquest of the world. His fame in turn allured Charles 12th, the mad hero of Sweden, to his course of glory & destruction. The trophies of Miltiades ban

ished sleep from the young Themistocles; and who, among us, even in his school boy days, has not had his whole soul rouse with burning emotions, as he has read of the Trojan Hector, sacrificing his dearest feelings to his country's cause; of Leonidas and his Spartan band, self devoted in their proud charge of Thermopylæ; of Aristides the just, and Epaminondas the valiant; of Curtius & Fabricius; of Brutus & Solavola; of Doria and Sobieski, and a hundred others, whose names are scattered over the pages of history, but whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of men, there to be cherished as long as human beings have a country or a home. This is especially true here and in relation to the heroes of our own country. What American could ever forget the names of Washington, Lafayette, Hancock & Henry, and a host of others, Patriots, whose equals are found upon the records of no other nation upon Earth, and whose fame must eventually surpass even the heroes & demigods of Antiquity. Far be it from me to undervalue & discourage these feelings, or to check the patriotic aspirations of one youthful heart. Patriotism is of the utmost importance to Society & to the world, and the true Patriot is indeed the noblest of men, worthy of the regard and emulation of all. I would wish to have the mind of the young, especially, deeply imbued with the study and admiration of the patriots & heroes of ancient literature. I would have every young man familiar with the early history, with the fathers and patriotic statesmen of his own nation. The Englishman should admire, yea venerate, the characters of his Alfred, Raleigh, Cromwell, Hampden, Sidney & Pitt. The Frenchman his Martel, Louis Huth, Coligni, Sully, and Richelieu, besides that most

resplendent of heroines the wonderful Joan of Arc.

The Russian has a right to boast, he ought to be proud, of Peter the great; the Austrian of Theresa; the Hungarian & Swede of Tordenskiöld and Vasa; the Venetian of the Medici; the Swiss of Tell, and the Spaniard of Columbus & Riquel. Especially, and more than all these, for we have still greater reasons, should every American Youth, Study, understand, revere and emulate the characters, the lives, and the heroism of the Fathers, the Patriots, and the Statesmen of our own happy country. These venerated Shades of our noble Ancestors, beckoning to us from the sacred tombs of our patriot fathers, from the unfading records of their holy deeds; should be our bright exemplars of our lives & characters, leading us by the imitation of their glorious examples, to follow them in the paths of wisdom, of virtue, of honor, to those bright realms of happiness & fame.

These feelings are just. To emulate the character and deeds of the true Patriot is, in truth, the voice of nature and of Nature's God. It is the surest means of gaining that that enduring remembrance in the minds of men which all so much desire and strive after, which has been the great object of human nature in all ages. Man is born to be immortal. In his inmost soul is created an irresistible, deathless longing for something more lasting, more perennial, than this brief life with all its paltry short lived pleasures and rewards can bestow. It has but little within its narrow bounds of threescore years and ten, which is really worthy of the immortal mind. No wonder therefore that man turns with an eye of hope towards the dim futurity, that he looks anxiously down the long

vista of prospective ages, and strives to leave behind him some monument, some record of his name and worth, which shall endure long after the ~~grock~~ sands of his circumscribed existence here, shall run out, and he has departed hence to be here upon the earth no more forever. This must be done, if it is done at all, by some impression of his character upon the minds of his fellow men. If his memory lives after him, it must live upon the tablets of the heart, not upon perishable structures of wood or stone, no monuments of marble or brass. There is no surer method of gratifying this innate, universal longing after immortality, of obtaining this eternal remembrance in the minds of men; no surer way to enduring fame and perennial glory, than the path the Patriot treads. It has always been thus. He who has fairly won, and nobly wears the laurelled wreaths, which have always decked the Patriot's brow, needs nothing else to render his name illustrious and immortal. While, on the other hand, no crime, no offence against the laws of God or man, can easily give a darker shade, or more enduring infamy, to the eternal disgrace, which broods over the name of the traitor, the betrayer of his country's cause. Treason comprehends all crimes in one. Patriotism, as truly, springs from the seed of every virtue. Man owes it to his brother man. It is the golden link which binds together Society, and makes men associated & enlightened intelligences. Mankind, without it, would be little better than the eagles of

the cliff, or the lions of the ~~forest~~ Desert, mere solitary animals, enemies to one another and to the world around them

But there is a great deal of false Patriotism. There is every where a disposition to admire and emulate what is externally grand and imposing, while that which is more worthy of regard, more pure in itself, and more beneficial in its results, is often wholly overlooked, merely because it has less outward ~~splendor~~ Show, less of that of that imposing mien and noble front which so frequently ~~often~~ hides only an empty heart or a hypocritical pretence. The pomp & splendor of military glory has always fascinated the minds of men. Victorious bays and the laurels of the successful warrior have commonly been the surest sesame to the Temple of Fame. If a man has risked his life upon the field of battle, if he has fought well, especially if victory has crowned his arms, while contending for the honor or the liberty of his country, he is supposed, of course, to be a patriot. His Patriotism is taken for granted. His valor, or rather his victory, in war, it would seem, has proved it. He hath brought many captives home to Rome appears still to be a decisive argument in proof of questioned patriotism. Mankind forget that Confidence, bestowed on such grounds, has been betrayed a thousand times before. The ambition and the treachery of warriors, from Pericles and Alcibiades, from Sylla & Cæsar, to the present day, is passed by unremembered, amidst the pomp & circumstance of glorious war, the enthusiasm of the trailing banner & the waving plume, the roll of the stirring drum, the shouts of armies, and the garments rolled in blood.

In fact, it requires but little principle, little patriotism, little true courage even, to face the cannons mouth, to march unmoved upon the field of blood, while under the influence of martial music, the excitement of fighting, spurred on by by the glory of victory, and the absorbing hope of fame. Most men will appear patriotic, when their own interest and their countries good lie in the same direction; but if they come in competition, Self will too often predominate.

True patriotism is almost as rarely found, as it is precious and invaluable. It does not consist in flattering the prejudices of one's countrymen, of zeal in supporting particular measures, of extolling one's own people, or in despising all others. It is not a narrow & exclusive regard for one's native land. It is the Love of Country, the Love of fellow man, wherever found. A love coming from the soul rather than the head, expressed by deeds rather than by words; founded upon principles having their seat in the deep chambers of the heart, and not upon the ready precincts of the tongue alone. True patriotism presupposes a right estimate of what national greatness, national prosperity, and true glory, is. These things depend not upon fleets, and armies, and warlike renown; military strength, or skill in stratagems. Nor alone upon wealth, or power; extended territories, or increasing possessions; colonies abroad, or spoils at home. National virtue and justice are the only true foundations of national prosperity & glory. It is Righteousness which exalteth a nation. The only unfailing bulwark of any government, family community, is to be found in the moral & intellectual principle, the incorruptible integrity, of its subjects, its members. This is a far surer safeguard than all the armies & navies of the universe.

A military power may be lost or destroyed by the battle of a single day; it may be rendered useless by unfaithful command or unskillful counsels; and it may, as the history of nations but too well proves, be turned against its often unfortunate possessor. But true patriotism, enlightened minds, & intellectual integrity, protects not only against foreign aggressions, external dangers, but also against those far more fatal enemies, intestine corruptions & political dissensions. It is these which have destroyed governments. The Old World has revealed to us, in the unsealed books of history, the secret of the downfall of empires. Look at Ancient Greece! Her splendent in arts; glorious in War, the Land of heroes & the nurse of scholars. Greece fell not before the bayonets of Xerxes at Thermopylae & Platea, but by the corruptions & treachery of her own people. So with Rome, the eternal city of Brutus & the Cesars, it was betrayed by Romans. So it was with Venice & Genoa; and so it has always been. Even unhappy Poland was overthrown by its own internal dissensions, treachery & oppression, and not by the armies of the Autocrat alone.

In fact, Nations always destroy themselves. A people, united, patriotic, can never be permanently conquered by any foreign power. If they fall, it is because they contain the elements of their own destruction within themselves.

If patriotism then be of such importance to individuals, to nations, and to the world; let us each strive to kindle its flame in our own bosoms. We, Americans, ~~American youth~~, Young men of America, should of all others be patriots. The very ground on which we tread has been sanctified by the toils, the prayers, the blood of our patriot fathers. The institutions which surround us, institutions founded by the pilgrims & watched over by heroes, are every way favorable. The history of all ages, the experience of six thousand years, is unrolled before us. Above us Fame holds up to view the images of heroes, to follow whose examples will secure for us honor, glory and immortality. Knowledge & happiness lie in our very paths, we have access to them & they are ours. We have advantages, we have motives to action, which

no other people ever had. We live at a most interesting period of the world, a time on which hangs the destiny of all future ages. If Liberty & Religion are to fill the the Earth, if the minds of men are ever to be raised from ignorance & sin, to knowledge and happiness, it must be done in a great measure through the influence of the men of this generation, & especially of this country. Our nation and the world needs our influence, our highest, noblest efforts. The whole world is even now struggling to throw off the ignorance, the sin & misery, which has weighed it down for ages. The powers of Darkness, & oppression are giving way before heaven born Truth & the Light of Science. Let us then go forward, in the spirit & the strength of true patriotism, determined to perform [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the whole Earth from its present state, to that for which it was created, & to which it must one day arrive. Let us endeavor to make our own country foremost in the work, the cynosure of nations; the garden & the school of the Earth. As the surest means of doing this, let us try promote true virtue & enlightened justice. While we maintain our right let us not forget that the rights of others are equally sacred. While we are free from oppression, let us be equally free from the guilt of oppressing others.

Let Justice & Liberty be rendered be rendered to all, even the degraded Indian & the long oppressed Negro, So shall we see our country admired & respected throughout the Earth; The world better for us while we live; And we ourselves shall at last receive the Appl[illegible] of our God, & the rewards of Patriots & Heroes.

Patriotism.

Nation
Nov. 1843
Excerpt

Ought Ladies to be allowed, in a Political point of view, equal priveliges with Gentlemen?

I maintain that they had not. This is not a proper sphere for Ladies to exert their influence; the civil and political duties of mankind, they are not called upon to form. Moreover, Ladies themselves, as a general thing, do not desire these priveliges. It is improper for ladies to act publicly in Politics, and they, being endowed by Nature with a nice sense of propriety, are enabled to perceive, at a glance, that it is not their place to engage with men, in noisy political strifes; and consequently they have no desire to mingle with the boistering throng at the polls, or the excited multitude at the State Convention, or the zealous enthusiasts at the midnight Caucus.

This lack of interest in political affairs, arises not, however, from the consciousness of inferiority of intellect to the other sex; nor from any feeling of incapability to perform well her part, in this, or any other situation. Certainly not. She feels and knows that there is no such inferiority and incapability; - but she is aware that her Creator designed her for another and a different field of action, than to legislate for her country; and preside over the Councils of the Nation.

Some few there are, indeed, who crave this power, and who would wish to exercise that authority; - but the fact that there are such, affords still another proof that they ought not to be allowed such a priveliege, - for these are the very ones who would abuse it; being destitute of that sense of propriety so generally characteristic of the sex, - for did they possess this they would not desire such power. Look, for instance, at the Misses Grimke & such like. Talented and accomplished,

fitted by their superior education, to take a high rank in society, they might have been ornaments to their sex and blessings to the world, instead of disgracing and rendering themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible persons, had their noble talents been employed in a proper manner. I once heard a lecture by one of these famous sisters. Eloquent, truly, she was, very eloquent; and many good things she said, doubtless; but if she had said as many more, they would have done me no good, for I was so perfectly disgusted with the sight of a Lady Orator, that I was unable to appreciate the worth of what she said.

Look, too, at the renowned Abby Fulsom of Boston, - (such renown however as I will joyfully dispense with), entering the Hall of Representatives, opposing the measures of the house, proclaiming, with a Stentorian voice the rights of freemen interrupting the speeches and disturbing the measures of the Legislators, until tired of allowing her "equal priveliges" with themselves, they took her by force and deposited her in the Watchhouse. Or see her again, joined heart and hand with Mrs. Smith, Miss Kelly and others of the same stamp, at a "Chardon St. Convention", - advocating, in the face of all law and reason, the Anti-Church, Anti Sabbath and No-government principle.

Or refer, for examples, to a Semiramis, a Cleopatra, an Agrippina, a Catharine of Russia or a Queen Mary. We see by these examples that if these aspirants after power were allowed to obtain their wishes, they would misuse their power, disgrace themselves and injure the whole human race. L D D D D = D D

Look now at Hannah More, Madam De Stael, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs Hemans and a multitude of others. They wished not for the renown that attends the female Politician. They wished to do good, and their desires have been accomplished. They have, by their writings been more benefit to mankind than all the Drinkers, Kelly's and Fulsoms in the Universe would be, if they should deliver speeches and Orations

from now till the end of time; or all the Semiramis and Cleopatras that ever existed, if they should command all the armies and wear all the crowns of the world.

There is an account in the Bible of a "certain wise woman", who, when her City was besieged, gave good advice, which, on the death of one man, the whole City was saved. The story says she was one of those that were "peaceable and faithful in Israel", — meaning, no doubt, that she staid at home and minded her business in a quiet and proper manner, instead of meddling with the affairs of the State and Nation. I think there can be no doubt that she did more good by her advice than she would have done, had she girded on her armour, and gone out with sword and shield to fight against the besiegers; or had stood on the balcony of a house, or in the gate of the city and delivered an Oration to inspire her brother soldiers with a true martial spirit.

I am a "Third party man", and one of my brothers is a decided Whig. I have sometimes argued with him a little, to try to convince him of his error; and if I continue to use gentle means, I may, in time "bring him over". But if, instead of this, I should go to Town-meeting, throw in Abolition vote into the ballot-box, and then commence a lengthy harangue with regard to the wrong and impolitic measures of the Whigs & Democrats, discoursing at large upon the merits of the Abolitionists and the utility of their measures, and painting, in glowing colors, with tears in my eyes, the wretched condition of the poor suffering slave, — think you he would be so deeply affected by my eloquence as to turn Abolitionist at once? Rather, he would be so disgusted at the impropriety of my conduct, that he would never wish to hear the name of an Abolitionist again.

I repeat it — this is not the proper sphere for ladies to exert their influence. What is the appropriate sphere of woman's influence? Is it

in Town-meeting, or at the Polls? Is it riding from place to place, arguing upon Politics with every passer by? Is it hurrying hither and thither, talking with one and another, & insinuating themselves into the favor of this one and that one, - electioneering (if I may be permitted to use the term) for some office for themselves, or for some confidential friend of their own party? Is it at the Tavern or the Store, with flushed face, uplifted hand and elevated voice, enlightening the dark understanding of a wilful & ignorant neighbor of the opposite party, with regard to the Corn, and Repeal laws, the 21st Rule, the benefits of the Sub-treasury or the new Tariff? Is this the sphere of woman's influence? Plainly it is not.

The female may have opinions with regard to Politics, as well as other things; and she may express her sentiments in proper places and at proper times. The sister may exert a powerful though silent influence over the brother, - the wife over the husband; and the Mother, though she do not act decidedly and publicly, may exert a powerful and salutary influence upon the mind of her child; such an influence, even in Politics, as shall controll and regulate the political sentiments of that child when he shall become a man.

Female influence is not, and should be exerted in the same manner as that of male; yet in her appropriate sphere, she may be as useful to the world as they: - She may contribute her full proportion to enlighten and benefit mankind. Not in noisy public debate should her voice be heard, or her influence felt; not in loud and clamorous harangue; but her silent influence should be exerted in her own home; imparting life & joy to the domestic circle, - and in the abodes of want, of sickness, and of misery. There should the tones of her gentle voice be heard, soothing the sufferer's woe; there should she kindly ad-

minister to the wants of the needy, and tenderly pour consolation into the wounds of the broken-hearted. Who like a sister, can cheer and console the afflicted brother, pouring into his heart the balm of consolation and quieting his troubled ear with the sweet accents of love and affection? Who, with unfeigned assiduity can watch by the bedside, and smooth the pillow, and wipe the cold damp of death from the forehead of the dying man, like the affectionate, devoted wife? Who, like the fond and tender hearted daughter can support and strengthen the aged parent in his declining years?

Woman may exercise such an influence as shall be felt and regarded by the world around her; but it will never be done in the halls of legislation, nor at the head of armies, nor commanding fleets and navies. She is no longer woman, when she thus steps over the bounds which her Maker has prescribed for her, and, wandering away from duty in her own field of action, takes upon herself the duties and authority of others. Her whole nature is changed.

Behold her — as she once was, in her own holy & happy sphere, and then see the degrading and debasing change which thy thirst for power has produced.

"Woman was
With beauty yet like morning on her brow,
And joyance on her lips. With mercy yet,
She walked beneath the roofs of weary men,
Smoothed the lone couch of sickness — and unbowed,
Closed on the reeking path of pestilence.
With step unfaltering.
Glow the years sped, and what dim centuries

Left like a seal on woman's destiny.
Gray History tells. The memory of young days,
When in unshorn'd dependancy she sat,
At once the grace and glory of his bower,
Close to the heart of man, now passed away
Before new aspirations. Crown and throne
No longer closed the vista of her dreams;
But both were hers. She heard deep voices call,
And saw hands beckon her to royalty;
And she became the ruler of great lands,
And saw men bow to her, as to old kings
That she had heard of—till she felt a power
Was in her, that she knew not till that time:
And with the consciousness came a new hope,
And a new struggle—and she turned from tears,
And all that made her beautiful, to try
A rivalry with man in all that made
Man aught but an immortal! She would dare
To dally with those sterner elements,
In which the tyrant oft has sunk the man,
Or man, like idiot, disgraced his power.
She ruled—and empire trembled. Her command
Was louder than the world had thought to hear,
From one whose voice was fashioned to the tones
Of Nature's melting melodies. It rose
Till its sounds startled like the trumpet-blast,
And the heart quaked to hear. She could command
Like despot, when his spirit is unreined,
And every light of mercy has gone out

That should shine o'er his people.

Other lands
Beheld her in yet sterner vassalage
To passion and its power. Ambition rode,
A victor, through the vast world of her heart,
Strangling each blessed fountain at its head,
Or dashing streams with poison as they flowed,
And giving to dim waste that wondrous soil,
So beautiful in fruitage and in bloom.
She gathered, as a banner, beneath helm,
The locks that were her glory, and with plume
Tossing with charger's mane to battle wind,
Led on to victory, in the thundering van
Of great o'ershadowing armies. The red sword
Waved in the mailed white hand, that scarce could grasp
Its ponderous hilt, as some wild meteor-blade,
Swung by the warrior through his murky field.
Men followed her, as a great captain forth—
Not on some errand where the heart led on,
But where the spirit, black as demon's urged
On hellish mission to its grave of blood!
And such was woman, as she left the sky!
And such did she become.

L. M. Metcalf
Foxcroft
May 1844

Discussion

Lyceum Debate

Resolved, that females exert a greater influence over the rising generation than males

Mr. President & Gentlemen of this Society!

I have been honored by an appointment as disputant on the question for debate, this evening. I am a green hand, and you will have to bear with my ~~ignorance~~ mistakes, and put up with my mistakes, and I will try not to tire your patience too long, — at a time.

But first, I beg leave to congratulate you upon the existence and vigorous support of such a Society or Club as this. It appears to be just the thing we all need. The only Society of the kind that I ever belonged to, fell through and was given up, after the third evening. I mention this to show the superiority of our Piscataquis young men, to the Bangor Boys, as compared with. (A superiority not of talents or skill, (I can never allow that). but of the ability of Character & steadiness of purpose, necessary to carry into effect any thing of this kind.

But to come to the point; to prove that females exert a greater influence than males, upon the character of the rising generation.

This subject naturally directes itself into two parts First, - the influence of the Mother over the thoughts, feelings and sentiments of her Children, in forming their Character for after life: - And, Secondly the influence of the Ladies generally upon the whole rising generation, & mankind

The influence of mothers alone, might be considered superior to all the influence of the other sex.

In the first place, the Mother has every way a better & greater opportunity to acquire & maintain an influence over her Child. She is more acquainted with it; more conversant with its natural disposition, & the first buddings of its infant mind.

It is the mother, the female, who has the care of the tender and dependent Child, that receives from her its daily food & clothing, and looks to her alone as the giver of all its blessings.

It is the Mother, who watches over it in sickness, & shares its joys & pleasures in health, throughout the sunny season of Childhood, at that time when the mind is most capable of receiving and retaining every impression, most susceptible of every influence, and most tenacious of every idea. We never outgrow & never get rid of those ideas & impressions, that are engraven upon our minds in our earliest Childhood. Our Childhood is in an especial manner governed & influenced by Woman; and however loth we may be to own it, we owe those ideas & impressions almost entirely to her. Their effect never leaves us, but may be said to govern our after lives. Every body agrees, even the Phrenologists allow the immense effect of early impressions & early influences, in forming the Character of all.

No one will deny that the Mother generally spends more of her time with her Children, than the father does or can, as a general thing.

Now if she does, she must of course exert a greater influence over them, for she has a greater opportunity to. Just as certain as that she is as well qualified to acquire and maintain influence, to excite the love & regard of her Children, so certain is it that she will have the most influence over them, in every way

This alone to my mind sufficiently proves my position, for it is too late, at this day, to bring up the old exploded notions of the mental inferiority of woman, either in relation to the intellectual endowments, or to those kindlier qualities, which so eminently force them to gain the esteem and regard of all.

I never heard any one attempt seriously to argue that there was any actual inferiority of mental power in the female sex.

That was a doctrine of the dark ages, and belongs to barbarous and uncivilized nations alone. No one believes it now. It has faded away with the belief in ghosts, the divine right of kings, and a hundred other such fallacies, before the light of Christianity, the progress of Civilization, and improvement of mind. Men believed it once to be true, and so they did that the sun revolved round the earth, and that the moon "was bigger than a green cheese."

But he must be something less than a man, a gentleman, who could maintain such an argument at the present time, and especially in an assembly of Ladies, like this.

But perhaps it will be allowed that woman's influence is greater in Childhood, & gentlemen may maintain the argument upon the influence exerted in after life. They may say, that when when the young man, for instance, leaves his

home, and ~~gex~~ mixes with the world, that he leaves behind all his former impressions, and that that the softer sex, in a great measure, lose their influence over him. Facts, and the individual consciousness of every one, would alone refute such an argument.
In the first place, the impressions of childhood are universally allowed to be permanent and indelible, they generally govern one after life. "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined."
Besides all this, I maintain that the influence of woman never ~~ends~~ ceases. The rising generation throughout the season of youth are continually receiving new impressions, new influence, and direction, and that too from the female sex. Which, I may ask, exerts the greatest influence upon a young man, his brothers, or his sisters? his male, or female schoolmates? the young ladies, or the young gentlemen with whom he associates? Who can doubt it?

I advance the proposition that females always exert a greater and a more beneficial influence than males, and I believe that facts will sustain it. It is now well known that no great enterprise, moral or physical, of public or private utility, ever did or ever can succeed without the influence of woman is exerted in its behalf. Witness all the great

moral and benevolent operations of the present day, the Missionary, Temperance, Antislavery, & Bible, and Tract Societies. Even the Washingtonians, and by the way, they derive their origin, in a great measure, from the influence of women; were obliged to call in the aid of the Ladies, the Martha Washington's, in order to the general success of their principles.

It was the influence of the Ladies, exerted through the medium of Chivalry, that dispelled the gloom of the middle ages or dark, and led the way to the revival of learning, Civilization and Christianity, in the fifteenth Century.

But I will leave this part of my subject, which is capable of being much enlarged upon, to some one better qualified prepared than myself & more able to do it justice. merely observing, that if the Ladies do exert so much influence & possess so much power over the minds of the rising generation, and the other Sex at large, how important that this influence should always be as good as it is great, always exerted on the side of Truth, Virtue, & Religion.

J. S. McCalpe

Foxcroft. Oct. 1842

Students Lyceum
1842
Foxcroft
Philomathian
May First
1844
Foxcroft

Influence of Woman

The ideal is superior to the real.

What an idea to be advanced in this nineteenth century? Two or three hundred years ago, such a proposition might have been received. The world is full of other things now. The age of Chivalry, and the Crusades, of knight-errantry, and romance, was the time for it to flourish. Or perhaps better still, the age of old Mythology, when Fauns and Naiads dwelt by every grove, and fount, and stream; when every tree, and every flower had its guardian nymph, always seen & sung by shepherds, lovers and poets; when, so at least we read, the very earth, the air above the earth, and the regions under the earth, all were inhabited, all swarmed with ethereal spirits, unseen indeed by vulgar eyes, but oft revealed, in celestial robes, & glorious beauty, to the eye of fancy, or of faith.

Then was the supremacy of the ideal. But it is far otherwise now. The world has grown old and commonplace. The glowing, dreamy, summer tinted visions of its youth have faded away amidst the influence of sage experience and dark browed care.

This is the age of utility and reality. Railroads and Steamboats have taken the place of Gods and Demons in the minds of men. Elegant columns, beautiful temples, and pyramids towering to the sky, have given way to Hotels, and Custom houses, and Manufactories.

Men see nowadays in the flowing stream, and the springing tree, and the beautiful flower on the glittering pebble; not Naiads sporting in the wave, but a Mill sik; not a gentle Dryad whispering with its sisters of the Grove, but a timber log; not a Nymph or a Faun, but a mineral or a dye for some manufacture, or a chemical analysis.

The Material has taken the place of the Ethereal. Reason, cool and plodding, bound down by calculations and realities, has taken possession of the throne and sceptre, which fairy winged Fancy, and the nymphs of the Pierian spring, long claimed as their peculiar right.

Fancy and the ideal however still exist, though their universal sway is ended, and their votaries comparitively few; (for ~~lovers~~ now are rarely found, and even poets too often kneel at some other shrine! ~~that of money or power!~~)

Yet the ideal still exists. Places may still be found where fancy holds her ancient reign, while reason and utility have not yet learned to hold

the reign of thought. Listen, for instance, to the themes read at a Boarding School. There, at least, fancy is superior to reason, the ideal to the real, the world of thought to the world of action & of sense.

Among students, in the classic shades of College life, is another place where we might reasonably expect to see the supremacy of the ideal asserted and established. Shut apart, as students in great measure are, from the bustling world, with their studies so little of a practical nature as they usually are, and surrounded so much by the writings and learning of the ancient world, with which they are expected to be acquainted, they would naturally be supposed the fairest votaries of the ideal, and their grounds the last citadel of fancy against the encroachments of reason and realities.

But even College halls have sadly deteriorated in this respect. Poetry enough they have to be sure; love, perhaps there would be, if there were any thing to love; but the true spirit of the ideal is rare indeed. Genius, if genius there be in these times, is all turned into other channels.

Isaac T. Metcalf
Bowd. Coll.
July 1845

The Ideal is superior to the Real
Negative

The ideal is superior to the real. The things which we imagine possess more power over the mind than the things which we know. The creations of the fancy are, as far as the mind itself is concerned, superior, in number, in vividness, in importance of effect, to the realities of life, to the things which we hear, and feel, and see, with the external senses.

This might perhaps seem a strange proposition to those who look only upon externals; who see nothing they cannot lay their hands on; who believe nothing without the evidence of their own senses, and who maintain the inferiority, or rather the nonexistence of every thing which cannot be reduced to the standard of their own comprehension.

There are such men, men who, like the Sadducees of old, believe neither angel nor spirit, merely because themselves have never seen such; who must reduce even the incomprehensible Deity to something they can comprehend, to the image of something in the earth beneath, before they can believe in it; who, destitute of imagination, almost of mind, themselves, take the liberty to disbelieve, and despise, whatever the minds of others may have produced or discovered.

With such I will not argue. But to those who believe in the creations of fancy, because their own minds are influenced by them; who realize the importance of imagination and of faith; it is comparatively easy

to prove that the ideal, in some respects at least, is superior to the real, in its effect upon the minds of men.

In the number of their forms, and the diversity of their appearance, the creations of the fancy are certainly superior to the objects of sense. We are surrounded by objects varied indeed, objects animate and inanimate, animals, vegetables, and minerals, insects and worlds, atoms and monsters; but who, even of the dullest imagination, has ever seen, or perceived, with the external senses, as many things as he has conceived of, as the eyes of fancy have placed before the vision of his mind? Who has ever seen an object of nature for which his imagination has not suggested a hundred new forms or new varieties of appearance. Let any one examine the workings of his own mind, take note of the ideas and visions of thought, which, suggested by the imagination, pass through the mind in a single day, or even a single hour, and he will be fully convinced, of the numerical superiority, at least, of the ideal, of the creations of the imagination.

That the ideal is superior to the real in the vividness of its impressions, and in the beauty & splendor of the forms which it places before the mind, is no less true, though perhaps more difficult to prove by any process of reasoning. Let us consider a moment. When we imagine to ourselves anything which we have never seen, or some new form of an object already familiar to us, does it not appear superior, in brightness of coloring, and perfectness of form and outline, in vividness and beauty, to that with which we have been previously acquainted? Is it not usually at least the case? Do we not, when

fancy soars unrestrained, form to our ~~[illegible]~~ minds objects of sight and sense more beautiful than the world has ever produced, scenery more perfect than Nature itself has ever painted, structures more noble than the hand of man has ever raised, friends more true and companions more lovely than ever dwelt on earth, homes more happy and pleasures more perfect and thrilling than are ever allotted to mortals! All the experience and feelings of the imaginative mind, especially if it be a refined and cultivated one, answer this question, and the proposition is proved. I shall mention but one other point of the superiority of the ideal to the real; its superiority in the importance of its subjects, or the greatness of its influence and effects upon the minds of men.

For a complete proof of this point it is only necessary to show that, as far as relates to the human mind alone, the very Deity, heaven, and all spiritual and eternal things, are, not exactly creations of the imagination to be sure, but not objects of sight & sense; that they are to be classed with the ideal rather than with the real. We do not see and know God and spiritual things, as we see the things which we call real, here on earth. They can never be believed in, as we believe in the facts of Earth. They are, and must be, while this state of existence continues, believed in, according to scripture, from the testimony, not of sight, but of faith. And what is Faith, but a higher kind of imagination? St. Paul defines it "the evidence of things not seen". It is a belief formed from the operations of the mind itself alone, and not from the evidence of our senses, as in the things we commonly call real.

If then, the whole class of spiritual & eternal things, God & Heaven, all spiritual beings, the whole subject of our relations and responsibilities to another world and another state of existence; if all these belong, not to the real, the objects of sight and of knowledge derived from the external senses, but to the ideal, that is to the things which we believe and feel, not from the evidence of our senses, but from the innate workings of our own minds; then there is no need of argument to prove the importance, the greatness of the ideal.

P. T. McCaly
Bowd. Coll.
July. 1845.

The Ideal is superior to the Real
Affirmative

The Right of Forcible Colonization.

Has one nation a right to form settlements by force in a territory belonging to any other nation, civilized or uncivilized?

According to Vattel,

Each Nation has a peculiar and exclusive right to its country. This right comprehends two things: First. The domain, by virtue of which the nation alone may use the country for the supply of its necessities, may dispose of it as it thinks proper, and derive from it every advantage it is capable of yielding. — Second. The Empire, or the right of sovereign command, by which the nation directs and regulates at its pleasure every thing that passes in the country. There is also a perfect equality of rights between independent nations; none can naturally lay claim to any superior prerogative; they all derive equal privileges from the same source.

Moreover, the general domain of every nation is full and absolute, since there exists no author

ity on earth by which it can be limited; it therefore excludes all right on the part of foreigners. As the rights of one nation should be respected by all others, of course, none can form any pretentions to any part of the country which belongs to any nation. A nation may therefore, in virtue of its rights of domain and sovereignty, forbid all foreigners from entering its territory, since it has the power, and is, by the law of nations, itself the proper judge whether such course is justifiable or not.

Of course, then, there is no such thing as a right of forcible colonization, in general cases.

But it is perhaps only in some extreme cases that such a right will be maintained by any one. For instance, it may be asserted that a civilized nation has a right to dispossess an uncivilized one, and forcibly colonize its territory. But it is plain that there is no ground for such a distinction. The uncivilized nation is no less a nation, and savages are no less men, human beings, with the rights, obligations and privileges of other human beings. Besides, consider the confusion and trouble, which would result, if one nation had the right of dispossessing another nation, on the ground of superior civilization. It would indeed give this country the right, which some of our politicians would seem to desire, of taking pos-

session of the fertile plains of Mexico; but would it not also afford grounds on which some of the nations of Europe might set up a claim to our own country?

Neither is the pretence of imparting civilization or even religion a sufficient authority for the use of violence. Every nation, as well as individual, must receive even civilization and religion, if at all, willingly. We have no right to force even blessings upon any one. Every one must judge for itself what it needs and what it will have. A forcible civilization or conversion is a taking away of most valuable natural rights.

But suppose the question of colonizing an entirely uninhabited unoccupied territory, which is nevertheless claimed by some other nation. The earth is given to mankind generally, and no nation has a right to appropriate any part of it except for the purpose of using it. According to the law of nations, therefore, a nation has no just claim to a territory which it does not actually possess, and actually use, and if it attempt to forbid settlements by any other nation in want of it, it is itself the aggressor; for any people may lawfully take possession of a country uninhabited, and without an owner.

The settlement of the American Continent by European nations gives us a variety of examples. In Mexico and Peru, it was a forcible colonization, and one of the greatest instances of injustice the world has

ever witnessed. The Colonies of North America were not as a general thing established, by force, against the will of the original inhabitants. Those in New England especially, where they were not upon lands entirely uninhabited, were upon lands regularly purchased of the Indians, and the settlements made with their free consent. To be sure, quarrels afterwards arose, and, no doubt, much injustice was done, but the settlement of New England can, by no means, be taken as an example of forcible colonisation.

On the whole, we may conclude, with Vattel, that, although any person or people have a general right to form a settlement or colony, yet, in regard to any particular place or country occupied or possessed by another, this right is an imperfect one, and, of course, not authorising the use of force to maintain it.

J. S. M.....

Right of Forcible Colonisation
Journal
July 13th 1844

I hardly like such a subject for a theme as "Thomas Carlyle". It is too mighty; we are not equal to it; we can not compass it: it demands an acquaintance with general literature such as belongs to few young men; it requires a literary taste that few of us possess, an amount of knowledge that few of us have as yet acquired, and study that few of us have time to devote to any subject while in College.

It necessarily requires the almost entire neglect of that first and most important requisite of composition, — a thorough acquaintance and complete understanding of the subject to be treated of — a requisite which, in the case of such a man and such a writer as Thomas Carlyle, is of course nearly impossible. It would be the labor of years instead of a few hours, or even a few weeks. If it were to write an essay upon some minor author, some subaltern in the great empire of

letters, the author perhaps of a single work and that a moderate one, such a writer as Williamson of the 'History of Maine', or Packard of "The Memorabilia of Xenophon, with English Notes"; if it were to write a criticism upon some single work like Shelley's Cenci or Longfellow's Hyperion; then indeed, careful examination and diligent study might accomplish the task with an ordinary effort and within a moderate space of time.

But to attempt a dissertation upon such a great, powerful, and, as the critics say, many sided man, upon so voluminous, and at the same time so deep and original a writer as Thomas Carlyle, seems certainly venturing beyond the depth of most young men.

The effort must almost necessarily result in superficialness, a superficial view, a superficial acquaintance, in superficial opinions and description, in either mere impressions or mere copying of the opinions of others. Every one, to be sure, has, and can write, if he writes at all, impressions concerning any author, or any book, which he has read, or which he has even read of.

I can do it of Thomas Carlyle; I have read

some of his works; I mean to read more of them: I can give my ideas of them, ideas derived perhaps partly from my own examination and reflection, but probably more, like most of our ideas nowadays, from the opinions and statements of others. They will probably be found though to be rather crude and indefinite ideas.

J. L. Metcalf.

Impressions

Thomas Carlyle and his Works.

When I first looked at any of Carlyle's works, both the style and the thought seemed barbarous and unintelligible enough. It was some seven or eight years since, and I was rather young. I could not understand half of it, and, of course, could not take much interest in it, or wish to read it.

A few years afterward however happening to meet with "Heroes and Hero Worship", I read it with much interest, and it made a deep impression upon my mind. Afterwards, I read the "French Revolution", and still later "Past and Present", and they strengthened this impression.

When I first began to get hold Carlyle's style, to perceive his scope and understand his true meaning, and to feel the force and vigor of his thoughts, my fancy was quite carried away with it. The multitude of new and strange ideas, and their gorgeousness, or rather uncouth and barbaric pomp of clothing and illustration, seemed to open a new world upon me, a rough and unnatural world to be sure, but crowded with fantastic and thrilling, though, to me, little more than half-formed shapes of sublimity and strength. It was altogether different from every thing I had ever seen, and I should have been much at a loss whether to call it only strangely unnatural, or, in the ardour of youthful enthusiasm to proclaim it superior to every thing else. Reflection, however, convinced me that the writings of Carlyle, besides defects of style, were not without their faults, and important faults too. Much as some of the original ideas in their strange and uncouth dress might suit my fancy, there were yet very many sentiments with which I could by no means coincide.

However, I undoubtedly derived from the reading of Carlyle an abundance of new

and perhaps valuable ideas, mixed probably with much dross and some erroneous opinions. It is likely too that it was not without its effects upon the whole tone and structure of my thoughts opinions and feelings.

Since obtaining some knowledge of the German language, tasting of the great fountain of German literature, and having some slight acquaintance with the peculiar habits of thought and expression distinctive of German writers, I seem to read Carlyle differently, to be able to appreciate his writings in a new and different way. They appear in a new light, through a different medium: if they have not gained new beauties, they seem to have lost many defects, of style if not of thought. Many things, which before showed only a rude affectations and barbarous uncouth jargons, now seem to put on a kind of naturalness of tone, expression, style and thought. At any rate, Carlye is read by the German scholar with a new appreciation and a new delight.

I have somewhere seen the suggestion that Thomas Carlyle "thought in German". He

seems to dwell with the Germans in their "cloud land, gorgeous dream land", and to possess with them the "empire of the cloudy dreamy air", which Madame de Stäel ascribed to the Germans. Certainly he uses the German idioms, practices the German peculiarities of construction and expression, and is an enthusiastic admirer of the German literature and distinctive style of thought and feeling. This I think should be taken into the account in considering the characteristics of his writings, either in respect to the seeming strangeness of his thoughts, or of his manner of expressing them.

However we view him, Carlyle is a great, a powerful, and, to our English ideas, a singular writer. Some of his peculiarities of style and thought may perhaps be ascribed to his extensive acquaintance with the German language and literature, and his deep admiration and unbounded imitation of German distinctive habits of thought and ~~feeling~~ expression. Still we must consider him, not only as a peculiar, but as an original and a gigantic genius. With all his eccentricities and all his exaggerations of thought and expression, we can but see the rugged strength and earnest pathos of true ge-

ning, glancing, like the spark from the electric battery, from every strange sentence and tortured illustration.

Although some of his peculiarities may prevent him from ever being as generally appreciated and universally admired as many other and even smaller minds, yet his innate sublimity and bold strength of originality will eventually give him a profounder power over those by whom he is really understood and properly appreciated, and perhaps thus finally ensure him a still greater immortality of fame.

F. J. McCally

Of the writings of Carlyle, much might be said. I shall say but little.

Carlyle's "Heroes, Hero Worship, and the Heroic in History" is full of strange and thrilling eloquence, full of Carlyle's own enthusiasm, which we cannot avoid in some measure catching, as we read his earnest defence and burning, almost idolizing glorification of his proposed Heroes; Mahomet, the "deep hearted Son of the Wilderness, with his beaming, black, Arab eyes"; Dante, the "voice of ten centuries", with his "mystic unfathomable song"; Luther, "German Monk" but "Mighty Man, for whom the whole world and its history were waiting"; Robert Burns, the

"Peasant Hero"; Oliver Cromwell, the true "King, Könning, that is Canning, or Able man of England"; and Shakespeare, the great, never to be dethroned, King of universal "Saxendom".

"The French Revolution, a History", is certainly one of the greatest and most interesting of histories. With its strange and turbid style, which, when once its spell is fixed, seems only to increase the thrall of its interest; with its graphic and almost superhuman power of picturesque and personal description, painting a character or a scene so that it seems to move and breathe before us; giving us by a single lightning touch a more vivid and perfect idea than others in long pages of descriptions; with its vigor of sarcasm, and its curious force of epithets, with its constant disposition, even in that "Whirlpool of chaos", to find and to worship Heroes; it is perhaps unrivalled as a vivid description, filled too with most strongly marked and original reflections, upon one of the strangest and most frightful moral, social, and political convulsions which the world ever witnessed.

"Past and Present" is a kind of literary curiosity; in that however much like some of Carlyles other works. It is a book built upon an old worthless Monkish story of the twelfth century, but crowded full of strange facts and stranger speculations of the present, mixed with much of the bitterest sarcasm, and the most earnest invective, all expressed in Carlyle's usual, or more than his usual, uncouth barbarisms of style.

Of Carlyle's Miscellaneous writings much might be said. His enthusiastic panegyric on Burns, his articles on Jean Paul Richter and Goethe, on Mirabeau and Diderot, are each worthy of an essay.

The "Life of Schiller", one of his earliest works, I have never read.

Sartor Resartus, also, which I have heard called the deepest and most characteristic of all Carlyle's writings, I have yet to read.

J. L. Metcalf.

Thomas Carlyle.
&c.

J. L. Metcalfe.

The Study of the Latin & Greek Classics

The thorough and extended study of the Ancient languages seems to be losing ground in our systems of education at the present day.

This is to be regretted for its probable effects both upon students, and upon the literary world, at large.

The importance of classical studies may be seen —

First, From the fact that the study of language, and especially of the Ancient languages is better adapted than any other branch of learning to secure thorough discipline of mind, the cultivation & refinement of taste, and the strengthening of the reasoning powers.

This is the natural result of the hard study, the habits of close application, accurate analysis, and nice discernment, required by the difficulties & complex natures of these languages; and also of the contemplation of the variety & beauty of the models of excellence which they contain.

Second That a knowledge of the Ancient languages is necessary to the study of the sciences & arts

1st The nomenclature or peculiar language of science is derived almost wholly from the Greek & Latin.

2d The Classical languages also contain in themselves rich sources of scientific information.

Third From their connection with Modern language.

1st An acquaintance with the general principles of language in is always acquired through the medium of Latin & G

Third, 2d The most important modern languages are founded upon the ancient, and etymologically derived from them, so that an acquaintance with the ancient is necessary to a good understanding of the modern.

3d A thorough acquaintance with our own language is allowed to be best, perhaps only, acquired by the careful study of the Latin & Greek.

Fourth. The Ancient Classical languages were the most beautiful & perfect languages that ever existed.

1st Greek—

2d Latin—

Fifth. These languages contain the most valuable writings of the world, the best models of poetry, eloquence, and history; the masterpieces of human genius

1st Notice the deserved immortality of Homer, Virgil, Horace, &c, &c.

2d The eloquence of Demosthenes & Cicero still sways & inspires the world.

3 Herodotus, Xenophon, and Livy are still models, of unrivaled excellence.

Sixth One of the ancient Classic languages contains also the Original of the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament and the oldest and most venerable version of the Old.

Objections

1st The amount of time required in the study of languages.

1, Time is required for every thing valuable

2, It could not be better spent.

2d It increases the expense of a so called liberal education, and thereby confines its advantages to fewer persons.

1, The cost of an education is of less importance than its extent, accuracy, thoroughness

2d, The same cultivation of mind could perhaps be acquired no cheaper.

3, One really well educated man is worth 1/2 doz. half educated.

6 3d.

It is said that the classics might be translated into the modern languages.

1 Who would translate them if the study is discussed?

2 One great benefit of study, (discipline of mind), would be lost.

3 The beauties & excellencies of language are untranslatable.

Conclusion

Duty of literary men especially to maintain the inward of classical studies, and to promote the refined love & taste for ancient literature.

C. D. Metcalf
Bowd. Coll.
April. 1843

Classical Studies

Amusements

The nature of the human system requires something as an alleviation to labor. Amusement, relaxation, or recreation, of some kind, must be had. The history of all nations shows this conclusively. Even savage nations have their amusements, their running, wrestling, and boxing. The ancient Hebrews had their stated holidays at particular seasons. The Greeks had their public games and palestra. The Romans their Gladiatorial combats and shows of every kind. So the Spaniards have their Bullfights, the Italians their Carnivals, and the French their Fêtes. All Heathen nations have their holy days, and feast days in abundance, and most Christian nations have their church festivals and other celebrations at stated times. The amusements of any people have a great effect upon their character and minds. Witness the Gladiatorial shows of Rome and the Bull fights of Spain and Portugal. Tyrants and all evil rulers understand this, and make use of it for their own purposes. They contrive amusements which will corrupt and degrade a people,

and thus fit them for slavery, and keep them therein. In the evil days of Rome, how careful were the Emperors for the public amusements of their miserable subjects. So is it always under tyrannical governments. A traveller in such a country as Austria or Spain, is constantly ~~expressing~~ remarking the gaiety and thoughtlessness of the people. (Perhaps he may be inclined to regret that his own country is so different in this respect. If he would look a little deeper, he might conclude that it was little to be regretted. The amusements, and the gayety of the people only serve to keep them quiet under their tyrants. Perhaps Government furnishes these means of amusement as the price of Liberty. Whenever a free people become tired of governing themselves, their rulers will be found ready to relieve them of the burden, and provide them plenty of amusements at the public expense.

In fact, the customs of all nations, as well as the very constitution of the human mind, show that some kind of amusements are needful, some relaxation or recreation, something to relieve the fatigue occasioned by constant toil and exertion either of body or of mind.

If then amusements of some kind are indispensable, the next thing must be the proper choice

of them, a matter, as we have seen, of the greatest importance to all, and especially to Republicans.

Amusements should be agreeable and inviting, that they may not be entirely neglected; and yet they should not be such as tend to produce an inordinate love for them merely for their own sake. If they attract time and attention, so as to become occupation, instead of recreation, they, of course, fail from their true design.

Amusements too should be such as do not excite any vicious and corrupting passions, or debase and brutalize the feelings of the heart. All kinds of Animal fights are to be condemned, for they necessarily foster cruelty, and produce a kind of disregard and insensibility to animal life and suffering. So too with Gaming, which, with its strange and increasing love of excitement, stirs up all the worst passions of the soul. Any amusement which tends to debase the Mind, to deaden the finer feelings, and unfit man for the higher and nobler purposes of his being, must, of course, be pernicious & wrong.

Theatres, and theatrical exhibitions, as a means of amusement, have attracted much attention, and given rise to much diversity of opinion. The friends of theatres say that they might become Schools of Morality, but

their opponents are ready to maintain that they never have been such, and are never likely to become such.

Perhaps a distinction ought to be made between the Theatre, and the true Drama. Some of the noblest productions of literature are in a dramatic form. Such are the tragedies of the old Greek poets, or of the English Shakespeare. Even Milton wrote tragedies; and the drama has always been considered one of the noblest species of composition. There is a very essential difference between presenting a subject in a conversational style, for the purpose of greater clearness, or the delineation of character; and the dressing up a company of performers to act even the same things.

If theatres would confine themselves to the old standard plays, like the tragedies of Shakespeare, they would certainly be far less objectionable. But while the Stage is covered, as is usually the case, with miserable comedies, and obscene and profane farces, its influence must necessarily be pernicious, even without the usual concomitants of all theatrical representations, which are the prolific sources of a vast deal of moral degradation. All these things must certainly be removed before the ~~theatre~~ Drama can ever receive the support

and patronage of the moral and intelligent, the truly respectable portion of any community. Of all these, whether they are innate faults, or only abuses and corruptions, if they were all removed, the histrionic profession might possibly become a dignified one, and the drama an unexceptionable and profitable public amusement.

But there is not the slightest prospect of this. In fact, the Stage does not even keep pace with the progress of Society in cultivation or refinement. It is probably constantly degenerating, in its moral, if not in its intellectual tendencies.

It is now generally allowed that the Stage does not elevate public taste, but always sinks it down to its own level. For this, we have the testimony even of the best supporters of the Drama. According to Horace & Juvenal, the same was true among the Romans. The theatrical exhibitions sunk down to the lowest taste of a corrupt and licentious people.

That such has been the case in later times, needs no proof. The truly respectable portion of every community have deserted the theatre; the Stage has sunk to the taste of the lowest, and degraded even them still lower.

During the progress of the bloody revolution in France, the theatres of Paris increased fourfold.

One of the greatest arguments against theatrical exhibitions may be drawn from the undue excitement which they occasion. The young especially are apt to become so fascinated, so carried away by vicious excitement, as to be utterly incapable of sound reasoning upon the subject, and are thus prepared to be drawn away easily by its corrupting and tempting influences.

Still there must be amusements. The young especially must have recreations of some kind. If they find nothing to interest them in one place they will find it in another. If they find no proper & well conducted sources of entertainment and relaxation, they are but too liable to plunge into dissipation and debauchery, and to seek excitement in the haunts of vice.

The great object then should be, not to do away with amusements, but to introduce and support those of the right kind. Such amusements we wanted as will tend to elevate and improve the mind, to subdue the baser passions, and call forth the better, and the nobler feelings of our nature. For sedentary people especially, for students, for females generally, and for most of the inhabitants of cities, athletic exercises

of different kinds are beneficial. For such the Gymnasia is the best place of amusement. Such exercises, while they relieve the mind and renew its strength, serve to develope and strengthen the physical system, thus confirming the constitution, and ensuring health and long life.

Amusements are most important to the Young. Young people care most for them, and are also most influenced by them. In this view they are doubly important, as influencing in so great degree the morals and the minds of those who are soon to assume all the duties and responsibilities of Society. It is certainly important that the Young be properly prepared to assume those priveliges, and to perform ~~aright~~ the duties which are to devolve upon them in a proper manner for their own credit, and the benefit of Society.

Whatever they may be, all amusements should be made subservient to the great objects of our existence, as immortal beings, capable of improvement, and having duties, serious duties, to perform in this life, preparatory to a higher existence.

J. P. Moody

T. S. Metcalfe
Bowd. Coll.
April 25th 1846

Amusements

Swearing.

Profane swearing is one of the most common of all vices. It is a vice which although found among the unprincipled of every rank in society, and sometimes discovered in those who call themselves gentlemen, is still emphatically the vice of the ignorant, the degraded, and the vulgarly vicious. We have said that profanity is sometimes found among those who call themselves gentlemen; but that does not prove that the habit is respectable, nor that those who use it are truly gentlemen, but rather the reverse. We hear a young man perhaps, interlarding every sentence with an oath, and inviting, in every speech, the vengeance of heaven upon himself or his companions. No one would would conclude that he is a gentleman, or a man of refined & cultivated taste and feeling. He may be educated and apparently enlightened; he may be wealthy and well born; he may be richly dressed and possessed of all the advantages which fortune and circumstance can bestow, but all will not take away the stain stamped on him by his profanity,

Where is swearing most common? The answer is easy. Among the lowest sorts of day laborers, sailors, lumbermen, idlers, loafers, and the loiterers of taverns and grogshops; in the very lowest and most degraded classes of society, in the vilest forms of human nature, with those whose occupation is the meanest and most precarious, those whose indolence, instability and vice have deprived them of home and of country. In short, wherever you hear the language of wretchedness, vulgarity, and vice, you will be sure to find it abundantly mixed with oaths and profanity.

In the shop of the industrious mechanic, the house of the respectable farmer, the counting room of the intelligent merchant, in the dwelling of the eminent lawyer or physician, or the residence of the true gentleman, there is respected, and there is found no different language. In every such situation, the language of the forecastle, the camp, the shanty, and the grogshop excites an involuntary surprise, in the mind of all.

But the impoliteness and vulgarity of swearing is by no means its greatest evil. It has another and more serious aspect, if we contemplate its impiety. If there is any such thing as religion; if there is a supreme intelligent Being, creating, supporting, and ruling all things; if there is any future state of existence; then profane swearing must be most daringly impious. He who swears, trifles with the most weighty & solemn ideas and principles ever grasped at by the human minds. God is a Being, omnipresent; all worlds, and systems of worlds are regulated by him alone.

His sustaining power preserves the Universe. He is not only Omnipresent & Omnipotent but Omniscient. His knowledge of of infinity & eternity is intuitive, perfect, unlimited. His purity benevolence, mercy, and justice are not less perfect & infinite than his other attributes. His name, it is plain, cannot be used with lightness and irreverence without crime.

The doctrines of a future state of existence, and an eternal judgment to decide upon that state, are most interesting & important (in every respect). There is an impropriety, as well as absurdity in mingling together the most trifling, and the most weighty subjects. But profanity unites the ideas of Deity with ideas the most trivial & ridiculous. It throws together the most ludicrous circumstance of the moment, and the sufferings of eternity. It weakens all those supports of virtue, and restraints of vice, which arise from a belief in a Deity and a future state of retribution. It shows a horrible sort of insensibility to the most important subjects, and must gradually destroy humane feelings, and deaden the charities of life. The profane swearer must therefore be condemned, both for his own impiety, and for the vice which results from his influence upon others. Whatever be his station, or his intellectual character, his profanity tends to weaken and eventually destroy the influence of those great principles which are the foundation of all the social security & happiness of mankind, to corrode & annihilate the moral sense, and to render man depraved and wretched through all the stages of his existence in this life, and another.

Board. Coll.
Ath. &c.
May 1st 1846

Profane Swearing

Eloquence of the Pulpit & the Bar

Either the bar or the pulpit offers the finer field, or has exhibited the higher display of eloquence, is a proper subject of inquiry. There are advantages and disadvantages peculiar to each of these classes of oratory. Both can boast of distinguished names in all ages of the world; Both are honorable in their design, and exalting in their true character; and both have high claims upon the feelings as well as the understanding of mankind.

Laying aside the preeminence in dignity associated with the pulpit, as being the organ of the Deity, and speaking to men in his stead; let us compare them only in respect to their advantages for the display of eloquence.

In the first place, pulpit oratory possesses a commanding importance from the dignity of its subjects. Its subjects are undeniably the greatest and the most momentous that can ever engage the attention of man. They produce an instinctive reverence, from the idea that their author is God, from the grandeur of their design,

and from the eternal consequences which depend upon the truths brought forward. The value of immortal souls is infinitely greater than that of any thing which concerns this life and world alone, and whatever concerns, or influences, the development or destiny of immortal souls, must present the strongest claims to the attention and interest of human beings. Besides, there is a natural tendency to religion implanted in the human mind by its Creator. All mankind reverence it, and acknowledge its claims to respect and obedience.

The pulpit orator has another advantage in his sincere consciousness of the truth of what he speaks, and his perfect reliance upon his subject; which is founded upon the word of God himself. But the lawyer is very frequently in doubt as to the merits of his case, if, indeed, he stops at all to think of that matter. Moreover the Clergyman can select his own topics at leisure, he has usually sufficient time for preparation, and, being prepared, he can speak without interruption, and under many favorable circumstances.

On the other hand there are peculiar difficulties in the path of the pulpit orator. However natural religion may be to man, the depravity of the human heart leads it to resist the Gospel. The mind assents to the truths of religion, but the heart refuses to obey.

The selfishness, and the pride, of human nature, rise up, in opposition to Christ, and him crucified.

The eloquence of the bar derives much assistance from the familiarity of its subjects, and their close connection with the interests and enjoyments of actual present life; and thus takes comparatively firmer hold of the mind than that of the pulpit; the subjects of which are distant, relating mostly to another world, and a future state of existence. Things present, though of themselves weak, interest more than the future, and the distant, which men are apt to forget. Another advantage of the bar is the immense variety of facts and circumstances to be presented, and the almost infinite occasions and situations of speaking. The pulpit lacks this variety; though its subjects are, in one sense, ever new, they become monotonous to many hearers. The lawyer has also an advantage arising from the excitement of debate and of opposition; and a variety of circumstances tend to assist this excitement, and produce that earnestness, which is one of the constituents of true eloquence. It is another advantage of the secular orator that he can draw his aids, of argument and illustration, from every source, profane as well as sacred, from history, science, literature, wit, tragedy, from things playful as well as serious, from facts or from speculation, from the imagination or from real life, from the solemnity of the pulpit, or the levity of the stage; but the preacher is necessarily a little more confined in his resources and priveliges.

On the whole, the eloquence of the pulpit surpasses in the grandeur of its subjects, and the truth of its positions; that of the bar in the variety of its subjects, situations and circumstances, and in in the interest it excites in the minds of men.

[illegible]

P. L. Metcalfe
Bowd. Coll. March 28th 1846

Eloquence of the Pulpit and the Bar

The Religious Principle — in Literature.

Religion is a natural principle in the human mind. Man has properly been called a religious animal.
It is believed that no Nation or tribe of people, even the most barbarous and degraded, exists, or has ever existed, upon the earth, entirely destitute of a system of religion, in some form or other, a belief in some superior being or beings, and some idea, however meagre, of some future state of existence. This belief, the very idea of a future state of existence, and of a ~~future state~~ superior being, a being greater, wiser, and more powerful, having a cognisance, and exercising an influence, (an influence) not the less effectual, and perhaps not the less regarded, or at least less feared, for being an unseen influence; such a belief, existing in the minds of men, must, of course, greatly influence their feelings and conduct.

We see that such is, and has been, the case, universally. Religious feelings have always influenced, in a great degree, the character and manners of even savage and heathen nations. Who can tell how much the characters of the Scythians, or the Scandinavian races of Northern Europe, or the North American Indians, have been formed, or influenced, by the peculiar characteristics of their religious beliefs? In the more polished races of Greece and Rome, it is plainly to be seen, that their literature, as well as character and customs, was formed, in a great degree, upon the model of their Mythology. So with the characteristic peculiarities of the Mahomedans, or the Hindoo and Chinese races. It cannot of course be supposed that the influence, or effects, of the religious principle, are, in any respect, less displayed, among Christian Nations. In fact, to what else than change of religion, can be attributed the difference, great and vital difference, in character, manners, morals, literature, in fact, in every thing, between the Christian World, as it now is, and Greece & Rome, in their best days, or any country, under any other religion? If then the feelings, manners, characters, of any people are so much influenced by the

religious principle, the literature and literary character also must of course depend very much upon the system of religion. The literature of Christian Nations then is, and has been, greatly influenced by Christianity; in fact, to the influence of Christianity is to be attributed its difference from any other literature, from the literature of Greece & Rome, for example, the best, and most refined, which can be produced. That there is such a difference, and that it is a great and vital difference, a difference not in its morality alone, though that is perhaps the most essential, and the greatest of all, but also in almost every thing, in its ends and objects, its means and methods of accomplishing those objects, and in the motives which prompt to them, in fact a difference in its whole nature, cannot be denied.

That this difference is a difference for the better; that Christain literature is imbued with a purer morality, a nobler genius, a more exalted refinement, and more of the sentiments and feelings which exalt man above the brute, and assimilate him to a higher order of intelligences; is also a fact acknowledged by all who are capable of judging.

S. G. Mitchell

J. S. Metcalfe
Bowd. Coll.
April 14th, 1846.

The Religious Principle, in Literature

Vil sine magno vita labore dedit mortalibus.

Τῶν ποιῶν πωλουσιν ημιν παντ' αγαθα θεοι

Life affords nothing to men except through their own exertions.

This was a favorite sentiment with the self taught sages of Antiquity, (and one, the worth of which the brighter light of Christianity has not obscured.

It proofs are all around us.

First The materials for every blessing are scattered throughout the world, all requiring however to be wrought into shape by the labor of mankind.

1st The herb, and the tree bearing fruit; with every moving thing that hath life, are given unto man for his food, but the herb must be cultivated, the fruit prepared, the animal chased or tamed.

2d Materials abundant for his clothing are found in nature; fur; wool; flax; the silk worm; all requiring the preparation of labor.

3d It is the same with all the luxuries, & comforts, as well as with the necessaries of life; Every thing furnished to hand, but all demanding labor.

Second. Man's nature requires that he should labor.

1st This may be proved by analogy from other animals.

1st activity is natural to all animals. 2d It is necessary to their subsistence, 3d It is necessary to their enjoyment.

2d Exertion is necessary to many bodily health
1st, Physicians agree upon it.
2d, Observation shows it.
3d, Experience proves it.
4th, Illustrated by comparisons.
3d Exertion necessary to vigor & soundness of mind.
1st, Analogy — governed by the same laws.
2d, Observation
3d, Experience — every ones own feeling.
4th, Testimony of literary men.
5th, Objections, K. K. White, & other instances X
answered. Morbid states of mind.
4th Exercise or labor of the mental powers is equally necessary
1st, Faculties of the mind increase by use
2d " " " " decrease by disuse
3d Effect of cultivation upon the mind
5th Objections to the idea that man was made to labor
answered. "It is better to wear out than rust out."

Third. It is the decree of God
1st This is shown in the natural constitution of things.
2d Shown by Gods word — In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.
3d Wisdom & benevolence of God shown in this as every thing else.

Fourth. Universal Experience shows it.
1st We every where see the indolent fail.
2d We see that effort is successful. (without labor.
3d It has even become a proverb that there is no excellence

Fifth Conclusion.

Another

Nothing of importance is attained without labor effort.

1st That costs nothing is worth nothing.

2d Exertion is ever necessary to overcome difficulties in the way of success.

3d Action is natural, indeed, from his very constitution, necessary to man.

4th There is an exact relation between labor and its reward, between exertion and that for which it strives.

5th This peculiar connection & adaptation of labor to success, (and the contrary) is the design of God, and well displays his wisdom & goodness.

Another yet.

Labor is essential to success.

1st This is natural.

2d It is expedient.

3d It is necessary.

4th God made it so.

5th We see it every where.

Every thing in this world does not depend upon ones own efforts.

First — ~~Success does not~~

Many things come to us without our own exertions.

Sec. Success does not ~~always~~ attend the most vigorous or even the best directed efforts of man.

Third While some toil all their lives in the pursuit of real or imaginary good; and fail of its enjoyment at last, we sometimes see others who are always successful, fortune plays the clown to their caprices and their objects are attained without exertion.

Fourth It was not without some reason that the Ancients represented the goddess they supposed to preside over earthly events as blind.

Fifth The all directing Providence which really rules in the affairs of men, and upon whom all are dependent for success in every project, is wiser than men, His ways are not as their ways, He sees not as they see, and He often makes the labor of the diligent of no avail and turns the counsel of the wise into foolishness.

T. T. McIntosh
Bond. Coll.
May 1845

[illegible] magno vita labore dedit mortalibus

The Annexation of Texas

Its influence upon the continuance of Slavery in the U.S.

It is generally allowed that Slavery cannot in any case exist long in the United States.

Several things unite to confirm this opinion. The efforts of philanthropists have done much to prepare for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the world. In this country especially, through the influence of an organized party, and the natural tendency of our republican institutions, Slavery must soon cease to exist. In this enlightened age of the world, it is impossible that a system so utterly repugnant to every principle of humanity, can long be tolerated by public opinion. Political Economists tell us that Slavery always impoverishes a country; that more soil is required to support a slave than a freeman; and that the operation of natural laws, and the increase of population must soon put an end to Slavery in this country, as it has already throughout civilized Europe. The ultimate extinction of Slavery in the United States may thus be considered as inevitable, under any circumstances. The probable effect of the Annexation of Texas upon its duration, is a subject of much importance, which remains to be noticed.

At the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1787, Slavery existed in general of the United States. The far seeing Statesmen of those times realized the incon-

sistency of human servitude in a nation proclaiming all men free and equal: but, at that crisis, they deemed it necessary, at any sacrifice, to unite the feeble elements of the Country; and Slavery was admitted in the new Union. Still it was probably expected that the system would soon die away among so many better influences. So indeed it would if it had been left to itself. In the older states, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, we find that slavery has declined. With them it has long since ceased to be a productive system. Their present condition proves this. Although possessing a decided advantage in many respects, a richer soil, a milder climate, and, from the unequal system of representation, an undue influence in the government, yet they have not kept pace with the other states in population or wealth. Their Agriculture has greatly declined. Manufactures can never succeed. They are forced to rely in a great measure upon breeding slaves for sale in the newer States, while their capital, if employed at all, is employed upon plantations not yet exhausted. The whole system of slavery would before now have ceased to exist in the U.S. if it had not been continually strengthened by the formation & admission of new States cursed by the same evil, and to be worn out in turn and give place to others. Slavery is a self wasting system. Its tendency is to impoverish & deteriorate. To flourish it requires constantly new soil and new room for expansion.

The framers of the Constitution probably did not contemplate the admission to the Union of any new States in which slavery should be recognized. For reasons of importance to the whole country, however, the territory

of Louisiania in which Slavery already existed was annexed. The fertile soil of this territory, so well fitted for the culture of Cotton & sugar, the great staples of Slave labor, gave new vigor to the system in the U.S. It also increased the relative power of the supporters of Slavery in the government, a power already disproportionate on account of the method of representation by which the slave owner votes for what he considers as property. About 1820, by the famous Missouri compromise, as it was called, the power of the slaveholding portion of the union, and the influence of Slavery in the Government was further strengthened by the admission of new Slave States. In this way the system of Slavery has been continued, while its power has been constantly supported and strengthened by the whole influence of the General Government, until the present time.

It is now proposed to annex Texas, a territory large enough to make several new states, and in which Slavery already exists. This seems a last resort as a means of supporting and perpetuating Slavery and the internal slave trade in both countries. I am far from believing Slavery eternal in any circumstances. In fact, I think whoever has the heart of a Philanthropist in his bosom must believe that no human power can perpetuate such a system in a world where God rules.

Will the annexation of Texas to the United States must necessarily strengthen the power of Slavery, and lengthen its duration, perhaps by hundreds of years. That such is the great design of Annexation may be readily inferred by noticing who are the projectors and supporters of the measure. That such in effect, to support and lengthen Slavery, that such must be its operation can be proved in different ways. Unfinished

To be Concluded

J. D. Metcalf

Bowd. Coll., June 1845

Annexation of Texas

The Advantages of History

History is a narrative of past events. It contains the result of human experience in every age and country. Its advantages as a source of wisdom and profitable reflection are consequently great.

It is one of the best sources of amusement and relaxation to the mind. The variety of characters and incidents brought to view, and the different aspects under which they are presented, interest the mind perhaps more than any other branch of literature. Even Fiction is inferior, since it lacks the certain charm always produced by the consciousness of truth.

A higher advantage of history is that it tends to improve the understanding, to strengthen the judgment and increase the knowledge. Understanding and judgment are founded upon experience. History adds to individual experience the experience of others, the experience of all time.

[illegible] with human nature in its various developments. It tends to [illegible] by viewing [illegible] advantages and disadvantages of different things

[illegible] spring [illegible]
[illegible] the
[illegible] states and [illegible]
[illegible] individuals.

[illegible] have
[illegible] their acts and
[illegible], their modes of acting and thinking, their
manners and pursuits, their religion; their gov-
ernment, and their literature; which, besides the
gratification of curiosity, and filling the mind
with ideas, teaches wisdom, by the comparison
of situations, and the variety of reflections nat-
urally suggested to the mind.

Another most important advantage of
History is its bearing upon human happiness (and
virtue. It shows us the sentiments and con-
duct of the great & good, and of those of a [illegible]
[illegible] character, in all ages, and deduces the
intimate connection between virtue or true great-
ness and happiness, between vice and disgrace
and misery, both in individuals & communities.

[illegible]
[illegible] God [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] God, [illegible]
[illegible] all events to accomplish his own [illegible]
purposes. It may be considered [illegible] record of
what God [illegible] what he has permitted mankind [illegible]

In the [illegible] the grand [illegible] of an Almighty influence in the circumstances and destiny of men, and of nations, naturally [illegible], important instruction.

[illegible] History [illegible] the most [illegible] amusement, [illegible] memory, [illegible] and reason. [illegible] political science, and the philosophy of morals. [illegible] the [illegible], the [illegible] government; the advantages of civilization, and the comparative advancement of Society.

Above all it forces most plainly upon the attention

"A God employed"

"In [illegible] the good & [illegible] that chequer life."

Isaac V. Metcalf
May. 1845
Bowd. Coll.

Advantages of History

It was about forty years ago that the first settler established himself upon the banks of one of the beautiful streams in what is now Maine. The Country for leagues around was then an unbroken wilderness. Its deep solitudes had never been disturbed but by its original inhabitants. The quiet waters of those 'streams of pleasant banks', as the Indians called them, the abode of the Otter & the Salmon, had been stirred only by the light skimming of the birch canoe, or the swarthy limbs of the red sons of the forest as they bathed along the shores.

The Country might almost have been called the hunters paradise. Game cost nothing but the powder. The Moose, the Caribou, and the Deer bounded through the forests. The Salmon, the Shad, and the Trout swarmed in every stream. The Grouse bred in every thicket. The Wild Goose & the Duck disputed possession of the rivers only with the Beaver, the Otter, and the Muskrat. The life of the rugged pioneers who first penetrated this wilderness might furnish the materials for many a romantic tale. Necessarily deprived, (as they were) of most of the comforts, and very many of what are usually considered the indispensible necessaries of civilized life, they still enjoyed their simple and hardy independence. If they were destitute of many things, they had learned to dispense with them easily. The word necessities with them was a ~~[illegible]~~ term of very limited signification. It comprehended little

[illegible] powder, tobacco, and salt, in addition to the [illegible] which nature had found at their feet, and the game which was largely abundant. They considered it no hardship to go thirty miles to a grist mill, or fifty miles for an axe or a pound of salt, or to go twelve or fifteen miles to help a neighbor raise his barn.

I love to talk with these hardy pioneers of the forest. I can even sympathize with them when they complain that the deer, the otter, and the salmon have been driven away from their favorite haunts, when they praise the blunt, unaffected feelings of the years when a man was a neighbor & a brother if he lived within fifty miles. I always listen with interest to their stories of the trials & pleasures of the squatter's life; to the marvelous tales of their exploits in hunting, or the incidents of a voyage to Bangor after a barrel of rum.

The man who first settled on the Piscataquis river was an old revolutionary soldier. He lived for years within fifty rods of my home; indeed I have played many a summer's day, and raked many a swath upon the broad acres which his axe had cleared, and which were originally granted to him for his revolutionary services. Old Grant was one of the most interesting companions I ever knew. He was pretty well educated, had travelled much, and his stores of information & amusement were inexhaustible. As a story-teller he was certainly unrivalled. My highest pleasure was to accompany the old man, in his tent, upon his fishing & trapping excursions and listen to his marvelous tales of the olden time, stories both of war and of forest life, reminiscences both of foreign scenes and of home affections

Old [illegible], Grandsire, every one called him, died last year, eighty five years old, but till within a year of his death, active and lively as a young man, frequently walking two or three miles in a morning to examine his traps & fishnets, for he never forgot the sports of his youth. His descendants number some seventy or eighty on Milo & the adjoining towns, all resembling the old man, and a family rarely surpassed for buxom women, or finely formed, hardly sinewed men.

When the first log house house was built in Milo in 1805, there was no regular road north of Bangor, thirty miles, and no settler within twelve or fifteen miles. But after an opening was once made, the fertility of the soil, and above all the excellent Mill privileges soon called in an abundance of settlers. The first Mill was built in 1815. When the town was incorporated, about ten years after, it was one of the most flourishing places in the County. 1828 was the year of the great fire. The season was extremely dry, and in Autumn extensive fires prevailed through that part of the State. The forests were burned down, many buildings destroyed, and the inhabitants seriously ~~performed~~ incommoded. In Milo the fire destroyed all the verdure of the woodlands, leaving only the blackened trunks of the trees. This injured the appearance of the town for many years, and the second growth hardly yet supplies the place of the magnificent forests which were burned.

The principal feature in the natural scenery of Milo is its three rivers. These are the Piscataquis, Dover, & Pleasant, all beautiful streams, with mostly low banks, interspersed with extensive intervals. These streams afford many excellent Mill sites, on which Factories are already building.

A. Metcalf

L. G. Merrill
April 1845
Bond. Coll

Mile

Man is a creature of contradictions. Formed originally in the image of his Maker; possessed of a mind, pure, noble, elevated, destined to an endless and ever increasing existence, fitted to be the companion of angels, and of Divinity itself, and capable of an eternal and almost unlimited improvement and expansion in knowledge, happiness and glory.

On the other hand, debased and degraded by sin; the heart, once so pure and exalted by virtue and the communion of holy spirits, now vile and miserable, filled with every unclean thing;— once the temple of the Most High God, now fitted for, and crowded with, all evil spirits, who rule in, and reign over it, prompting its every action, and suggesting its every thought.

Meanwhile, unhappy man, torn and harassed by the dissensions within, the

pure suggestions of his heaven born conscience on the one hand, and the depraved impulses of his fallen and tempted mind upon the other, remains at large upon the ocean of life, like a frail bark upon a shoreless sea, dismasted and half destroyed by the hurricane, left at the mercy of the winds, and toped up and down by each succeeding wave, which, in ceaseless motion, breaks over its shattered decks, and washes its unhappy crew.

The contradictory principles of character and action are universal to human nature. They follow it from the cradle to the grave, from generation to generation. The infant, in its nurses arms, proves its claim to this common lot of humanity, as its smiles and tears, like storms and sunshine, chase one another, in unending succession, over the mirrored index of its yet unformed soul.

Childhood and youth are not free from it. Their life is but a varied and ever changing map of mingled pains and pleasures, joys and woes. Old age is only an imperfect carricature of childhood; its pleasures divided and its sorrows doubled, yet still the same in its innate contradictions, and in its varying impulses and motions

Such then is man, the same in every age, in every station, and in every land; - compared only with himself; agreeing with others only in disagreeing with himself.

The Monarch and the beggar, the philosopher and the fool, the sinner and the saint, both sexes and every age, are still in this alike,

To dwell in pain, with joy itself elate;
With heart to love, and erring mind to hate;
To feel the ill, and strive the right to do;
To know the good, and yet the wrong pursue.

T. S. Metcalf

J. S. Metcalfe
Bowd. Coll.
Aug. 1846

'The proper study of mankind is man', says the poet.

I should prefer to say, that man or human nature is — not the, but a proper and very important study of man.

Or we might, with the Metaphycicians, in the style perhaps of the German philosophers, divide the whole field of human study and investigation into two parts, — the Microcosm and the macrocosm, that which is within the man and that which is without him, the world of interior feeling and the world of exterior sense; — to which however should be added a third, Revelation, the written world.

In fact, if we wished to comprehend the whole proper study of man in one word, it would be God.

The proper study of Mankind is God; — God, as manifested in his Word, the written revelation which he has given us of his attributes and dispensations; in man himself, the greatest of the works of God; and in external nature, the infinite.

The study of human nature is then important only as a part, a branch of the great

study of God, as a particular manifestation, as one form of developement of the Divine plans and attributes.

The study of human nature must further be divided into two parts, — human nature as developed in self, and in others; its manifestations in our own minds and hearts, and as seen in our fellow men.

These two branches of knowledge are however so intimately connected as with difficulty to be separated or studied singly.

An acquaintance with the first of these developements of human nature is called self knowledge; but as a science or branch of study it can hardly be prosecuted with much success except in close connection with the other, with the manifestations of human nature in others. The two should be compared and examined together.

Hence we see why it is that reflection and self examination alone, without action, without communion with others, without contact with the world, cannot make one thoroughly acquainted even with himself, and of course therefore less still with human nature generally.

We gain a knowledge of mind only by studying its developements, by examining the phenomena attending its manifestations under different

external impressions, in different circumstances of time, place, and exciting impulse.

So, to become properly acquainted with ourselves, with our own characters, intellects, and feelings, we must examine our thoughts, feelings, and conduct, under a variety of different circumstances, in our connection with various external objects and impressions, and in our communion and relations with those around us. Without this, we might study and philosophize, we might speculate and theorize ad infinitum, but we should have no really valuable practical knowledge either of ourselves or of others. We should be, in fact, very much in the condition of the young man endeavoring to learn to swim upon dry land, or of any one seeking to investigate theoretically that which can only be known practically and experimentally.

J. S. Metcalf

Self Knowledge
Reflection versus Action
Forensic
Bowd. Coll. Aug. 1846

Knowledge

P. S. Metcalf

Ought Infidels to be eligible to public Offices?

On the Affirmative of this question, it was argued that there is no good reason for denying to infidels all the rights of other citizens.

To maintain this proof was brought forward to show that the characters of infidels were not so bad as generally considered. It was asserted that their characters would average as good as those of others. It was said that their belief was more likely to spring from an honest conviction of its truth, as they were not so likely to be prompted to it by motives of self interest, being always comparitively few in number, and usually unpopular. It was also said that in many cases the talents of infidels might be necessary to a state. To show that they were then necessary, and that there have often been wise and valuable rulers and public men of all kinds who were infidels, appeal was made to facts. The examples of Franklin and Jefferson were especially insisted upon.

It was also argued that such a restriction of rights would be repugnant to the principles of our free institutions and lastly that any such laws would only tend to make hypocrites. The bad would evade it; the good only suffer.

On the Negative of the Question, it was argued that virtue

and morality are the only, or at least, the great, safe-guard of nations and governments.

Virtuous rulers are therefore necessary in every State.

Virtue is founded upon religion.

Infidels disbelieve and disavow all religion

Therefore, infidels cannot be trusted as rulers.

In support of this, there is brought up as an example the French Revolution — the frightful effects of infidelity in France. The examples mentioned of good rulers being infidels were treated rather as exceptions to a general rule. It was denied that Franklin & Jefferson were infidels. Another argument was something like this: Oaths are, and have ever been, in all governments imposed upon public Officers. Infidels do acknowledge the validity of an oath. Therefore, they cannot be fit to hold Office. Against this, however, it is said the oaths are not essential, or, at any rate, exceptions might be made in favor of infidels, as now of Quakers.

These are the principal arguments brought forward. In deciding the question, I can only give my opinion upon their weight.

I think that history and the records of infidelity show that the characters of infidels are generally bad. Infidelity tends to degrade, rather than to elevate its followers. It releases from the restraints imposed by a belief in religion, and abandons to every depraving impulse. I believe this theory of the effects of infidelity is generally acknowledged correct, and for one I can see no reason to dispute it. The argument that infidels are usually sincere in their belief, is certainly

well framed, but perhaps not fully supported by facts. Even if it could be, sincerity in any thing pernicious does not make it beneficial, and, as was said, a mad man may be sincere. The argument drawn from the examples of valuable men who have been infidels should have considerable weight; however it is probably the case that some public men are called infidels, who would have denied the imputation. Benj. Franklin was probably in his youth an infidel; but, as I read his life, in later years, he expressly acknowledged a belief in the Christian Religion. Many have denied that Jefferson was an infidel, but I do not know that any proof can be brought to show that he was not. He must be considered as an exception. With the argument ideas of government and its necessary foundations, I must consider as good the argument that virtuous rulers are necessary, and that therefore none but virtuous ought to hold public offices. It being proved then in spite of exceptions that infidels generally are not trustworthy, it follows conclusively that they are not the proper persons to fill public offices. But, whether they should be made by law ineligible to such offices is a different question. It may be best not to have infidels for rulers, but still not advisable to pass laws to prevent it. It may be best to impose no restrictions, but to leave those who choose officers to judge as they please of the qualifications of candidates. There is something in what is said of the supposed repugnance in the spirit of our institutions to any such restrictions. Whether it be so or not, the idea that our institutions are formed upon the principle of the largest almost unrestrained freedom, would make such laws unpopular even with those opposed to having infidels as rulers.

But the great argument is that such regulations would entirely fail of their purpose, defeating themselves. They would not exclude infidels from office; for those who desired office would find means to evade them. An ambitious designing man, holding infidel opinions, would find no difficulty in disguising those opinions, if necessary to his political aggrandisement. Such laws might perhaps produce a little more external respect for religion, but would fail of their true object, and, not availing to keep bad men from office, would do little or no good.

My decision therefore would be that there ought to be no such [illegible] sense of the community. At the same time, effort should be made to have the community well informed upon the subject.

J. K. E.

Ought infidels to be eligible to office

Decision

Aug. 1846

Bowd.

The Reformation in Germany, in the sixteenth century, was one of those great revolutions which essentially change the whole current of human affairs. Its effects upon civilization, upon human knowledge, upon civil & religious liberty, and upon the minds and feelings of men, are comparatively easy to understand, or to trace. Its effects are indeed every where visible. The whole moral, political, and social condition of Europe, and in fact of the whole civilized world, bears undeniable testimony to the greatness, and the extent of the changes which it has produced. But it is much easier to follow and understand the consequences, to trace out the effects produced by any great action or event, than to decide upon the causes of such actions or events, to determine the secret springs of action, the great currents in the minds of men which lead to them, the favorable circumstances in the history of nations, or of countries, which concur to aid in the accomplishment, and without which they would oftentimes fail entirely. The effects of any great action or event remain, they are

left for succeeding ages to examine, and decide upon. These are witnesses and memorials of the work which are not to be gainsayed or denied. But the causes of great events, the secret motives, the springs, which set them in action are very frequently overlooked and forgotten amidst the excitement and confusion that attend their birth, and their manifestation to the world.

A knowledge of the causes of events, and of the various circumstances which produce or affect them, is no less important in the moral and political world, than in the world of nature or of science.

It is therefore one of the great duties of the historian to examine into the concealed causes of important events, and to search out the earliest manifestation of important principles; a duty no less important than the faithful narration of the events themselves, or than speculations upon their probable effects and results.

This is true in relation to the great reformation of the sixteenth century. A thorough and careful investigation of its various producing causes, and the circumstances which favored or in any way affected its manifestation, together with the extraordinary revolution in the opinions and feelings of men which preceded or accompanied it, must be

extremely important as well as interesting.

But an examination of the great causes which produced the Reformation, the usurpations and corruptions of the Romish church & clergy, and the oppression and extreme insolence of the Popes, acting upon the spirit of liberty, and free inquiry, which was just springing up anew, in the minds of men, after the degradation of the middle ages, and either producing, or accompanying the revival of learning and civilization throughout Europe; together with a description of the host of great minds which were raised up so opportunely to assist in discovering and maintaining the truth; and a history of all the propitious circumstances which aided in its accomplishment; while it would embrace a great variety of important & interesting topics, would necessarily be a work of very great difficulty and extent. It would require the investigation of a great number of subjects, important both, from the position they held, and the influence they exerted upon society. It would demand the discussion of opinions which have agitated the world for centuries. The biography of a whole age of great minds and distinguished characters would require to be studied. The history of two or three centuries, with all its circumstances and details, would demand a full examination. In short, a proper examination of the causes of the Reformation would require a book, rather than a theme.

S. J. Wilcox
Bowd. Coll.
July, 1845

The Reformation

Mr Wm H. Head

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of the 4th inst, requesting a statement of my work in the construction of the Ill. Central R.R. I am obliged to say that I probably cannot help you much. It was some 45 years ago. I am an old man over 75 years old, and have forgotten most all I ever knew. I did suppose I had some where some documents, some record of those years out I cannot now ~~put~~ or tell what became of them my hands on them. After I left the road I was for a while from place to place, and in the 40 years since I have been settled here, engrossed in entirely different business, I do not know as I have thought of them. But I am confident that your "friend and neighbor," my old friend and fellow worker, and then my best assistant will remember and can tell you very much more of what you want than I can.

I had been employed in Rail Road Surveys in 1827 and construction from the work I left College ~~Out~~ have never been out of Nuruglaud till the Road I was employed upon was stopped by a lawsuit with a rival road, when hearing of the Ill. Central that was to be, I started west. No Rail Road had then been built as far west as ~~reached~~ Chicago, Nor was there then, and I ~~went~~ reached there by steamboat. At Chicago finding ~~that~~ Col R. B. Mason the Chief Engineer had gone south to start surveys from Cairo North I followed to St Louis & Cairo where I found him with Mr Ashley, who with his son Frank ~~were~~ commencing ~~work~~ surveys there, and was at once set to work

I helped make the first preliminary survey north to the Big Muddy River, and was then sent north to Perry Co. to find Mr Roots, Benajah Gurney Roots, a local politician or influential man in Perry Co. under or with whom I was to make survey north of the Big Muddy. ~~I do not th~~ It must have been starting a survey under difficulties. I do not think Roots or any man to be found there had ever seen a Rail Road, a Rail Road Survey, or an Engineering instrument. I remember very well the teaching Nelson Holt, Mr Roots' nephew now to use a "Level" while I run the Transit Instrument. By the way this Mr Nelson Holt may be able to help your researches. He assisted me till the Road was built; I left him a station agent on the Road, and he remained in I. C. Central Employ till superannuated not very many years ago, and I think is still living in Webster New York.

After making the first survey to what is now Centralia, or beyond, I returned to Jonesboro and spent the winter in location and office work. In the spring ~~getting a little disgusted~~ I resigned, bought a horse, and went off on horseback across country to Cincinnati and so on home East. But afterwards when Col Mason offered me the charge of the Second Division from Big Muddy to Centralia with $2000. Salary I returned and stayed till the road was running. But of that construction I think Mitchell can remember & tell you much more than I can. I remember Rowley & Smith took the contract for grading & masonry. Smith was

a very big young fellow, a nephew of Col Mason the Chief; I think they were honest and reliable, but with the increasing prices and difficulty of getting labor we were obliged unable to help them out by increasing their prices.

I think their contract was by the yard of Ex or Embankment, and of stone in constructions. The labor was done almost entirely by the country people either by days work or by small sub contracts; except that sometimes in winter the "Long Shore men", that is river or steamboat men, would come out and work for a while; pretty hard toughs they were too. My impression is that I did about the work of two men there for a few years. Col Mason, my chief visited me only once a year, but I wrote to him and received answer once a month and in something less than a month. I had charge of all the constructions and also of the funds, was treasurer & paymaster, and clerk. I had full credit with Page & Bacon the great Bankers at St Louis, but the Expressmen would not come in to my country, Page & Bacon would supply me either at St Louis near 80 miles away from my quarters or at Jones Boro or at Vandalia. But there were many months when I did not dare to send any one away for money, when there were men about who might kill a man for $5.00, when I went myself, starting for St Louis horseback after dark and getting back with twenty or thirty thousand dollars before light the second day, and leaving it with my young wife while I was

about on the line till I was ready to pay it out. When I finally got through, my division was completed, and I was ready to rest, I went up to Chicago, handed my books & vouchers over to George B. McClelland, afterwards Gen McC, who was then finance clerk in the Chicago Office. He and his subs compared them with the Office books and accounts for some days and finally settled upon exactly my figures, giving me an order on the Treasury at New York for seven thousand Dollars (I had not drawn my salary fully, not wanting the money down there in Egypt) Col Mason gave me a letter to the President & Directors of the road saying that I had "done the over work with the least money of any division on the 700 Miles of Road," and I left the Illinois Central.

To the Professed Christians in our Public Schools.

My Dear Young friends.

I have been wanting to say something to you. You will not take it unkindly I know.

First, I am glad of you.

I rejoice in thinking that the younger members in all our churches are taken together more consistent Christians than the older ones. This is as it should be. How else shall the Church and the world grow better.

I think of you, and pray for you that your faith fail not, and that your light may always shine undimmed.

I am thinking now of this. Some

scholars from the Catholic school are not coming into the public schools. It is of great importance that they should be received and treated just right, that they as well as all others should meet just the right kind of influence; especially from all professed ~~protestant~~ Christians.

The Catholics in our country, are, as a class the very hardest to reach by any evangelistic Christian influences. At the same time the greatest danger to our institutions political and religious is from that very class.

Now here is your chance.

Every Christian should preach the gospel. Every follower of Christ must preach his gospel, by life and example at least.

Right here, in school, now, is a place

for good,
where you can ~~influence~~ these
can preach the gospel to a class
whom older Christians, either
Clergy or laity, can hardly if
at all reach.
Do not snub or despise them
or any; Meet them, as all, kindly
Christianly.
And then, when they and all
see you from day to day, sin
cere, true, honest and faithful
in every duty of School, and
of life: when they and all take
knowledge of you that you have
indeed learned of Jesus; then
will your light shine, and great
shall be your reward.

What are Sunday-school teachers working for? What do they want to accomplish. Let us answer:
The renovation of society, by the salvation and spiritual culture of the children.
In what way, by what means, are they to accomplish this?
With fine music, pleasant stories nice books, festivals, lessons made easy, every modern [illegible]?
Yes; all these things are excellent machinery. But let us not forget that they are only machinery. The reaper upon which the farmer rides around his field is an excellent machine. But the reaper alone will not bring forth the seed for the sower and the

bread for the eater. There must also be the good seed bringing forth after its kind. There must be not only the plough and the harrow but the will, and the skill, and the work to use them.

Now in this Sabbath school work we have the machinery prepared by the wisdom and experience of those who have gone before, prepared for us. We have the pure seed grain — the Word of God.

It would seem there should hardly be — a thing as failure.

But, alas! all our Sabbath school teachers do not become Christians: and alas! all who do, do not become strong skilful christian workers.

What is lacking? What shall we do about it? The salvation of souls depends upon our getting the right hold of this.

We need every Sabbath school

Teacher needs just what Pres. Finney calls "the endowment with power from on high." We try to interest our scholars. We think they like us; but we don't get them to the Saviour. Perhaps
We are almost discouraged.
We must seek this endowment of power.
God saves people, children or old men, infants or octogenarians by human means, mainly by human work. He may by us, and our words.
It is no use for us to say we are ignorant, incapable, inadequate and untrained.
God has answered us by his Apostle, "God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise" and God hath chosen the things of the world to confound the mighty."
It is not strength or wisdom, or eloquence that is required, but the "endowment from on high."
Our words may be broken and simple, yet if God uses them the work will be done.

God will not excuse us from the [illegible], although he knows far better than we know the weakness and the unworthiness of our words and our efforts.
He must think and work and talk our [illegible] and then the excellency of the [illegible] is all of God. Without the [illegible] help, we can do nothing. With divine help, we can do all things.
The Holy Spirit alone teaches this lesson.
We must ask to be taught.
He is ready to teach us.
He wants to endue us with this power, for it is his work we are to do.

If we had this power, if we would teach his word as he wants us to, would any child go out from our classes [illegible]; would not we and [illegible] together be strong workers for Christ in every field of life?

I thought I experienced religion, and I joined the Church some sixteen years ago.
Oh, how many, & long, & dark & worthless those sixteen years seem to me, as I look back upon them now. I cannot express my feelings in words when I think back upon them.
Whether I was really converted then, or not, I do not know; I hardly care; at least I do not know as it is of any consequence. If I had really ever experienced the love of God in my heart, and yet strayed so far from him, it makes it all the more wonderful that he has ever again called me by his Holy Spirit.

The Dealings of Divine Providence towards me have indeed been very wonderful. Not the least in preserving me from out breaking sins & public destruction when I had not the love of God in my heart, and asked not his blessing upon my way

God tried me by prosperity. I was successful both intellectually & pecuniarily, even beyond my expectations. But I said 'The hand of the diligent maketh rich, and the eye of the skilful devisetth wise things, & gave not God the Glory

My substance increased, my

my basket, and my cup ran over, and I gave thereof, as I thought, liberally; but I gave not God my heart, my whole heart

God gave me that the price of which is far above rubies; but I praised myself and not God.

God came near to me too by affliction. He took away my brother, dear to me almost as my own soul. He died with the blessing of God written upon his very face, died as only a Christian can die; And yet I groped in the darkness for comfort, and went not to the Fountain

Death came very near to me. But a moment as it were, but the merest accident intervened between me and the instantaneous death which smote down those around me, And yet I thanked my self or a blind Chance, and went on. And this was repeated. I laid down to sleep the fumes of a deadly gas or a stock around me, The very finger of God's providence lifted me out of that death, and I waked up, and went on my way.

And then my sister went down into the valley of the Shadow of death, with that beautiful hymn upon her lips 'Just as I am, without one plea,

But that thy blood was shed for me
And that Thou bid'st me come to Thee.
O Lamb of God, I come, I come — And her

face was as it were the face of an angel.

Then God took my Children; and as I knelt over the death bed of my first born, the pride of my strength, the glory of my heart, I thought I prayed to God. But I prayed only the prayer of selfishness. I submitted to a stern necessity, and not to the God who loved and chastened me. And I gave not God the Glory.

And yet after all this, hardened as was my heart under all these calls of his Providence God, I believe, has sent his Holy Spirit, and lifted my soul out of the horrible pit of Self, and the miry clay of unbelief.

What the thunders of God's Providence, and the mighty rushing winds of Affliction did not do, the still small voice of the Spirit whispering to my soul, I hope has done.

I feel that I in myself have no strength, that temptation is far stronger than I am. But in the strength of Jesus Christ, I do mean to seek God with my whole heart, I do purpose to consecrate myself {worre unre-} servedly to his service.

43 West Ave Elyria
Jan. 20-1894.

Dear Annie:

I will now try to write a few lines to you. We are all well here and you are to write to you. Do you teach Frank to read? Keyes, and Nelson are learning a great deal as far as reading is concerned. They can tell most of the letters an figures. Keyes longs enough to go to school if he could only talk plain but that spoils nearly all. We are not having a hard winter at all are you having on.

Your loving brother.
Oke.

2324 A. Adams St. St Louis Mo Sept 20th

Dear Azarial and Annie:-

We received your letter the other day - Thursday and have been rejoicing with you over the boy - Azarial of course - and over the prosperous condition of the mother and the boy ever since. We only wish we could be there to see the little rascal. You must as soon as you can send us his picture. I am an uncle now on both sides. That boy has a host of uncles, has he not. He will never lack for friends. The young uncle over in Elyria has only a few months the start and will have to hustle in his shoes or get left by his nephew. We wish you and the boy - Azarial - joy and all the blessings of life. You will really have a house that is a home now.

We received also notice of the arrival of Helen Martyn - a very pretty name sure. and we hear thro' mother that Mrs. Helen is doing well also. tho' we have not heard by letter from them only received a card. Carrie

has been back 2 weeks and we have been very happy together even tho' in the Church there has been much to cause trouble. I hope and trust that soon our troubles will be over and we the better for them. We would be glad to hear from you often and of the prosperity of you all three.

How does Net do.

The Kid is not in Oberlin. & Hart is coming West. We shall rejoice to see him.

Good bye to you

Your Bro John.

I am going to make the kid a dress soon I suppose he will only wears slips for a while anyway.

With love Carrie.

I will add a word to Jack's letter telling you how much we rejoice with you in your new happiness. The first grandchild in a family is a very great person - as I found out this summer. Grandpa and grandma Metcalf must be happy over their new dignity. Now I am glad Azariah has a boy on which to bestow that beautiful name. I hope he will thoroughly weigh the responsibility of such a deed - Lots of love to Anna. Am glad she is doing well. I expect Prof. Martin and Prof. Root are the biggest men in the Faculty now. Anyway we have a real cute little black & tan dog and he can walk too.

1891

Dear A & A. I must a word al-
tho' bed time is long past and
gone. Poor little Marion! What
a time you must have had. 'Tis
terribly hard to bear such things
surely. I hope you two are not
entirely done up. I fear the
Plyrea people are in that con-
dition, are they not? Was
terribly sorry not to go home.
It would I thought have been
a sort of comfort possibly
to the older ones there - the
younger too perhaps. But it
seemed not best. We are very
thankful for your letter, Annie
as we like to hear about
things, and you have always
been very good to us about
writing in such times.
I remember you of times past.
We appreciate the same.
Is Marion weighed down with
[illegible] responsibility - [illegible]
[illegible] and other? She writes so

What is to be done? Am glad Mayo is back at I. & wish he would write us, as he does not do. Our love to him & to France and to you all. I do hope Marion continues to be all right and will have no more of this trouble. We shall want to hear very much. I must to bed.

Am left pretty busy - so many classes as I have no spare time much.

Good bye Yours. John.

Talladega Ala. March 2 - 1898

My dear Annie:

The girls had a long letter from Marion this morning telling us how much trouble little Marion's cough had caused and how very serious it had been. Queer, but we had really heard nothing of it till this last week through your letter & one from Charlie.

How happy you must be that it is doing so nicely & that the danger is past. Marion writes that she seems to be very happy in spite of the pain. I hope now it will soon get well. How I should like to see the dear little girl!

It is wonderful how these children do take possession of us but they are really the best thing we have.

How awful the loss of little Frank must be to his parents. I do feel so sorry for them. At three years he must have been so cunning & then taken so suddenly.
How I fear these contagious diseases. and there is so much danger from them in the cities.
Our Dr. Harrison was at John Hopkins two years & his sister in the Woman's College at the same time & he thinks he remembers meeting Maynard.
You were very good to write to me when you were in so much trouble. How much you have passed through & we dear dear [illegible] away from it all. It does seem too bad.
We would so much have loved to have seen the dear old Father again but we could not come.
It will never seem like home without him.
We do not know whether we will come South this summer or not. if we are to stay [illegible] another year. It depends on circumstances.

I am in no more certainty than ever as to what is to become of me. I am just getting well from a hard attack now. I was real well all last month & hope to be this coming one. That is some gain. I do not seem to change much if any in age which is very strange as old as I is.

Occasionally I feel something but not enough to build upon. I am fat anyway & as I have long ago laid aside my corset. that may account for my looking somewhat funny or rather big lipped.

It is a queer business & a constant worry to me both.

I wish it would speak out one way or the other.

We are having a rainy day. though we have had only sunshine for the past two weeks.

F- has gone off to school. He did not want to stay at home even if it did rain. He reads very nicely & likes it He has been reading morning & prayers for some time.

An old colored woman came here yesterday & brought him some nuts. saying she had promised them to him & as she went off she said. "He certainly is a sweet child"
She is some one who goes by here. I dont know her.
Last night as he finished his prayers he said "I dont think God knows who is talking".
Harold made quite a visit in Elyria.
I am glad he could be there.
Too bad Harl did not come, as he was coming so soon anyway.
Is he to be married in June?
Has he been ordained yet?
I have not seen an account of it in the church papers.
Do you really think of going to Germany this summer?
I fear you cheated yourself in the squaring up of the money affairs with us. You did not give us the figures. Just what the Goodrich bill was. but called it square.
That looks suspicious
With love to you & yours
Carrie
Shall want to hear more about Marion.

In what grade is Frances? In what Reader does he read?

G. W. CROSIER. ESTABLISHED IN 1861. JAMES SHELDON.

CROSIER & SHELDON

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FACTORY CHEESE,

Wellington, O. Aug 15th 1884

Dear Root

I meant to have written you before this but letter writing dont like me. How are you and what do you do? You may wonder at this heading but I am king of a clerk in the office of the above establishment in the absence of my brother. Am having a great time. Have been here since Tues. of this week. Was in [illegible] Tues. also. mostly it is slow over there. but Warner Hall has its [illegible] on and the ground [illegible] for the Great Library building. The great excitement there is the [illegible] programs of 83. They say E. B. has written a letter of confession to [illegible]. [illegible] is [illegible] Have heard from J. B. A. once [illegible] ing of question. [illegible] would take the [illegible] on.

[illegible] J. C. [illegible] Thompson. – [illegible]
is [illegible] all. – [illegible] evening [illegible]
[illegible] morning at [illegible] came here.
[illegible] expect to [illegible]
[illegible] true [illegible].
The Seminary [illegible]
[illegible]
J. B. Madison. A. E. [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] Tues.
[illegible] the full beard mustache
and all.
Jay. [illegible] intended before quitting [illegible] last term
to get the pictures of some of you [illegible]
[illegible] you please send me one of you [illegible]
[illegible] taken. Have heard from [illegible]
[illegible] was delegate [illegible]
[illegible] How are you on [illegible]
[illegible] vote for [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] is superior. There is no comparison.
[illegible] Yours [illegible].

Oberlin Sept 27

Dear Root

Why in the world did you not answer my letter to you written so long ago. I have wanted to hear from you all along.

What is up? I suppose that you soon go to Law School if you have not gone already.

Nay wrote me that you were at Wellesley some time ago.

You and Jay ought to have a good time together at the Law School.

The world goes well here I guess.

I am boarding on Forest St. in John Abell's crowd. Dubs Hoff, Miss Upp, Miss Clark, Miss Fish, Job Fish and Miss Sherman. The atmosphere is radically different from 1/0 E. Coll as you may infer.

Already I am pining for Jubilee's old place. It's a hard world.

Have to have a change by next term some way. We are Seniors all here have taken up the work that you all left. I find the U.S.A. work very enjoyable. Schuyler Col. fax is our first attempt this week Wednesday.
How are you on Politics now. Surely not for Cleveland and how is Mass. Ohio is doubtful but I hope and expect she will pull through.
Went to see Blaine at Elyria Sat. Windom also made a big & good speech He is a good one cant be beaten ought to be Prex. some day too.
Tx is not over well represented here now Jim O'Brien Waldron Woodruff & Clark do not make an over warm crowd all in all. O.C. is better represented at Union and at Boston I expect.
Well I must close this. But O Say I want you to send me one of your pictures if you please. I meant to have seen you before you left but did not. I will return the favor when I have some

taken if so you desire.
Please excuse the pencil as I have no pen here with which I can write.
And I expect you will think too that I have no pencil here either with which I can write Too True!!
Farewell Yours Truly
John Jack.

Charlie.

Nov. 2nd 1890

Dear Folks:

I suppose we will have to plead guilty to keeping the letter over the three days - just a little over. We thought surely to get it off to-day but Jack has been sick all day and I did not feel much like writing under the circumstances. He has a fit of vindication and has spent most of the day on the couch. He has gone to bed now and will probably write in the morning when he feels brighter. This morning 34 united with Second Church. Mrs Mrs. John being among the number. They are going to hold a special communion to admit the Mills converts later in the term. Yesterday I received a family group of Judge Brown & his wife and the very prettiest black-eyed children. It is the white family with whom I had

such pleasant relations when an A. M. A. teacher in Tennessee I could not but wish that Ethel would be as fortunate. I am glad you have some more white teachers Ethel. Dixie is quite well. I will tell a little experience for Mary's benefit. She takes such an interest in Dixie. Either the second or third Sunday we were in O. Dixie treed a cat. The cat stood the music of his bark as long as she could. Then got down and ran. Dixie pursued but the cat turned and gave him a scratch. on the paw which has made the nail come off. We hope he will have his new nail in time to go over to Elyria thanksgiving to eat turkey bones.

Nov. 3rd, 1890

Dear Everybody.

I see Carrie has been guilty of accusing me of being sick. Well I was a little poor yesterday but I guess I am all right about today. The family letter is good, tho' we have left it each time longer than necessary. We will get it off today at any rate. I had a very good birthday letter from Hal the other day. Chicago is a great city to live in I do think. Hal cannot but enjoy it there. The city is the place for a Theol. Sem. I believe, but one has to be careful not to do the city too much. Most of the O. people and some fr. E. have spoken of the mills meetings. They have been very good in

deed and have done lots of good. Hal and Ethel at least remember the Howlands. Mi may have seen Paul as catcher. Paul's brother now here became a Christian, and last week his mother visited him here. and went home Friday, I guess it was. Some way as she was getting off the train, she was killed by another train I think. He was telegrafted for and some of his class went down later. It is a very sad thing to have happened.

There is much talk nowadays as to the conservatory in its relation to the college. The matter has been up before the Fac. before, but was broke up again by the mills meetings. While the college closed up entirely 2 separate days for the meetings the cons. went on as usual.

When the vote was taken to giving the last of these days, a motion was made in Fac. that the Cons. shut up too. The thing was very hotly discussed in meeting almost too hotly. Rice claims they have no right to refuse to give the lessons to pupils, because they have paid for them. He was very warm about it too. But you see the principle is the same in college. and it is as bad to cheat a man out of $1.00 as $5.00. In fact if I were going to cheat I would prefer to cheat a man out of $5.00 than $1.00. There was very strong feeling among many that the Cons. stands on outside of all religious influences here and so they were much disposed

to pass a vote compelling the Cons. to shut down, but they did not do it simply because it was going so manifestly to make Prof Ride exceedingly hot. And the thing is not forgotten. I think it is going to end in a closer relation between college and conservatory some way. I guess the Cons. teachers will have to come to Chapel and take their turn with the rest in leading, for one thing. They took very little interest in the meetings too and this caused a good deal of remark.

Well I still enjoy my work much. I am in the position of one who has the privilege of raising not only his own salary but also all the

funds necessary for the course. Wi I am going to enclose to you a report of the course & a circular and what will you take to hand them to the "one eyed preacher", after you have read them if you care to.

Carrie and I had the extreme pleasure of attending the wedding of H D Sheldon & Grace Safford at Madison. We have been as most of you know long interested in the case. Hal hoped for such a day for himself for some 10 years most, and it has been an interesting thing all along. We had an elegant time, and a few days later they spent 24 hrs. with us here. They seem very happy

He is happy as a clam.
They go to Buffalo where
he is Pastor of a promis-
ing church.
Hal is in Europe again,
and I have no very def
inite idea of his purpose.
My letter is pretty long.
I must stop.
Good by
Your Bro
John

Elyria O. Nov 22nd 1890

Dear Friends all: —

The family letter seems to be a roaring success. The only other known success at present is my mustache of which Net does me the unexpected honor of mentioning. Net always a gentleman was. I will commit to her the work of making a report as to further progress, if there be any. Chas. R. has a mustache of many years standing which I took occasion to notice this afternoon and I will bet a cent that Chas' has not five hairs more than mine. Now if Chas

does not write in the next family letter, it will not be my fault. I shall not come home again this term I guess except to Thanksgiving turkey. and Chas. will not know of these facts here disclosed at that time. I am on the way to Medina to preach. Carrie is a widow. We have to both eat and wear clothes in this world and such necessities compel me to leave Carrie a widow. The cash comes very hardly and needs replenishing each week. thats the worst

pair of it.

Mi if you think you are freed from all further correspondence with me because of contributing a page or two to the circular each time you are awfully mistaken. If you do not write before long — I am going to — I could not think of any sufficiently awful thing to do to you and so I ended it up as I did. You are no good.

Mary we all congratulate you upon your literary success.

Please enclose your essay in the circular

The folks say here that either Harry or I will have to take the filed up accusations that Annie received for not writing. I hereby shoulder my share.

Say we are having just perfect weather here. I wish some of you exiles would have a little nice weather. Ohio undoubtedly beats the world for weather. Wait till Wi has up there 2 or 3 blizzards come along and wipe out that little town in the Wild West. Wi and Mary have a new house

I am glad for you. Wish I could see you there weather and all.

The Presidential matters are quiet. Did-nor Merritt Starr sit square down on Dan B. in the Review and Dan surely made it no better in his reply. Since the last hair came well into sight on my mustache, my chances have been quadrupled.

O Mi, I met in Cleveland a Miss Betts who used to be in '78. Do you remember her? She desired to be remembered to you

Well I must go to the train.
Good bye to you all —
John

No. 7 Forest St. Oberlin Nov. 24 - '90

Dear Folks:

Well, Jack has come back from Medina - and my widowhood is ended - at least for a week. And he brought his family letter in his pocket so I am behind again as usual.

He had a good time over there and did not come home in a very personalike way. He rode to Grafton, then started out to walk, got a ride and when this man dropped him another took him up. so he at last only had about a mile to walk. Then at Lagrange he walked the track but getting tired of this, he stole a ride on a freight train and

he was quite a muddy looking
orator.
He has now gone to a special Fac.
meeting where the Presidential
Committee are to report to the Fac.
and Mr. Rooh said yesterday that
the trustees were going to give it
up and leave the choice of a Pres.
to the Faculty.
To-night comes Fac. Club where
the subject is to be Books &
Books. The last one was rather
dry.
People in this town are pretty
good to me when I am left alone.
I was up to Anna's to dinner
yesterday and the baby was
delighted with Dixie.
I went to the first church
with the family and enjoyed
hearing Mr. Brand.
While I was getting dinner I

made some fine candy and Jack pulled it - and ate it. I should think he would be afraid of getting it into that precious mustache of his and pulling it out by the roots.

But I think that so much has been said on this subject and so well said that there is not need of further remark. But we expect it to make great progress by the time the next letter comes around.

We are looking forward to going over to Elyria Thanksgiving and we expect to have a good time. Too bad the rest of your poor mortals can't be there.

It's a fine day - I suggest the whole family write on this thin paper then we will not need to crowd them so to get into envelope.

Good-bye -

Carrie

Hi especially.

Oberlin O. March 22nd 1891.

Dear Folks:

Harry brought the letter down yesterday noon and we coaxed him to stay to dinner with us. We had not seen much of him lately so when we had him here he had to stay. I am afraid he was sorry that he did for he got into cracking hickory nuts. Jack was pressed for time as he was going on the noon train to Cleveland so I read the family letter all by myself last night. and it was good too though I am surprised that when my remarks on dog. could not arouse Mary to action.

Mary. you are a fraud. You were one of the originators or at least one of the enthusiastic followers of this scheme of a

family ~~[illegible]~~ letters and now
you enjoy the fruits of your work
without doing your part.
I wonder. I vote that Ettie
be allowed to keep the letter
three days & three nights in
order to write a long letter.
Did the family know that I was
a widow two days of each week
though I do not wear the weeds!
Jack had entered into a bar-
gain to go to Cleveland every
Sunday till August 1st to
preach for will Kenny.
Perhaps you knew that the
Cattle had broken down in
health and had gone away
for a six months vacation.
with John M.D. in the Cupid.
Till May, 4th when he is
through work here he will
only preach twice Sunday
and after that he expects to
spend some [illegible] calling

He may go up there & settle down in the parsonage & invite all the families to visit me.

Thursday night Jack enlightened the people of Trish Church on St. Louis City Missions. It was such a mean night and so slippery so not very many there.

Friday evening we were at Mrs. Martin to supply with Miss Cody & Cole went to hear Dr. Pickens. Mr. A. S. told in his letter how hard the little Russian was working. He ought to have been there. He played so easily playing such hard chords & at the same time looking at the audience as if very unconcerned. Oh! how he did play. Just beautiful!!! Aside from the music it was worth the money to see his antics.

Yes, Hurl. Adelaide was in Chicago both ways, but for only a day at a time. Her husband met her there & they went home to Salt Lake together.

My mother is with me so Sundays are not so awful homesome. We are coming over to Elgin some Sunday.

We are all looking forward to the Glee Club concert next week. They can sing —

Last Monday I went up to C— and met Jack and we went to the Congregational Club. It was a good meeting & a full one. Prof. Frost made the best speech of the evening.

We stayed at Homer Johnson's over night. Cleveland beats even Charlie for mud.

Well, I will stop & let John speak for himself.

With love to all even Mary

Caroline,

Oberlin Theological Seminary,
English Department,
John M. P. Metcalf.

Oberlin, Ohio, Mar 28th 189

Dear Friends All,

I have already left the circulator waiting a week. It came last Sat. just as I was going to Cleveland. I did not even get a chance to read it till Monday. And now I must get it off today before going to Cl. again. Cleveland going is a sort of nuisance, but it has some good features. On the strength of it, Carrie and I rather hope to visit our Kansas friends and the Far West also. M will then compel Mary to write a letter, if we have to hold her hand and pen and dictate the letter. But this is an air castle all around I fear, especially the last part.

In the Seminary we have just finished our Spring vacation - it extended from Sat noon to Mes morning at 8 o'clock and we are now in the full swing of the home stretch - last 7 weeks. These weeks are going to be full of work for me, but I enjoy

it very much. So much so, in fact that I am rather of the opinion that I shall try always to teach and not to preach especially if I can manage to get two or three years more of study after a year or two or more of teaching. But such is life —

The Glee Club gave a great and good concert last night assisted by Mrs. Bishof of Hart's town. It was <u>fine</u>. the club and Mrs B. I never heard her sing O. and Club is up to all previous record. I enclose a program. They make a trip this vacation. — Elyria included. A big house last night.

Well I have no more time.

Good by to you all

Your Bro.

Jno.

Oberlin Theological Seminary,
English Department,
John M. P. Metcalf.

Oberlin, Ohio, May 17th, 1891

Dear Friends all:—

Who shall say the Circulator is not a success now! Chas and Mary both have written once. They are learning. Will the letter be around again before Com.? Hope it will? The great question is, will Hart made money enough before June ends so that he will come home? Come anyway Hart!

To day has been a great day—Field Day. Wish you had been here Ni to enjoy it. Here are some of the times:— 100 yard dash 10 2/5 seconds; 120 yard hurdle 18 seconds; 220 yard dash 24 1/5 sec.; 1 mile walk 8 min 45 ~~sec~~; 1 mile run 5 min 12 3/5 ~~sec~~. Regal '94 made the most points and receives a gold medal. Wright '91 next. The various other events I will not stop to mention. I was unfortunate enough to go out with no overcoat and it was cold as Greenland's Icy Mts. out there. The thing

lasted about 4 hours - tired
Carrie all out about. I will
tell a bit of the 1/2 mile relay race.
Our track is a 1/4 mile track.
8 men constitute a relay team
2 men stand at each one of
4 stations equally distant from
one another. The first man
starts carrying a little stick wrap-
ed all up in the colors of the class.
(The teams are class teams) He runs with
it to the next station, and on the run
they make the transfer of the colo-
ors. Man no 2 runs to station 3
etc etc. twice around the
1/4 mile track. '94 & '93 made
same time 1 minutes 40 2/5 seco-
nds. 'Tis a very pretty race.
So much for field day.

Well Seminary closed
last Thursday with Theo-
logical address - Theological
com., Examination of Can-
didates for ordination, and
ordination.. All went well.
Six speakers; 4 classical and 2
English. I missed the whole
thing however as I had been
sent up to Ann Arbor to meet
State Association to repre-
sent the Sem. I was absent

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because everybody else had the grippe. I had a very good time. Saw Ann Arbor. It is a very pretty town 2800 students, campus of 40 acres with many buildings. none to equal Peters or Warner except it be the Library Bldg and that was brick. It is a great place and a great school. I had 15 minutes to speak for Oberlin. I came home by way of Detroit. There I met Waldron '84 and Seedy Wolfy Brower '83 and several men of O.C. way back and the father of Abby Baker as well. In Detroit I missed a train and just so as to permit me to see the gathering hosts of Presbyterianism and to attend the first session and hear the sermon and to have a few minutes talk with the Librarian of Union Theo. Sem. Gillett E. I believe the N.Y. Presbyterians have put their foot in it in the Briggs matter. I do not think either that the Revision Com. revised much.

I have begun to try

to attempt to endeavor to undertake to study German. I will learn German to speak and read.

Well My letter is already long and I will bid you all an affectionate farewell

Sincerely Yours

Jno. M. P. Metcalf

Dear People:

Jack has left me only this little space but I guess it is all I need. It is my fault that this letter has not reached Mi by this time but you know I am lazy anyway. I have not recovered from Field Day yet. Monday we had such a good visit with Mother Metcalf. She really came over here & stayed to dinner with us. We hope she will come again soon.

Mother & I have been busy making bedding. We want enough to cover all our friends at Conn. I hope you will all come. & we will have a jolly good time. It is good to see Jack is taking things easy though he did run off Sunday to Genoa to preach. He has been enjoying the dentists chair very much of late. My sister Adelaide has a very fine little girl. 9 lbs. Mary Lou & your father called on us the other day. Lou looks well & young.

Write love to you all.

Oberlin Theological Seminary,
English Department,
John M. P. Metcalf.

Oberlin, Ohio, Mar 17th 1893

Dear Pater

You do not know how narrowly you escaped a visit from 4 people yesterday. I left here with the baby in the carriage and my grip at a little before one for the train. Carrie and Dick were coming on the evening train. When I reached the corner, I was told by a man who had just come from the depot that the train was 3 hrs late. Then I came back here intending to try again but it rained so Carrie thot the baby better not go out. So you did not see us. But we may try again. You fail not let us know the price of that last batch of potatoes. Hal speaks in his letter of No 13 in girls. Is that since Mary Minick was married or since that other girl left who was there several months? We were coming over to show you the young man's tooth, a late arrival here, and one whose arrival has not been entirely peaceful.

Hal sent me a letter from A. T. Fisher. Please tell him I do not know what is best as to it, as I do not

know his own wishes. I think the music fact of such a position would be a very secondary thing and he might not like that. For that kind of a position I should think it was very good but the question is whether that is what he wants. As to that I do not know. It would be pleasant to work alongside of Ed Peck.

How does Harry do? and what of the future?

The English course is on its last financial legs. I fear tho' all the Faculty seem determined to carry it on. Does Art Garford ever give away any money, Father? Walter hoped to get 1000 for E.N. this year but was glad of the 300 he did give. If he gets the Wisconsin money he ought to do more. Can you suggest any men, Father, who might possibly contribute something or other?

Well I must quit. and say Good day

Sincerely

Jno. M. P. Metcalf

O house hunting is a great order of the day. Bosworth has bought a house and lot on Morgan St. and Gates 2 lots on Elm St. We are trying to find a house satisfactory to rent for next year. I have

Oberlin Theological Seminary,
English Department,
John M. P. Metcalf.

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urged Carrie to buy a lot somewhere. She has some money, and enough so that we could pay for a good lot in a few years. Our position here however is pretty insecure and the future is an unknown quantity.

But good bye once more.

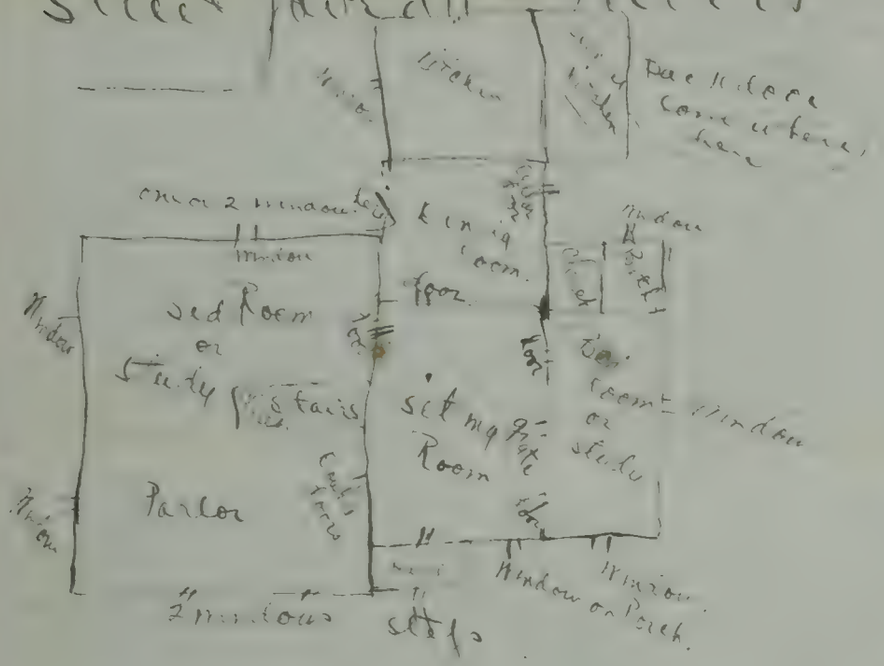
Jan. 13th '1

Dear Pater:

Would it be utterly foolish for us to try to buy a house & lot? This winter just has made us terribly wish for a house of our own with a furnace in it. Here we do not see how the baby could be on the floor at all in the cold weather. And we have, I have had to keep so many fires as to keep one busy almost. We ought to have done so when we came but only expected to stay 2 yrs. And now I think I should not hesitate at all but that we are wanderers on the face of the earth still. There is a house on this street a little further up on the other side which was all built over a year or two ago. It is a small house, small rooms but there are enough down stairs so that we could have a bed room down stairs and my study also. 2 rooms w/ stairs.

It has heaters in cellar and hot water heat on ground floor not above. good cellar well drained, cemented & dry has a bath room with hot & cold water has considerable yard. at rear with small barn. looks neat - nicely [illegible]

street paved. Here is rough picture



The of stairs is over the Parlor and Bed room at the left of the drawing - 2 rooms not full height.
one only has place for stove - the front one

Forest St. Paved.

Well this place could be bought for $3200 which it is said is at any rate less money that he - Jim Edwards - has put in it. a little time ago I asked him his price the said $3500. Now he says 3200 because he has opportunity to buy just the place he wants.

What do you think Pater. We are paying 192.00 Rent a year. We could pay cash by Sept 1st when we would want to occupy about $800 if we go not to the Fair or 600 if we go there - $2600 left - the interest on which would be less than our rent - include - taxes too if at 6 o/o

At what rate does your bank loan money yes. John.

Mr. What think

We do not have much idea of doing it but it is a temptation

Oberlin Theological Seminary,
English Department,
John M. P. Metcalf.

Oberlin, Ohio, Apr 26th 1893

Dear People all:

Hollo! These letters make one think of you all and of home and of reunion! We expect now to be here all summer except for some time at the Fair and I may be away some beside, but let those who are in Chicago Lawrence and Des Moines say when they can be in E and the rest of us will conform our plans to their convenience. Hart ought to be able to get off a week or so in August or some such time. It will be great. Am hoping glad the 3 Kansas boys can be away at once, as seems likely from Mi's letter. Hurrah-! It makes me throw my hat to think of it, if only I had one here. The circulator is all that Pater makes it out to be, and what will the actual presence of the whole raging multitude be! Will the town hold us all, does anyone think? What a boom there will be in Elgin this summer!

Here there is no boom at present. Unless hope and a determination to keep up good courage were here, things would be blue for O.S. Ling Hall and Thomas to be absent next year. No Latin yet se-

cured. No Church History. Harris going to Adelbert, and that Chair also to fill. Three Bldgs needed terribly and more endowment fearfully. Pres. Ballantine has hustled just lately and found $4500.00 for German books but did not hold Harris with it. Then so far as my particular work goes, its days seem numbered. We are only worse than when that wrote, and talk of giving up is heard. but may be not. The Eng. and Classical Course matter of which Azzie speaks has been bad, and no knowing what will come of it. I have always maintained that the 2 courses should not recite together but they have allowed it in a few classes and this year the President using his text book made it worse. The Classical men are a little on their ears and the English less so I think and at present writing it looks as if the Faculty, in answering the just demands for more separation, will go too far as I consider, and take away the theological idea from this course and make it a YMCA training school or such. I wash my hands of it when the idea that these men are preparing to preach to the Churches is left out or much obscured. That was the idea at the start

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I may be mistaken as to the trend of things and I leave therefore ~~leave~~ these expressions in the bosom of the family.

Azzie says I am to raise money for this same Course. Well that remains to be seen. I do wish I might pay you all a visit and I would if I could get some few 1000's out of you or in your neighborhoods. Life is real — We may be wanderers on the face of the Earth by next Fall, but may be not.

We are on the point of buying a house and lot or rather I mean we would be ~~if we were sure~~ of the future and its bringing forth. We are real tired of renting and living on partnership plan and of 16 fries and no heat all winter. We envy you Kansans your warm weather. Here it is always cold. I have some radishes and lettuce, & Cauliflowers (in hot bed) up but the former grow slowly and all the other things put laboriously into the mother earth are lying in a state desuetude.

Two weeks from Tomorrow Theological Commencement — Speech by Dr. Henson of Windy City. then vacation

Your Bro John.

7 Forest Pl. [illegible] 26 [illegible]

Dear Everybody:

We want to get this letter into the [illegible] mail this P.M. I have a day [illegible] to add my little out if is a question whether I can not it. [illegible] under my feet & pulling [illegible] & [illegible] from the desk & it [illegible] [illegible]. He is independent of everybody now & goes where he pleases. A week ago Sunday he suddenly began to cry or [illegible] all hours and now he is right at my [illegible] whenever I [illegible] the room. [illegible] watching & he gets so [illegible]. To day for the first time he has on a pale pink zephyr gingham with white gamp and I am very busy making gamps & a pale blue gingham. They are real becoming if not all white and he will wear them in the morning after this. Last Sunday he pulled himself up by the couch where [illegible] washing and [illegible] on [illegible] & [illegible]. For the [illegible] himself [illegible]. [illegible] anywhere [illegible] around the room. We hope to have another picture of him in a

[illegible]
like him now at all. His hair is growing but is light not dark as once.
I pretty nearly wrote to you Ethel, the day you [illegible] to present. Did you know that Mrs. Bosworth's father had been & is now very sick & she has been home in Elgin for over a month.
He is some better now but has been very low.
The Oberlin people will miss Hall so much for we have seen a good deal of him this year.
Mary, why dont you answer my questions about Sue Smith Mooney? You could dictate a letter you have forgotten how to write.
Thomas' Orchestra was [illegible] grand &c if we did have to wait till quarter till [illegible] [illegible] Think of waiting nearly two hours.
We are still doing up the theologues - eating them - [illegible] them to supper. We had two last night, quite enjoyable ones.
We must have a half dozen more to eat.
Will [illegible] all
Come.

Oberlin O May 14th '93

Dear Pater:-

Work is over with the Seminary now. Commencement passed off well with a very characteristic speech from Dr Henson of Chicago. 13 Englishmen and 9 Classicals.

I do not know what is to become of the Eng. Course. I may have to seek employment elsewhere. Things look pretty unfavorable. In the past it has been financial trouble only but now it seems more also. Mrs. Ballantine seems to have changed her mind, and the thing has set fire till to call

a Faculty meeting I had expected to go Eastward for money this week but cannot go until the state of things is decided. If I go, shall go to Buffalo, and to N.Y. & possibly further on still.

The baby is good. Yesterday for the first time he walked pushing a chair before him, and how he enjoyed it too. Grinned. We wonder how many months it will be before he will walk alone. He will be a year old in less than a month.

Irving preached in our church today, exchanging with Dr Tinney

2.

Elyria with its bicycles must be looking up a good deal. Cant you bring Harry home and set him to work there, so as to have him at home. Suppose Net wrote you how she was burned out of house and home. It was a fire not equalled since the Ladies Hall fire. and I did not go to either. We got up & looked at it out of the window, but thought it was beyond Mrs. Morrison's and we went to bed again. I thought it was a barn. Deacon's Peck's barn burned with 5 cows only a week before and I went to that, ran my legs off [illegible]

This morning Annie & Nat
and tonight Aggie, and
Nat and Anna Leadingham
ran away from their own
Church to here Serv.
Where is the family
letter?

Well Good day

Sincerely

Jno M Pyle

FRANKLIN POST,
REAL ESTATE,
171 BROADWAY.

New York, June 1st 1893

Dear Pater:—

Well hollo!
I meant to have been over in Elyria before going away but we could not come over last Sunday as Tom Simons of Columbus was in O. with us over Sunday. I spent a day in Buffalo and expect to stop there on Return also. Shall be here till hat. Oper-haps spend Sunday with Spangler at Mitteneague or W. Springfield. tho' I am not sure yet. I expect or hope to

return to O. by a week from Saturday. Expect to go to Danbury Conn & possibly to Boston town. Have you any suggestions to make?

The Sheldons in Buffalo are nicely located in a flat 3rd Floor. Their baby is very good but of course not equal to our boy. I'm going to see Mr Payne here some time soon. It will seem good to see them again.

When does Hal go West I hear he might have had the Moody job all summer if he had not been engaged for Des Moines. Is that so?

Well I must good day
If you write me, address
at Mittineague Mass
C/o A M. Spargler Rec.
that if you write on
receipt of this
Yours John

Thank you so much for all you [illegible] kindness to me when in [illegible]
You did so much for me & I am afraid I did not tell
you how much I appreciate [illegible] Marion & Annie just made
[illegible] darning stockings. Annie was so good
to me when in [illegible].

On Board Sept. 22 - 1873.

S. S. FRIESLAND.

Dear Mother:

[illegible]

[illegible] though we [illegible]

[illegible] there was such a high sea. It was [illegible]
sea was bad enough without [illegible]
& being [illegible] to be, tossed back & forth by the
big waves. [illegible]
such [illegible] elegant [illegible]
It is dangerous [illegible]
Everyone is in such [illegible] Phobos
make one [illegible] py to see land
again. We are running [illegible]
[illegible]
pretty [illegible]
[illegible]

I guess Jack told you [illegible]
for you gave us [illegible]
hoped to take that to the other side but it is
now at the bottom of the Atlantic.
We shall have to resort to a [illegible]
bottle (plenty of [illegible]
We used the [illegible]
it. [illegible]
[illegible] not the thing. [illegible] to allow
you to use the water [illegible]
[illegible] sea water. [illegible]
[illegible]
I let you [illegible] is quite
a complicated affair though [illegible]

My dress [illegible] wegs.
Buffalo [illegible] with the baby's milk. I have
had such a time learning the silk ruffles and
I owe two sea sick spells at least to slaying
down stairs to mend them. The waist is giving
out too. By the time we get our trunks, I shall
be picked up by some ragman I fear [illegible]
[illegible] into his bag. There is a party going up
the Rhine & want us to join them and we
can go that way to Berlin though it takes longer.
We have not decided as yet what we will do.
A good many of us will stay in Antwerp over
Sunday & probably at Hotel Courier.
Have just been on deck to see the wonderful
sight. France & England [illegible] each
[illegible] with the channel between. They say on
a very clear day you can see the Eiffel Tower
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] near
and Calais France [illegible] for [illegible]
This is a beautiful day. Sailing & the
day is almost perfect. One would
[illegible] [illegible] so. [illegible] you might
imagine [illegible] up the Hudson.
The North Sea [illegible] came on board shortly
before lunch so we can [illegible] & not
be afraid of running against the rocks in
the channel.
I made another discovery when on
deck chasing baby around. The reality
has two teeth as you thought half way
[illegible]. He was [illegible] [illegible] for a
[illegible] days & we did not know what
to say it to. Teeth are [illegible] to account
for all a child's badness. [illegible] he [illegible]
[illegible] coming. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] as the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] please have
[illegible] [illegible] $2.00 [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

How you [illegible] baby Franklin's [illegible]

Sept. 23rd 1893.

Dear People all —

Hollo. Hollo. Hollo

We reached Flushing last night — cast anchor at 10 P.M. in the river. The ride in channel & in the Nord See as well was simply fine. As evening came on we drew off a bit toward the French coast and all along thro the evening we could see the various summer resorts — Ostend Blankenberghe — Heyst — pavilions — etc. along the sea.

We left Flushing about 9 and rode up the river — reaching Anwerp about noon. We were packing most of the time after breakfast and so had little time to see the sights of the River. Holland is flat flat. the land on level with the water or less. Windmills — etc. but I did not see much. Wish I could describe the landing. the crowd — the rush all of it — a great sight.

A whole party of Friesland people came to this Hotel. It was raining bloody murder all the time as we landed. We filled the hack full and stacked it with trunks on top - and Dr. Johnston and I walked in a pouring rain most of the way. - We got dinner and then looked a little at the city round about. Carrie & I bought some rubbers 1.20 and .90 - ought to have brot some from home. Carrie and I visited the Cathedral a little - a service - in Lady's Chapel was in progress before a white marble altar candles - etc. I can not ascribe the Church - the Rubens pictures we could not see because too dark. Shall see later - Our Hotel sets up good meals. Our room way up dritte stoere = 4th story many flights not lift so called. quite a large room - 2 windows of-

Ening on the St. a very narrow
St. a bed high as kingdom Come
but seemingly comfortable
a washstand and dresser
combined - a sofa - table
a couple of chairs - a little
stove - very dark old faded
old Brussells carpet - One only
light a candle - no lamps
you can hardly see across the
room. For room and light
and meals we are to pay 8
Francs and a half about
1.70 a day. a fixe - cheap
enough. Baby has been
pretty good - real good
I fear he caught a little
cold today. It has been very
cold & rainy all day. but
we had a fire this evening
and warmed him up and
the room well. and I hope
he will be all right.
Well Ta Ta. Please make a circular
of this also. Cabled you at a-
bout 3 o'clock - could not get round
to it before - Good bye Yours Norman.

P.S. Got my sight draft cashed all right at Bank. I was near here. no identification required.
Saw Rubens, Van Dyck and Conscience statues in small Place's on the St. today.
We leave here Monday and may possibly go to Cologne and ~~down~~ up Rhine to Mainz & then to Berlin; spending part of a day at Cologne. It costs little more and a whole party go along. Best time now they say.
We had no mail from you at Flushing as we expected.
Good Night.

Dear Folks: I don't know as I have anything to say for we are not going much of anywhere. One day we went to call on Jack's Spreewald married women but found them gone. [illegible] called on Miss Treat at the same [illegible] so we did something. Miss T. came over on the Friesland. She was delighted thinking we came expressly to see her, which made us feel a little mean. Met the Spreewald friends at church to-day. They are very pleasant & are coming out here. [illegible] over to see Mrs. [illegible]. They go [illegible] to Leipzig & [illegible] to America.

They had lots of photographs, all unmounted they had bought. I hope we can buy some [illegible].

Yesterday was [illegible] [illegible] & he had a party for the children he plays with down in the court. There were seven there, five Germans & two [illegible] & the three Kings. Their Fräulein [illegible] for them. They came at 3 [illegible] [illegible] they had a long table & had cocoa and cake Mrs. K. made & a sweet bread with stuff on it from the bakery.

Then at 6:30 P.M. they had [illegible] bread, meat, & [illegible] & at 7 P.M. [illegible] expected to go home [illegible] they did not go.

They are sent for by parents or [illegible] & had to wait for them. It was 5:30 [illegible] they were all [illegible] what a [illegible] [illegible]

if he liked his party. Couldn't tell whether he did or not. They [illegible] had [illegible] fight - a Russian & a German. Franklin said which was doing pretty well. Mrs. K - was very careful not to let them know it was his birthday, so they would not feel as if they had to bring presents. Two of them found it out & brought something on other. The King boys go to bed themselves at 7 P.M. & you see it was bright to keep them up so long. Mrs. King & I are hard at the German [illegible] & have got a good deal out of it. It is a great chance for me & I think. So it is. So say Eve all of us. The people that go to Dresdin, all buy China there. Carrie has her $5.00 - Christmas present - yet for some. But there lurks a big fraud in the business somewhere I am sure. People buy stuff in Dresdin - cheap stuff, that is comparatively, and then parade it ever after as Dresdin China. There is lots of hollowness in the world. I really do not know yet what Dresdin China is, but if we get any China there I think it will either be the very finest that the town affords, or else we will say it came from the heart of Africa and label it Timbuctoo or Ashantee and. Several people have told what a lot of Dresdin China (China bought,

in Dresden they bought for $5.00 but Carrie picked a little bit of a piece of it here in Berlin not as big as a very small vase and it was 30 marks.

Sonny and I went out for a walk nearly a couple of hours this P.M. mostly around in our little birch grove behind us a very handy and very pretty little piece of grove. He is so thick set that he is still called die Dicke and the other day a man called him "ein kräftiges Kind!" He is still a Mädchen to all the Germans despite a boyish enough hat. Usually nowadays he goes to sleep with something in his hands – a kitty or his bow wow or a rubber doll and one night with both fists chuck full of marbles. and as he got more & more off; one by one the marbles would drop out of his loosened grasp and roll off on to the floor. We always hold him when he goes to sleep. I usually hum to him and read at the same time so much so that when I take him to put him to sleep & do not have the book he says "Buch" "Buch". We do not always hold till he is asleep, but if he is slow about going off, and we are busy, we put him in his bed while he is still awake, kiss him and say By By and he replies By By. By. So. So.

Every night when he has his clothes taken off, he has a spell of running around - tickled to death, with ~~out~~ over his shirt and diapers on and he always insists pretty vigorously on having the full limit of time so.
Well I believe, if I remember so far back that I finished his alterance.
Please consider it done now.

here. It fairly took very breath a[illegible]
when I read in the paper th[illegible]
was coming. It is about time we were having
a letter from A & A.
Baby is a great string winder - some way
he gets hold of so many strings &
constantly wants them tied together
spools tied on - & then tied o[illegible] as
he says. & he keeps one busy with him.
He has great fun is a great long
string full of knots which he pulls
through the holes in the [illegible]
seated & hairs. He is sitting on the
couch now cross legged winding a
long string on a spool.
He is a pretty happy boy. & nowadays
he has such a beautiful pink & white
complexion, which perhaps is sort of
thrown away on a boy.
We heard Sembrich in Barber of Seville
It was a very funny languaging
[illegible] Sembrich sang some beauti-
ful arias. once she really
sang an encore - a cradle song which
was about the best of all.
Well I have nothing to say. [illegible]
well as Jack. [illegible]
[illegible]
We had the [illegible] dinner on [illegible]
[illegible] did not appear [illegible]
[illegible] my dinner had made him [illegible]
so heartily. but [illegible]

[illegible] When we hear about all your doings Marion, we feel that we are perfect [illegible]. I shall [illegible] to get [illegible] America & live like white [illegible]. I did want to go last night so much [illegible]

Bernstorff. He is a very [illegible] speaker & knows whereof he speaks - But Mr. Reisner is very hard to get to go anywhere though his wife was [illegible] as well as I. He have promised he would go. In fact though a very good fellow indeed he is a sort of a heathen works away on his tablets, he is publishing on Sunday, as on other days.

He is so fearful careful of Mrs. R - he will not let her go [illegible] out a man being along. She & I could just as well have go together but she has to do as he says - But enough. We are very good [illegible] in spite of it all. We thought we were going to travel together again this summer but it looks now as if [illegible] go home & not be here another year.

I guess we shall have to go [illegible] we can not go with the Haynes for [illegible] expect to go to Holland & spend too much money.

I wish we could [illegible] to go [illegible] Holland [illegible] a month. The return tickets are [illegible] different in price than the [illegible] one way but it is expensive [illegible] in London.

[illegible] we could see Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] not suppose he will come [illegible]

7 Fuerig St. Friedenau bei Berlin May 27th 1894

Dear Pater and Marion and Nett & the rest.

Your letter came Friday as usual and was not as usual in length. but by no means too long. We send each week either 2 or 3 such sheets as this, and you say nothing of paying extra, and you are afraid of making us pay for half that amount. Dont be afraid. & the kids are named Nell why do not they write! Where is that man who was to tell about the Metric System equivalents! And Harry I know he can plant corn but I know too he might write us a letter. How are you and how do you do Harry! and Nett. Wish we could be at home too. but life is real. Marion you must not think you do not need to write because you are at 43 West ave.

Pater am sorry to hear about Gov Wm McKinley and sure I would not vote for him for Pres. if I had a chance, tho' I did want to. Has Harrison also a Bee in his Bonnett. The papers are busy over him. I think he has had his turn and had better keep out of the fun. How much of a temperance man is Tom Reed? What of your rebellion in Lorain and Elyria - let us have more anon. What is Russell's plan of campaign now? as to Carrie's fainting - I do not like it either. but she is not always to be constrained into the very most

Especially best thing for her. But she has not fainted again tho' I hardly think she has entirely gone beyond the tired point to some thing better. Otherwise we are well. Baby is a great talker in his own dialect not much in ours or the Germans tho he will say almost anything when you ask him to. He is very well and strong sure, as solid as can be; but aside from red cheeks, of a very white complexion. He is a pretty good boy. His mother has made him a white blouse but he has as yet no kilts but she talks of having a whole suit of that sort made and of having his picture taken in it. You see he will be 2 yrs. old in Exactly 2 weeks and we are going to have his picture taken and send them or one to you and see if you can recognize him. And think of it! his mother on that same eventful day will pass into the thirties. How she do grow old. We may have only his diminutive pictures taken but pictures still they will be. They are not cheap here. O Pater as to grld, we find that on 50 a mo. we can save quite a little at least this month - probably not on the whole however - perhaps 10-12 marks. and I have spent 12 marks for books (and wish it were 200) and went to Freiwald and bought a fountain pen for 7 marks. However you might send us - to get here by the 1st of July - another 100 4/7 marks. and we will see. I fear my new suit of 5.50 mark clothes will not last the

summer out. 50-60 marks gets a very good suit of clothes here. One pays half as many dollars at home. The Concert season is over, and we have not been out of an evening for some weeks. The event of the week here has been what they call here a Korso-fest - out at the Race tracks in West End. a sort of afternoon carriage drive parade and all the carriages elaborately adorned with flowers (mostly paper); favored also by the presence of the Kaiserin - a very swell affair indeed - in the interest of some charity - 3 marks the smallest price at which one can get standing room inside. We staid at home. but I happened to see 3 of the carriages on my way home from the Universität. - a special road way thro' the Thiergarten was reserved for private rigs, & thro' part of the Grünewald - Droschke's and all such truck consigned to every day Sts. The Kaiser has put out no more fires and caught no more chickens, so far as I know and is soon to go away again - Holland and Scotland and a hunting trip, I think. My work is good. am getting into the unfathomable depts of the Pentateuch criticism. a little and it is something fearfully and wonderfully made I tell you. At least the ingenuity of the thing is marvelous beyond comparison. That much is sure as can be.

The Dean - the Dean of the Philosophical faculty died last week, and his funeral took place on Friday. and the Profs at least many of them seem to have gone out in spike tail coats. Dillman looked very sedion in spike tail and white tie and clean collar. he does not have a clean collar every day. Herr King returns tomorrow or next day - gone 3 weeks about. I do not think his health is very good, or he would not have gone at all. The folks are all talking of their trips back to america and finding the cheapest way. They are all going to England I guess to sail. Our weather is not as yours. We have had most of the time of late cold and rainy weather - fire most of the time.

Mrs Croon never goes to church and so usually we go together, as she keeps the baby. The baby is a great favorite with all the crowd, and is well acquainted with them all.

Well I must quit. Our love to you all. We hear Prof. Chamberlain is to leave O. Am very sorry. and I think it a great calamity to the Seminary - really so. but I fear he has some reasons that, tho' not very good ones, are apt to weigh a good deal. Then he has had to fight the war for his work over. But it will be too bad if he goes.

June 10th 1894 Friedenau bei Berlin
7 Feurig Str.

Dear Pater: June 10th. We are 30 yrs old today, some of us and others of us 2 yrs old and the rest of us part way between. We bought the baby Friday a new suit of clothes for 5M 25Pf and we will later let you see him in them. We have not had the picture taken yet but shall go Monday or Tuesday I think. I wonder if you will think he has grown any, or looks any different. I won't describe the clothes so that you may see an entirely new baby. He is a good one I tell you modestly.

After Church. We both went to Church and it is miserable weather too I tell you Rain Rain Rain. It rains most of the time but clears off often enough to keep the subject real interesting. The Dr. preached a real good sermon this morning too - real good. He is often very much oppressed by the gloominess of the present state of the world generally - has a crisis on with full power. but I liked him very well this morning. Audience was small however. Choir is better of late as Brackan and wife have taken hold of it somewhat. The Choir has been simply awful and did not know enough to know it so it implied. Anthems and [illegible] tortured everybody.

but now Blackman and wife seem to know better than to try it tho' they might succeed very well. Wish Harl were here to run the Choir. Come over Harl. Mrs Croox gave Baby a celluloid ball for a birthday present. and we have given him nothing tho' we are talking of giving him a silver cup. However we have talked of it a good while. The week has been uneventful - the same round of things to do and enjoyed as much as ever. No developments as to just what steamer the crowd takes homeward, and it fact there is now again a possibility that the kings may stay another year tho there is nothing sure yet. They seem to have been late in coming to the point of seeing at O. that it will cost them more to have king there than here, but he does not know yet what he will do. We are hoping they will stay. We are going to have the Nyce's here to supper some day this week I guess. Had Hatch last Sunday, Mr & Mrs King last night and it is good to do so but it does cost evil more. Robinson and wife we must have and the Crooks too.

Your letter came Friday enclosing Annie's. but you say nothing of this scheme, yourself - do hope you will do it and if you do, please consider it

necessary to write us as fully of it as we write you of our doings. You must. Please do all of you. You must go. You are sure to enjoy such a trip so much and it has seemed to me for a long while that you ought to go there. You have not been Eastward for so long. How I would like to go to Bowdoin with you! Let it great, but look out for the punch bowls! Don't lead Azzie into such temptation. Isaac Hurrah for Barnard. I wish we had him and his carloads over here. It is a puzzle to me that they do not do better here. Please toss us a bunch of [illegible]. Cheerries are now down so that we eat them - very good and [illegible] eat the world. "Can she make a cheerry pie [illegible] Boy." Sure. Strawberries are very slow in getting down to our pocket books and they say not very plenty when they come to it. We have had none yet. Mrs Crook is setting up a few a piece to her family today. Apples have been in market all winter and the baby has however had a monopoly on them. Of late they are not so good but he eats oranges instead. Later I am very much obliged for your Cong.'s shall be very glad of those articles & Prop. ling also. Have not read them yet but shall do so yet today. We see no religious [illegible]. We are heathen as [illegible] things. [illegible] folks [illegible]

stairs have the Union, anciently so called but we do not see it. We have N.Y. & Columbus papers. Think we shall try and persuade gracefully those who send them to send us instead one of the good religious papers or the Review of Reviews; so at least another year. Speaking of papers I am going to say a word about the German papers. They are utterly no account for American news as I have said before. And also as before we markably deliberate about getting around to a thing often do not date things at all except by saying the thing happened during the past week or month or so. Once a week with our paper now we get 4 pages of solid Lottery Tables. The Lotteries have apparently no one to fight over here. They are thick and they are used for every conceivable purpose from Church purposes down. There is apparently no conscience on the subject at all. Then the papers are exactly at the other extreme from ours as to head lines. - The one we read now - the leading Radical paper in Berlin - has absolutely no head lines at all. Solid pages - paragraphs jacked together so that it is useful hard to find anything. You must read all to get anything or you must begin all at least. - Of course there is space for the political news, for

the Reichstag and Bundes Rath and the Prussian Houses. always some space for art Science and literature, and for music theatre during the season. Some of the is very good also some of the long articles are very good. – usually a bit devoted to newspapers and books, always something called "Mixed" and something else called the "Latest News." always a good deal of foreign news. – The advertisement department was quite interesting matter usually at least a half column – close – 4 men at it. "A Cavalier with roperty, in the midst of the 30th wishes to marry with a lady with roperty" or "wishes the acquaint of a pretty, virtually and bodily well developed young lady from the best families" etc. etc. Then the Engagements are up printed as advertisements, and the wedding and the deaths with black lines about them. and so the births. "Who is born of a healthy little daughter were highly rejoiced – the parents." and the names then a line or two before you get to them themselves of description of the position or office of the one who honor them here with the communications.

The boys play with German children now in good deal. Harold [illegible] German school [illegible] [illegible]

We have bought 20 ft. worth of Morning Glories - not yet begun to climb and hope to have some shade and some flowers. Well Good day. Where are the kids? They are poor. & Pater. My N.Y. Life Insurance Co. Policy comes due - premium due June 24th $11.10 payable to Fritz Block St Louis Mo. Agent there of the Co. Olive St. opposite the Post Office but I forget the number but that will do. I am going out doors with the kindlein. Yours Truly etc.

Jack has told of all the doings there have been I guess. It is true. I am an old old woman to-day. Perhaps I am too old to write.

But Franklin is young enough & lively enough to make up for it. Mr. Nuvoltow brought him a little sail boat with two sailors on it with movable legs & arms & he has had hold of him since he waked up sailing it in a big pan of water, the sailors fell on board & now their [illegible] colors are coming off. The kind on his new [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] King & he strutted
around the room as proud as a
peacock. I do hope his pictures
will be good. [illegible] are thinking
of going to a Fair at Treplow to-morrow
so we put the picture off till Tuesday.
Hal Hyce & wife called here this week.
They are very cordial. I expect to go
there to-morrow to invite them here
on Wednesday. Jack says we must
call on Prof. Dillman this week too.
Mrs. King & I went to the Zeughaus
this week again. I saw a part of it
some months ago. We saw hundreds
& hundreds of cannon - in fact 1/2 of
the ground floor was taken up with
them. In the other 1/2 we saw models
of old fortresses & towns taken in
battle. The Battlefield of Königgrätz
was very life like I [illegible] like
to understand that. Then we saw
the pontoons they carried to cross
the rivers. & all other field things.
On the second floor, the hall of
the Kings & then of the Generals on
each side. had various battlefields
represented on the walls & were
awful to look at.
Are not Ralph & Mays in long pants?
I mean as a regular thing.
I bought a bunch of Kornblumen in

market yesterday. It was the
old Emperor's favorite flower & is
much thought of here by the people.
It is our common bachelor buttons.
Jack gave me to-day a dear little book
a story of Auerbach Horne. all his
[illegible]. I wanted to [illegible] it in.

7 Feurig Str Friedenau bei Berlin

Sonntag Feb. 3rd 1895. Monday morning. another letter from you this morning as I expected w. money Thank you

omit the 1st page. or 2.

Dear Pater:- Your letter came this morning and was very welcome indeed altho' it did not contain as we expected a Dft. You spoke of the Greek service of which Carrie wrote in the same letter in which I wrote saying we would need more money so I judge you pater must for once have forgotten it. I can hardly believe it for you never seem to forget such things. I expect you will think of it and in a day or two we shall have another letter. If not, we do not think we shall suffer terribly tho' we have no such friends as last year from whom it is agreeable to borrow. But we have managed to get some ahead. We had 130 M. partly remains of preaching money, partly remains of Harl's 60 M for suit of clothes, and partly also what we had from month to month saved out of the 50 a month allowance we are trying to live on. But we had to borrow 20-30 marks fr. it for last month as a result of the purchase of my 24 mark book so that it does

nor amount to quite so much, but we are going to make it go as far as possible into the month - perhaps thro' as the month is short. If we succeed in this, we will have so much the more laid up. The going under of the Elbe has been the great thought here since Thursday - fearful is it not? Carrie is terribly worked up over it and I know she will be in perfect terror of the return voyage. It is awful. The German papers have not yet given us any very reliable account of the way the thing happened and so we are much in dark yet. Shall wait for the N.Y. papers for full accounts. From all we can hear, two points seem much to need light. Why so many of the officers and crew and almost no passengers and only one woman and no children were saved. In the German eye it does look so simply and fearfully uncivilized as to us, but the papers have sought to explain the thing but so far have they very poorly succeeded. Why the Captain should insist on separating the men and women wives and husbands is more than we can see and why the first boat was filled with men and not women is another.

Reisner was talking with a "German, Ein gebildeter Herr auch" a Dr. of Ph. and likely to be Privat Docent here in Berlin Univ. and told him that there would with us be no other thought but that the women and children should be first put into the boats, and his answer sheds a flood of light on the state of civilization in Germany. He said "Warum denn?" "Warum denn?" Reisner had nothing further to say. Then the 2nd Point is the behavior of the English Captain which from start to finish seems even so bad, and worthy of all the ignominy which the papers - the Continent over have heaped upon him - German, Vienna, French and Italian. The sum of it all is about so. "only an English Captain could be guilty of such a thing." "Where it is a question of the "Geldsack", there all talk of humanity ceases." and from all we have yet seen he deserves this whether the generalizations are true or not. It will hurt the Nord-Deutscher-Lloyd Line sure. We have heard it said, "I wont ever cross on a German line again." and one might add "I wont ever cross on an English

line again and so we can be happily sailed across with Steamers that wear the Stars and Stripes at their head, and sail from the land of the free and the home of the brave. It is stirring up lots of talk here, and we hope for better information soon. We fear our last Sundays letter went to bottom so do not be surprised if you lose one letter. Carrie wrote a letter also to Mrs Johnston of Grand Rapids and I mailed also almost at the same time a pair of gloves to Adelaide and one of the Baby's pictures to one of Carrie's Aunts. They were all mailed Monday P.M. and the Elbe left from Bremen the next morning. They may not have gone that way and may not have been in time for that boat but I am rather of the opinion that they all lie now at the bottom.

Well the news of Ethel's "Mann" we were glad to hear, and we had a short letter from her about it too this week. We are glad you liked him. Ethel wrote about Nelson bringing out and showing him at the very first "Jno Bull" That was great. Did the kids

know he was an "Engländer"? As to the China Inland Mission, I did not know either that they had so many missionaries but I knew they had some great and good men, and had done some real work in China; but I can not say that I believe at all in the principle upon which they go. I may not understand it but as I understand so it seems to me. It may have so far worked well, I do not know as to that, but the principle in itself I have no use for. They may have gotten the thing so much before the world and so thoroughly known that now there is no danger but I do not see it in that light. I am going to write Ethel for some information or documents. 155000 a yr. for 555 missionaries is not a large sum at all is it? Is it not very very small? I am very glad he has some money of his own, very glad I must say. The plan of not allowing marriage until the 2 are in the work has some very strong reasons in its favor but there are others on the other side too which however may have more weight in some cases than in others. I guess that is true on both sides. We are very sorry we shall not see him over before then yet indeed

wish they could come around this way or that he could come over here when he goes to London as Ethel says he is to do in the Spring. No one has spoken of his age. How old is he? Ethel says he is not theologically educated. Has he an English Univ. training do you know? Is he educationally inclined? How does Ethel get release from the A B C F M? Were they not giving her the year in Chicago? How long does she stay in Toronto and does she go to Chicago from there or home or where and when does the event supposedly come off and lots more of questions? We sometimes think you are too afraid of causing us to pay extra postage, there are so many things that we do not know anything about! We do feel so out. You can not at all realize it. We just seem not to know some of you <u>any more at all</u> - those who never write us, and those who do, we seem only to know a little bit. You all do not realize it I am sure, but if you ever live in a far away land for any length of time you will remember what I have said, I know.

We had a long fine letter from Annie this week. She is very very good. She said Mr Crosier had been very sick and Mary had been in Wellington. Have you heard more recently? Is he better and Mary returned to Lawrence? I guess we must try and write to them tho' we had hoped to hear from Mr first, and today we think we must write Ethel tho' we do not know where to address her. We have been out to no concerts this week. I went one evening to a Winter Fest of the acad. Turner vereins of Berlin, to which Dillman's son gave me a ticket. It was just such an affair as the rest of the Kommers'es the same rows of tables and beer drinking and trappery and rapiers, but they had less on the platform a series of theatrical performances or farces given by the students, much such I suppose as have apparently become so much the thing in Faculty and other circles in Oberlin of late!!! There were lots of ladies there as onlookers.

The semester is fast coming to an end the new catalog of "Vorlesungen" Lectures will be out in a week or two and there are only about 5 weeks left of the

the Semester anyway. Vacation will be welcome as always but will not be without its work. We are terribly tempted to make an expedition to Friedrichsruh and Hamburg April 1st. You see tis to be Bismarck 80 Birthday and the German students who have always been great admirers of the iron Kanzler have been getting ready for a long whil to "fever" the occasion. There is to be some such a "Huldigungsfahrt" to Friedrichsruh; as there was once to Mentor from Oberlin; on the part of students from all Germany - then in Hamburg there is to be a great Bismarck Kommers at which I have not yet learned for sure that Bismarck is to be present. A Collection is being taken up in all the Univ.'s for a present to the G.O.M. We want to go much. ↑ is an event of a life time. Half rates are to be had. We do not yet know whether the wives could go at half rates or not. and we are afraid it will cost more than we shall feel like spending. We would want to spend a day or two or so in Hamburg if we went. but we do not yet know or have any very definite idea of going. 3rd class fare one way is about 13 M. Good bye Yours John.

Berlin May 14th 1890

Dear Pater:- Your letter came Friday with astonishing news that Azzie is going to England this summer, but that was all you said about it no more than the O. News said which Annie sent us. That is a piece of news. Success to you Azzie! but how about that year off which should come soon or will that be next year? How time flies. Theol. Com. over and gone nearly 3 weeks ago. and College Com. only a month away. Still we have only just begun our Cong semester here. hardly more than that. We heard from Mrs. Andrews - she is to have the Class Reunion there - with forms and songs and discussions and Histories and so on. And we will not be there unless we start very soon. I guess we will not go. It is rather late in the day Pater to answer your question about the Griffe. but [illegible]

awful mean weather of late - 2-3 days of cold cold and wet - as bad as could be. Still we are always well. Baby very well and fat.

Marion we are much interested in all your S.S. and Ch. doings and are glad to hear of them more and more. How was it that Mr A. F. Hall went back to Chicago? I tho't he was going to England? Is the medical business yet decided? There is no news here I think. The hours at wh. my assyrian comes have been changed from 6 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday to 6-8 on Saturday evening, so that I shall not have to be down town all day on Tuesday and Friday any more, that is I shall get home at 5 not 8. It is not ideal but is rather better than the present plan. Carrie likes it better also, I think.

Have been to church and had dinner etc. since writing so much out doors with the baby and at the Reisners a while. and it is still cold tho' no rain today

The Preacher seems to be trying to be [illegible] controversy more or less. at least his sermon this morning was along that line. Harnack the great man here has had a good deal of talk about it with the [illegible] part of the German Churches. Tonight Count Bernstoff is to dine at the Pastors house and Carrie was very anxious to go but cd. get no one to go with her. The Prince was not [illegible]. It is the last of the evening meetings. They seldom go to Church anyway. Mrs Haynes goes to the English Church, and he does not go at all as yet for fear of catching cold. He is terribly fussy and careful about all such matters. I do not know whether it is necessary or not, possibly so. In short there are few people in the world anyway apparently who are as well all the time and as tough and can stand everything as good health allows me to do. Carrie is a good deal the same. That's [illegible], it is! We had

Sembrich sing again this week and liked her very much but did not like the rest of it very well.

Say how we would like to go to England and see Aggie, as he is not coming here. That would be fine. Wish it was not so far as it is. It costs so much to get there. When is Aggie to be in London? Can some one find out his plan of events and let us know about it a little. We are in the dark as to the summer. The Reisners just now seem to think they are going home, and we fear we can not effect a combination with the Haynes. They have rather too much money and are as I said a little too fussy but then we do not know as yet. It may be.

I suppose we are to have a vacation one day this week on "Ascension Day." Thursday. and then in ~~May~~ Pfingsten one week. I have nothing to say. Good bye

John.

Berlin May 26th 1895.

Dear Pater:- Your letter came yesterday inclosing Dft for which we thank you. My part of it came before the Bank's so that yesterday P.M. they could not pay it to me. altho they did let me have 50 marks. Thank you for the Underegg 1.00. German Bank require no identification which seems quite business. You have been having weather sure and we hear and see like accounts from all over the land too. Columbus, N.Y. Indianapolis etc etc. Here we are having very fine weather, not yet very hot but very good, such as makes the Berliner fly to Grunewald and all sorts of other places, especially so on a Fiertag like last Thursday. Everyone must make some sort of an "Ausflug" The trains were entirely unequal to the business along toward night. We were fortunate in coming home from our ausflug early enough so that the trains were only full. We went by Ringbahn train to West End, which is just beyond Charlottenburg and near the

Schloss than the Charlottenburg station. We, that is the Reisners and the three of us, walked to the Palace grounds and went to see the Mausoleum which is in the Park belonging to the Palace. I must have written before of the rellining statues there of Queen Louise and her man Fred. Wm III, by Rauch which are one of the things in Berlin most worth seeing. It was just a single circular room with a forthall and falely illuminated thro' colored glass. and you may remember how fine we thot it all. Well they have somewhat spoiled it by enlarging it so as to make room for 2 more, the old Emperor Wm. (who was son of the other couple) and his wife Augusta. They are good too but not as good as the others and the whole effect is not as fine. We walked around in the park for awhile - full of big trees forest trees and with more or less of standing ponds of dirty water. - very pretty park if only the water were better. We walked around so in order to further

victuals for the mosquitoes that make the royal park their home. Baby likewise one big fellow sat down on his hand and as the son began to feel him getting in his work there, he called out to us "That bug" and looked down at his hand a good deal troubled but did not seem to think of knocking the beast off. When that was done, there was a drop of blood there, and the next day he had several bites which were swollen and ugly. Later I do not like the Hypnotism part of Trilby any more than you do. but I like the book still. I was a good deal of amused at a little article in the O. News on it by some sort of religious censor or other who said he thot some one ought to "clear the air" after all that had been said about the book. Ha! Ha! I thot that was pretty good especially considering the state of the air after he had had his say. Some of you may have seen it. I cant tell it. but one thing I remember Trilby before she died said the most thing she ever re

membered doing was a little unkindness to her little brother - going off with some one else when she had promised to take him to the park or some such. Now I confess I thought that was very good. Well the article said that there we were getting our theology mixed a good deal or some such sentiment. I wondered if he had ever read the 25th of Mt. about German Pater. I think German is much harder than French or English either for that matter. German is hard. We are by no means very good at talking it. Marion Swist had been there Sunday night to eat that toast and milk for you or with you. Carrie never has been able to understand why I like toast for Sunday night supper so much but it goes back to 43 & restaur. Marion you fairly out did yourself in staying in Oberlin so long! I can hardly believe it. How did you come to do it? I thought you never staid except over one train. You

are making progress. Come and spent a week with us, why not? We can feed you on wurst and rau ham and sauerkraut and savory cheese, and sleep you on a good hard bed, and give you plenty of stockings to darn. What more do you want? Hall sent us some Reviews yesterday which we have not yet read. but he sent no letter along with them. We have been at home this week straight heard no music or such like. Pfingsten vacation begins on Saturday next on which day there are no lectures and lasts a week and a day. I am going, I believe, a while every day to the Museum and am going to try and learn to copy Keilschrift from clay tablets, under Reisners direction. He has nearly 100 pages of his book autographed and is really a very skillful autographer, as well as copyist. I want to know how and to be able to do it tho' I may never have much occasion to do it. I like Boethgen still very much tho' not so very well in his Seminar. He

has so far reached the, or finished the 7th chapter of Isaiah.

We are anxious to hear from Azzie about his England trip. Annie and France are to be in Elyria are they?

Carrie wants to have W.V. bring a thing or two for her. and if he does not come to Berlin he could mail it to us or express it to us C.O.D. after he reaches Germany or if H.F.H. is sure to come to Berlin you could give it to him. At any rate I guess we will have it sent to Elyria and you can send it as seems best to you. – Fr. Columbus, that is. Carrie is just going to Church.

Well good bye

Yours John

Jack has just gone outdoors with the [illegible] and I will add a little to the letter though I have nothing much to say. When I come home from the church the people are just rushing for the trains to go to beer gardens & c around Berlin. They carry a little lunch with them & then order beer or coffee. It is always surprising to me how many colors a German girl

can wear at once. Bright green, blue or yellow dresses & with two or three other colors added. The children do not think they are dressed up without they have a yard or two of ribbon around the waist, bows on the shoulders & on the hair. & ribbons on the [illegible]
When we reached Westend Thursday & walked up to the Schloss, we found the crowd all going in the opposite direction to the races. In the park was a lake where if you ring a bell attached to the fence the fishes would come up to be fed. but I did not see it worked very well.
This week we had rather a shock. A child's hearse drove up & stopped in front of our house & we knew of no child being sick. It was the 6 mo. little girl of a policeman recently moved in the house. [illegible]. Have learned since that the boy, 4 yrs old - has had the scarlet fever but is [illegible] about well. It is rather queer not to have known anything about it.
Monday I went to town & realised bought myself a jacket - much to the delight of Jack who has been ashamed of me in my old seedy cape I made myself last summer.
I only paid 24 marks too for it & is very neat & pretty. & matches

my last summer's dress in color!
a sort of a brown.
I think French is much easier
than German & I like it better.
German is so clumsy.
I have a new book Lee Peter's Choice I
am reading.
I guess I will ask my sister
Ella to send that suit of Horace's
to Elyna & if you have a chance
send it to us, you know.
It is a pretty suit that will
be just right for baby & will save
me so much work & money.
It is very expensive to send it
over here by express, but if you
can have some one bring it
that will be better. The other thing
I wanted from Hattie Andrews can
go. I need the suit so much more.
I think we will have to go somewhere
this week as it is something to
write about.
Your Carrie.

Berlin June 2nd 1895.

Pfingst Sontag. a great time in Germany. Today and tomorrow are great days. I suppose there is more travelling in Germany this week than in a large part of the year. There are cheap excursions to all points of the compass. 7 marks to Dresden and return. It seems a sin to stay at home, but that is only one of the sins we are guilty of. Everyone has his best clothes on and the children are arrayed today if ever in ruffles and fine linen. It is even more wicked to work to-morrow Monday than today, about as much so as it would be to swear by the ancestral god of Thunder - Donner-wetter!! than by the Lord of all the earth. But the weather today is not very good, rainy. We have had several days of very warm summer weather but yesterday P.M. there came up a big thunder storm which has not yet seemed to lose hold. We were sorry to hear of your frosts and of the ruined fruit crop for you. We do not expect to miss it, but we are sorry for you all. Hope the corn and potatoes

will pick up again. We are eating new potatoes here about half of the time. Potatoes are very cheap here indeed and very good too. We have had new beans also - peas are in market but we have not yet eaten any. - cauliflower we have had once. - cherries also several times - they are also plenty and cheap, a little later. Strawberries have hardly yet appeared at Friederau market but are in town if you pay for them as we have not done. asparagus is plenty but they grow it here entirely underground in big hills, and we do not like it as much as ours at home with green tops.

I was surprised at what you wrote of Uncle C.W., Pater. Just what do you mean by it? I mean about his health. and I hope Geo. Rick's hand is all right. Rusty nails in the hand are not good. Here we are all as well as could be. I have had a cold for some time about gone now but I coughed hard and a good deal for a while and none of our remedies seemed to stop it so I went to the Dr. and his subscription seems to have broken it up. I guess? Put on two thin underclothes too

quick and they were very thin and my clothes likewise and the evenings were real cool and the days not very warm until a day or two ago. Toby is well and lively and nearly 2 yrs old. will be so before you see this letter. I wish you might see him I am sure. Some day someday. We took him to see the great parade on Thursday i.e. - not the parade itself but he saw the Kaiser, Kaiserin etc. as they were coming into parade field from the train - him and his train. Then he also saw a part of the troops with the Kaiser as they came from the field after the parade, that part that went up into the city with the Kaiser along Fred. rich Strasse. Not a very great sight but he enjoyed it. I should really like to see the parade from close at hand but you have to take a carriage 1st class one w/ 2 horses and have to pay a big price. Then the grandstands "Tribünen" are so far away that it seems not good to spend several marks for seats in them. So we contented ourselves with the tail end of the thing & the introduction as we were coming home - there

passed thro' F. a very long train load of soldiers going possibly to Potsdam - I do not know where and they seemed to be having a big time singing and yelling in every car (40 cars) and bowing and scraping to all the people that would look at them Baby that it was fine and has talked about it ever since and has had on the floor trains without number for "Friedenau" and "Berlin" loaded with singing soldaten

Marion is surely a great man and we all know it before. And say, I think that subject she has chosen is a remarkably good one for the occasion, especially if it has never been discussed there. Marion you are a good one. I had the honor once of being invited to give that oration but I could not, was not smart enough to think of as good as subject as that. Go ahead Marion and give it.

You say you could not find Würzburg Is it Wurz or Würz. There is a Würzburg about half way between Frankfort and Nürenberg on the direct line between the 2. So Baedeker. we have no other Geography.

Mr Hall is to be in Elyria again

and he has been all the way to Cal. He is flying around the country, and we hope he will fly here, but it must take a heavy head of steam really to fly. Ethel you ought to write us again once more. Why not? and Azzie and Ann we would be glad to have some more of you over here. When does Azzie sail? and on what line? Later while I think of it I must ask you or tell you that about June 20-30 24th perhaps a $31.00 Insurance is due to Fritz Block St Louis-Olive St. opp. the P.O. When this gets to E. Oberlin will be almost thro'. We are billed today to write letters to be read at the Class Reunion at the Andrews in O., but we do not know what to say.

I was in the Museum a couple of hours on Friday and Saturday trying to copy a Keilschrift Cylinder of King Nabunaïd - I found that I could not read it scarcely at all but yesterday I could do quite a little better than the day before so I hope to learn in time. It is great old writing sure. The Museum folks are very good.

It is not yet decided whether the Reisner's go home or not, but I think they are fairly sure of staying in Berlin another year. We hope so among other reasons for the sake of our summer trip in August. I lunched with F.D. Simons last Tuesday at Terminus Hotel at his invitation. He has gone to Dresden for today and tomorrow. We read of Secy Gresham's death in German papers and it is said that he had not been given to "Grossprecherei und Unhöflichkeiten" in his conduct of the foreign office which they said could not be said of Blaine or Bayard. Politics mean or warming up. Who will be president and what of silver? And we want to hear more of the local politics and temperance matters. Did the candidates say what they would do in the Legislature? Were they not trying to avoid the issue with reasons only apparently good? & what came of it? and the effects of the great meeting in Elyria? And say how

was it that so few women voted in Elyria? and so forth.

I must quit. It is my turn to go to Church today. Last week I went to the Young men's meeting which has begun again now that the Sunday evening meetings are no more for the season, and was put on a committee to invite men to come. Well good day

Your John M. P. M.

Jack has gone to the young Men's meeting again to-night. I think he is doing very well of late. Jack has told all the doings of the week. except that Mr. & Mrs. Vance were here to dinner on Wednesday.

They sail for home Wednesday next. and brought me a contribution of things they did not wish to take home. Baby has appropriated most of them. especially is he very fond of the [illegible] egg-beaters. I have long [illegible] one. He wants to make it go all the time. He has been so excited over his [illegible] trains made out of blocks on the floor since the parade and talks all the [illegible] about them & the soldatin. I wish he had some nice children to play them. There [illegible] some nice ones in this street too-but I can't let him run with anybody in the street.

Berlin June 9th, 1895.

Dear Pater:- Your letter rec'd as usual on Friday, and always does us good. You have seen H. F. H. again, and he is coming on the Atlantic Transport Co. That is a great line these days, and if we come home from London, we shall probably come on it too. but now we talk some of taking a Mediterranean Steamer, as it will give "opportunity to see Italy, and does not cost much more, if more, to get to Genoa, than London. Aggie is riding a wheel. Good. We wish we had wheels the worst way, but time will come we hope. They are so much cheaper now that we think two are more in it. Who rides Marion's now? no one ever speaks of riding any more. Has Aggie bought one and what one? and has he ridden to Elyria? How did Ely Burr know there was a letter from Hall at the P.O.? and I suppose you all refused to read it until Monday in righteous indignation! We have our mail on Sunday without having to be responsible (and we read it too). We have no Monday newspaper

in fact when there come a Sunday and Monday Freitag together we get no paper after from the [illegible] until Wednesday. Marion now that you have had the Blakeslie Lessons sometimes, are you decidedly in favor of them?

Marion your [illegible] of the people who went to sleep in Church is a very interesting account to put in your weekly epistle, but can it be that Father was not also one of the party? You seemed able to pass upon the quality of the sermon even as Father always could. Please continue such a bulletin. It adds much to the reality and realness of the picture we see in our minds' eye of you all there at home in your walk and daily life!!! Wonder if Angie and Wi ever drop off too? We sleep only at night here i.e. I mean we three except that [illegible] ionally has a nap. With the Germans, an afternoon nap is a regular thing. "Sie nehmen das Leben nicht so schwer". Reisner is a great sleeper but he does it all at one go from early night till late morning. It is now 10:30 and it was not

but a little while ago that I noticed from the Balkon that they were not yet up - their heavy shutters were still down. They sleep later Sunday than on other days. We have a regulator but he is not over regular, so that we get up at most anytime between 5-6 or 7-8 We go to bed about 10. It is pretty warm here now tho' not oppressive. Awakens again wonder at the way the Germans sleep with their windows shut all night. There are terribly shocked at our methods. We also ever new wonder where in Germany Prof. Le B. Hall lived when he was not [illegible] by the Polizei to have his windows open at night. Giving Lectures and writing books is a poor business, or a good business for liers, we are led to believe. Well our vocation is gone and we shall have no rest now until after the 1st of August. I have spent 3-4 hours every day except Monday in the museum learning to copy Keilschrift from the originals I worked on a little barrel cylinder of Nabuna'id from Sippar and copied in all 115 lines - 2 Col.s out of 3 and a little over 2/3 of it at this rate: 1st three days in all only

20 lines - 1st day scarcely anything. then 13, 24, 28 & 30 the 4 days following. It has been a good thing for me but is awful hard work especially when you can not do it very well but I really made a good deal of progress at it and shall try to go in a couple of hrs a week all the time in the future if possible. After coming home we had dinner baby and I usually went out in the fields around about Friedenau for an hour or three or more. The rye rye rye is very tall but the heads are thin yet. It will not be harvested for 3-4 weeks I guess. Monday we three went to the Berlin aquarium and it is really very fine indeed. It is all arranged sort of grotto like and it very good indeed. Baby enjoyed it much. There were lots of things the kids would have enjoyed. snakes of all sorts, alligators, and crocodiles, and all kinds of birds, and all kinds of fishes - a seal - a chimpanzee - an orangotang - crots and all sorts of sea plant like animals. They had the light so shining in the

water as to make every thing very beautiful. There were 2 small devil fishes but they would not show off to good [illegible]tage. It was a good show. I wished that all the kids had been here so that they could have gone along. It cost only 25 Pf. for me with Student card and 50 for Carrie but on ordinary days she would have had to pay 1 M. Baby free. They say they have a baby Elephant now at the Zoo, late from Asia and a new Royal Bengal Tiger. The former we may go to see some day. Yesterday afternoon from 4 o'clock on till 8:30, the Reisners, Haynes' and Metcalfs etc. baby (who was happy with "2 Links") went to the Annual Berlin Ausstellung [illegible], this year improved over last by a lot of French & American and English pictures. It is really very good this year and we enjoyed it much. The best portrait is quite generally conceded to be one of Sargent's fr. America. We all went in on Student tickets at 30 Pf. Baby was very good here with Frau Link. They like him very much

and they are a great exception to the general run of people from all we can hear. Reisners in Pension have met no such, nor here in Fr. & the Haynes do not find their Frau is much otherwise. She seeks to make so much out of them and to take every little advantage and every 1/4 of a cent. They have been having a Social-Christian Congress at Erfurth, and many speeches, many of the Berlin Prof & Preachers were there. and they had a good deal of discussion over the question whether they should allow a woman to speak or not. There was much opposition but finally they let a Frau speak & she made a good speech and won the whole assembly apparently, was greeted with storms of applause. I am going to write out some of the things said in the discussion. Stöcker said some things about america wh. I hardly understand. "The conditions in america & England show that too great ~~great~~ an amount of work, in scientific lines, makes the woman physically psychologically and

spiritually unequal to her natural calling, because her bodily powers are limited. The results of not observing these natural bounds in America, here and there, in the most inner bosom of family life, are terrible, and can not be discussed." What did he mean! Harnack said, after saying that the day was an epoch etc & remembering how active in the early church the women of the better classes were, "In regard to women entering the Universities, the German Univ. is as conservative as a good woman, i.e. too conservative. In principle, separate Univ.'s for women are the thing to be strived after, but until that is reached, the Univ.s ought to be open to the women." One fellow took back all he had said against women speaking before the woman's fore, but said that only such women ought to be allowed to speak, "die der Sache voll und ganz gewachsen sind."

John

[illegible] 10. [illegible] were [illegible] glad to [illegible]
Ethel's letter [illegible] also
the picture of the young man
enclosed. We think he is a pretty
fine looking chap & hope he will
come over to see us.
We have read a great deal
between the lines & guessed at
many things & would like to be
better informed as to this affair.
Not going to China for 2 yrs —
Does that mean a marriage
in the family as soon as Mr. H
returns from England?
No one has said so but if not
why two sewing women in the
house getting Ethel's clothes
ready. Do somebody tell me
something definite. Ethel [illegible]
began to tell us about Mr. [illegible]
trip & when we really thought
we were going to hear something
you stopped. saying we had
probably heard all about it.
Baby & I have some birthdays to-day
& we have two big bouquets of [illegible]
red roses — one from Jack & one [illegible]
the Haynes — who also brought baby
[illegible] rubber ball. which he & his father [illegible]
now kicking in the [illegible]

Ethel [illegible] a letter from [illegible]

Alte Str. 19. Friedenau Bei Berlin
Germany.

The Rev
Dr Francis Brown

Dear Sir:— I write you at the suggestion of Professor Gates at Oberlin. I came from there to Berlin to study in O.T. lines. He told me you would be very willing to give me a letter of introduction to Dr Dillman. I would be very glad if you could. You probably do not remember me. I graduated from Union Seminary in 1888, but never had any work with you because I was in the Seminary only the last year, having graduated from college in Oberlin, and having taken 2 yrs. in the Seminary there. I preached 2 yrs. in St Louis & then went to Oberlin and taught for 3 yrs in the Eng. Course, the O. & the N. Testament.

You would greatly oblige me

Yours Sincerely

M. P. Metcalf

Monday [illegible]

I can tell [illegible] reason [illegible]
mon[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] last [illegible]
[illegible] my [illegible] but
had [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] cost 18m. 75 of.
and [illegible] not so [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
It is an awful [illegible] to [illegible]
our [illegible] [illegible] here. The [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I could [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] all. I [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] I find Engl[illegible]
common [illegible] & [illegible] they are not as good
as the American one.
I have [illegible] washing my hair [illegible] morning &
[illegible] it down my back in a braid &
it has amused [illegible] greatly.
He told me a [illegible] ago to hang my
hair up there pointing to the top of my
head. And then he says "take it off
baby [illegible] that" & keeps pulling the
end of the braid.
He is a great boy. He has had two
rows of playthings all around the
edge of the rug this A. M. & has been
walking between them.
We were glad to hear all about
Ethel's young Englishman. & shall
write our congratulations soon.
I think she will have to send us
a picture of him as we will not
[illegible] him for so long.

FRANKLIN POST,
REAL ESTATE,
171 BROADWAY.

New York, September 13th, 1893.

J. S. Metcalf Esq.,
43 West Ave., Elyria, Ohio.

My Dear Sir:-

It gives me pleasure to write you of the pleasant visit we have had with Jack, Carrie and the baby, since Saturday, until they sailed this morning for Antwerp. Myself and wife, went on to the steamer with them at 5.30 P.M. last evening and never left them until after ten o'clock.

They went off in good spirits; I became so much attached to the boy, (my namesake) I could hardly bear to part with him. I never saw a child of its age so promising and entertaining, both its parents are extremely proud of him, and have reason to be.

I send you list of the Steamer's Passengers wrapped in a New York Herald, by which you will see that the three are registered. I need not tell you that I am as much wrapped up in Jack, as I am in my daughter Carrie. Jack is a noble fellow; I am very proud of such a son-in-law.

I would much like to make your acquaintenance, and that of your family. Should you visit New York, Don't fail to call on me

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours truly,

Franklin Post

i.e. to [illegible]
[illegible]

Form No. 1.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
4			4 Wds

RECEIVED at 1208 PM 189

Dated Antwerp

To Metcalf Elyria O.

Good

OLIN & BUTLER,
LAWYERS,
NO. 1 W. MAIN STREET.

JOHN M. OLIN.
HARRY L. BUTLER.

MADISON, WIS., Sept. 13th. 1893.

I. S. Metcalf, Esq.,

Elyria, O.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find draft No. 11631 on the Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., for $399.60, payable to the order of John M. Olin, and by him endorsed to you, which draft is for Mrs. Carrie Post Metcalf, being the principal of a loan of $400 which I had placed for her, less the cost of exchange. I think there will be some interest coming to her in December, when it falls due. I send this to you in pursuance of directions by her.

Yours truly,

John M. Olin,

(Dictated by Mr. O.)

2-2

April 9 1894	100.00	✓
June 1 "	100.00	✓
July 28 "	100.00	✓
Aug 20 "	100.00	✓
Nov 19 "	100.00	✓
Jan. 24 1895	100.00	✓
Mar. 19 "	100.00	✓
May 12 "	100.00	✓
July 15 "	100.00	✓
Aug 16 "	100.00	✓
Oct. 12 "	100.00	✓
Dec. 16 "	100.00	✓
Feb. 10 1896	100.00	✓
April 13 "	100.00	✓
May 18 "	150.00	✓
July 9 "	275.00	

5.73
" 2.00
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7.87
1

1825

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS $ 220,000.

THE SAVINGS DEPOSIT BANK CO.

COLLECTION AND GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Elyria, O. _____ 189__

Statement (2) Ford.

		110.34
1 yr 5 mo - 16 da $100 @ 6%	=	8.77
5 mo 16 da $6.00 "	=	.17
1 yr 4 mo 15 da 100 "	=	8.25
4 mo 15 da 6.00 "	=	.14
1 yr 2 mo 18 da 100 "	=	7.32
2 mo 18 da $6.00 "	=	.08
1 yr. 15 da $100 "	=	6.25
10 mo 20 da 100 "	=	5.33
8 mo 17 da 100 "	=	4.28
7 mo. 12 da 150 "	=	5.55
5 mo 22 da 275 "	=	7.87
		164.35
		1825.
		1989.35

John's Interest
Feb. 1st 1897.

Dear Sister May 29 1840

N. Hatch arrived yesterday & brought a letter from you which is now before me. And I must respectfully request you to avoid the frequent error in spelling the very common word Tuesday, Teusday. You spelled it so. I S. M. & J. K. Whipple err oft in spelling the word. Beg pardon.

You write of Lard + doughnuts & new pork vs. N. Hatch — Methinks your heart "deriseth liberal things".

I am glad you prosper so in school. Now dont cry: old Doll is dead. Mrs. Lee goes to Boston next week & I want to send some letters by her so I cannot write you much now. We shall not do much of the florist's business this year, but intend to pursue agricultural operations with peculiar avidity.

An old ugly mare which we had happened one morning to have a colt. She would not own him but would kick & bite him whenever he came near. Charles tied her head and was holding her hind leg (wonder he did'nt get kicked)

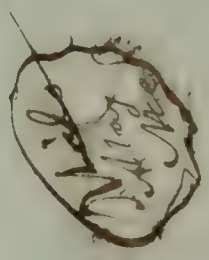
to let the colt suck, but this mare went to thrashing round to get away or and knocked her head against a little stake with such force as to drive it several inches into her head. She died after it. Therefore old Doll is dead!! No great loss without some small gain. Her hide is as good as ever was. Dont cry: dont.

The little black colt we are making a cosset of. There has been a Tract Agent here with regard to the volume enterprise. Distributors were appointed in each district so as to visit every family in town. J. K. Billington was the one who came here. Chas. bought Life of Brainerd & Baxter's Saint's Rest. Mother & Eliab bought for Eliab "Abbott's" child at home. I am in a great hurry

So Good Bye good bye

Fm. yr. afc. bro. Jo.

Joseph M. Metcalf.



Joseph May 29th
1841

Miss L. H. Metcalf
care
Bangor
Me.

Foxcroft Nov. 1st 1843

Omnes,

Mr. J. S. Ricker of Cherryfield formerly of Milo, a student here intends visiting Milo tomorrow. Therefore I write to inform you that Esq. Chandler is absent - gone to Portland - is some expected to return by next Thursday's stage. If he returns, & if ~~the~~ lucre is forthcoming I shall probably come home next Sat. I have great need of coming nolens volens to get 2 little jobs done to my vest, 1 to my pants, 1 to my neckerchief Etc. Etc. I much need either a pr. of red shirts or another pair of collars soon. Lest I should fail of coming home & you should be ready to construct my shirts, I will solemnly inform you that I want to have very wide collars with two buttons on the collar bout & inch apart, & the corners of collars ~~a little~~ acute. Open on Side. Folks now wear vest, cravat, Etc. high on the neck, near to the chin. A very warm & reasonable fashion. I shall get Isaac to write here, if I can find him. He is apt to be here & there on exhibition business, now a days Joseph

P.S. I cut a Declamation today. No news.

I hardly know what to say. I want advice about my Coat. Had I better get one of the so called Figlioni's answer for Coat & Surcoat also. If not I must have both. I can get a Mag. made by Lockan for 6 Tle Trimmings & all. Would answer this winter pos. Need coat prock then in Spring if I stay here. I must have something or other to wear on neck, outside kerchief & that very soon. I want a good fashionable cap. high crowned, should like so something like the College Caps if they are to be had or similar.

I want some couple new bosoms of a better fashion than these, I do not like them, some gor fashions, when you have time, wider, not ruffled, but not

Brother Joseph
Nov. 1st 1843.

Miss Lucy H. Metcalf
Mild
Me

Favored by J S Ricker

Glenburn Dec. 16th 1843

Dear Sister Lucy.

Yours of the 12th inst. probably arrived at Fuller's tavern (a rum hole) the next day, and by good and rare luck I rec'd intelligence on the 15th that a bundle was there for me. I therefore posted thither, a distance of a little more than two miles after school. The chances to send from here there and vice versa are very [illegible]

The collars are very particularly acceptable and the stockings will be needful before spring. The books came too late to be of much service as Emerson's Arith. is not used in my school and I got through it the day before Frank's giving. (I have been doing the hardest sums and the miscellaneous examples at the end of the book.) Smith's Grammar is used here entirely. Therefore supposing that Fisk's would be beneficial to Isaac as he has so many scholars or to you if you go to school I sent it by Mr. Cutts Nov. 23d with a letter enclosed that it might reach Isaac while at home Frank's week. Why you have not rec'd it as I infer from your letter I know not. I counsel you to apply to Mr. Cutts for it forthwith. The Sp'g Bk. for which I wrote send not as I have purchased one. If in your enlightened judgment Is. needs the Gram. more than thou, send it to him by the first opportunity.

You say you have no news to write, please to reflect when writing your next that what is not news to you may be news to me. You write about making mince pies. Merry talented gal you. No consolation to me however for my meagre diet. Tough beef 3 times per day except sometimes interspersed with hasty-pudding and milk. No pork. Four

M. Joseph

I have got a lame scale. I sent a letter to Isaac by this week's mail. I have 7 large boys (besides indian) and 4 full grown girls. My most forward arithmetician is more nearly through simple interest. How soon is Charley coming to Bangor? Write soon and long? I was visited today by the last 4th three Sup. Com. Two have been in before. How do they get along in this town has been burying droves of sheep are about here & many in Atkinson Hasle bought any in Milo.

Hauled the hay from up over yet. Col. Morrell. Dr. R. Wm. the house? How do they hold out? Have they

bread very rarely indeed. No milk. A plenty of poor apples however. For breakfast [illegible] meat warmed over, johnny cake. I got at a turkey 2/5 for dinner. Supper similar to breakfast. [illegible] that A. Butler is threshing. Fail not to inform me in your next of the amount of grain obtained, what part, mine & what Isaac's. The time he is there & all other interesting particulars.

18th Be sure & find out these amounts of wheat & send me. Twas quite a curious scrape about Tibbetts school. Perhaps they would had better luck if they had taken me. I should think you would have heard from Mother before now write to me as soon as you hear. I think you had bet- better attend said good school at the village if you can get a chance and your health will admit. How does your singing school come on? Do you or Charles attend it. As to your studying Algebra, when you have got through Smith's Arithmetic — how soon will that be? So soon as you are thorough in Arithmetic you had best take up Algebra. If you go to school there & I send up the Algebra or any other bundle I had better send your spelling book that you may have the pleasure of its perusal. I am now studying Algebra a good deal of my leisure time and make pretty good progress however when you want it I will send it endeavouring to get through it first. Your letter was abominable short. I received Charles watch tuesday Afternoon after he left it in Bangor. It keeps good time during the day and gains about 5 minutes every night (under my pillow) and stops once in a while when it gets tired. I have called on all those who send scholars to me except four. I have had in all forty-one scholars. One Indian, 2 Roman Catholic Irish.

The scholars on the whole are bright but backward. The most forward sch. in Arithmetic has just got through Reduction of Currencies. I have a Class in Colburn's Arith. Smith's Arith. Olney's, Smith's, & Parley's. Geography, 3 classes in Smith's & one in Fisk's Grammar. One Wingate E. Gibbs has the name of great ugliness. I hear no complaints about the school, but some news of its commendation, A Member of the committee visited the school this forenoon and stuffed the teacher and scholars in his remarks. Have Mr. Keen's folks moved into the old house? How does Mr. Foss do? Have they elected a Representative yet? If so whom? This is Sat. P. M. 3/4 past nine to here I have spelling schools once a week. Orderly except when a lot of great chaps come up from the district below.

1st If you know when the wild geese flew write me in your next.

2nd I do not know yet whether my school will continue 9 or 11 weeks. The district spent $10.00 more than 50 per cent of the money for repairs. Some contend that they must pay it back by by a tax. If they do there will be 11 weeks. I wish Charles would try to get me another school to keep after this is done. What is done about the Tibbetts' Rollins' School (& Hamlin) I want Charles' opinion as to whether it would be prudent and expedient for me to keep on till the disputed $10. is exhausted, then get the agent to endorse my bill (he intimates that he will) & get an order for the whole if I can. Would there be too much risk in such a course? There has been a quarrel here about the repairs all the fall a'most. For fear of trouble I wish Charles would get me a certificate from the Selectmen dated prior to Nov. 20th & send me by next letter. It is always safest to be on the safe side. Does James do much cabinet work this winter? How much did his pig weigh? I have feruled no scholar till yesterday. Does Anybody want to buy my hay yet? I suppose twould be better to sell now in a lump to Lake or some body for a less price than wait & sell small parcels in the spring & run the risk of marketing it all and of getting the pay. Does any of my potatoes sell yet. They'll freeze if you went put a button on the cellar door. I have spelling schools once a week one to night. Bothersome

Joseph M. Metcalf.

Paid

Miss Lucy H. Metcalf
Milo.

Paid.

Brother Joseph
Dec. 16th 1843.

He kills them & sells the mutton in Bangor. Has killed many hundreds already butchers about every day now a days. I should have time to keep two months school after keeping eleven weeks here.

Joseph April 12

Milo Apr. 12, 1850

I rec'd a brief & somewhat imperspicuous relation of trade Flour vs. Sch. Senator & said you thought of buying 1/2 Sch. Brandywine for Capt Colquitt, since then I rec'd no further advice. You asked if I dont want 1/4 of Sch. Senator — I do not know enough of 1 mortl. to say at present but should think not — Do you trade 1 Brandywine — Soon as confenient let me no how 1 flour speculation results precisely.

I hope you get Surveyor's appointment & ensuing sufficiency of business — Wm Brown & Son, Jno Thurston sells a good many cargoes in a season, if J. Trent goes into business in Bangor you can perhaps work into him, I shd think you would want to be in Bangor domiciled, in order to be surveyor to advantage.

I want a Homeopathy. If there is no better opportunity soon to probably occur, should like one sended up by R. Cutts at 1 first convenientce. Did u advise Cutts to break of his mail contract?

Lucy, this thus far forth is not appropriate to your wants & expectations, & in fact Mother & Isaac have so forestalled me & I L O 2 say to u. "Hull's Laurie" is 1 name of 1 Homeop book & I want. I want to know 1 price of "Physical Theory of a future life", by author of "Nat. History of Enthusiasm".

My morals have suffered considerably from sympathy with Isaac's since he came home as you will readily perceive.

WE! recently rec'd letters from Ann.

Hay $20.00 per ton they say. (has sold a ton or so at 14¢ — not first rate. Is for flour at Milo all sold?

Lucy When u at Circle c H. A. Moore thank her for me with your utmost ability for her late valued present. It is long since I have rec'd an equally prized packet. Thus you may tell her, or if you think (see below) thoroughly burnt in fire at I trust to u to c + this no distant day. I don't know but & better write u #note H. A. Moore's but cant buy well. Be sure & thank &c her right suitably or receipt.

It more appropriate you may let Elijah to do 1 same as he was the chosen channel for its transmission. Please one of you duly attend to it without delay & oblige please ascertain the encouragement for me

2 open a writing school shortly to Bangor. To J. H. Lucy Turber

68
66
55

Sheffield 1860

Dear Sir

1st Inclosed, dear sir, I send you [illegible] for your [illegible] pattern for the 1 Pocket [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & with the cotton shirts. & by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Linen, for [illegible] we do not [illegible]

2nd From among a multitude of inks I selected one supposed to be [illegible] left in your possession, I desire [illegible] & find one of the first quality, & that it is [illegible] after applying it [illegible] ink of " " . [illegible] is your [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] that I have other reasons for wanting more.

3rd I affectionately request you to procure & send me 12 gross [illegible] cord for a Watch guard.

4th The smell & decided [illegible] of smell I can [illegible] leaving.

5th Please keep me informed of the flour matter, which arrangement did you make with Kitterlin?

6th The expense of these goods [illegible] do please [illegible] me in account [illegible]

25th [illegible]

Joseph Feb 23

Mi. March 29 185..

Oh, Lucy!

They say you ought to be written to. Yours letter of 20th inst nous recûmes. In relation to Charles Harlow &c, Isaac has not yet blest his stars & I am aware of, though I think it quite likely he may be done so, as I haint seen him do much of anything else. Harlow is s'd to be crazy. "Poor Dunmore wants a wife" hey? I wish I had one to give him. What grounds for / alleged prospect of "not much business at / mill this summer"?

Montgomery's Works — yes. Bunyan too. Manuel Pacis. I want / Chevon book.

U & Samuel's letter of 15th ins. on docket. Permit me first to rebuke him for his scandalous profanity, omitting for / sake of brevity any remarks as to / comparative turpitude of oral & written profanity. / phrase at wh I am particularly shocked is "shingle mill bad, dam bad".

Do you get anything out of Wingate? We have rec'd an indian Bandbasket for u. What news about bartering with Crosby, flour for brigs? My health & myself remain incorrigible

J. M. Metcalf

Attest J. S. Metcalf

Dear Sister

Mother says we must write to you. There appears to be nothing to write; except the important communications of Joseph upon the previous page, which you perceive are duly attested by a competent witness, with especial reference to the latter grammatical clause of the last sentence. We are obliged to humor him considerable; you know it is the best way to get along with some people;

Albina went over to Atkinson to meeting Quarterly of some sort, yesterday & day before; Mother got Lucy Charles to help her, and did so much work as to be most sick with head ache &c. to day; says she has not a single idea to spare for you.

I am extremely busy in 'drawing in perspective', and Joseph and others are considerably employed in laughing at my efforts, which I can assure you are by no means disrespectable.

I haven't killed any Moose yet, but we have broken the old Gun a little.

I do not know that there is any further news to write except that I am fat, Charles is ragged and Joe is Larry, and School closes today.

She told a fib, Albina got Lucy to come here I didn't work to [illegible] am not sick &c &c — the things came safely are all right & good. A. likes her dress very much — you say Charlie will have his match to refer out Afrian ha! I guess he will — "She'd ought to a told ye," Blue Jane — she said drilling & suppose which passes

for the same thing as Denim, it was Denim that you got will make good over talks. 'Tis all just as well — all right. Sorry poor thats is forgotten but it is only what we deserve and after all "we are so gospel hardened" that the best of preachers just for one Sabbath only would not do much good I fear.

Mr Keene & wife have joined the Congregational Church in Atkinson Lydia talks of doing the same but Mrs Pomp advis'd her very strongly not to — said he would rather not partake of the Lords Supper as long as he lived than to commune with a Congregational Church — I think he is a Christian but he is rather bigoted is not he

John Parker Steele
Lawrence Bonaparte Wells

I am not very sorry perhaps that Edwin Bonaparte is not going to spay in Bangor: Perhaps it is a great pity though.

We have obtained of Oliver Crosby of Atkinson, via Old Mrs Greenfield Lately deceased at Williamsburg, a very extra Chair for Lame Joseph. Very Big; very easy, ~~two~~ big wheels, one little one; set in it and wheel himself all about the room, wherever him list; wherein also we wheel him out to Dinner and other eatings.

What fane is it that you talk of? Jane Hood, or Jane H. Metcalf?

Do not send up Cheever till I come. I am glad you like the "Interior Life" in spite of Joe. et id omne genus.

I am afraid for your sake that you invited Chas. Harlow to call again

Joseph March 29

5

Mrs. S. W. Farber
Bangor
Maine

Milo. Apr. 17, 1880

Samuel, — I do not particularly want any money, but shall you time to time want a few dollars from yrself or Eliab who is Collector General of benefits. My funds I should like to have obtaining as prolific interest as possible with out riskyness. Wish you & E. to act as my agents in investing them. I recently forwarded a copious letter to A & wh I [illegible] rec'd no reply. [illegible] at your convenience you had better pay over my flour money etc. to Eliab if he can invest & use it to advantage. I'd like to know how the flour business results?

[illegible] made a beginning [illegible] have to [illegible] with some. The note you mention shall be forwarded. I should think the Steam Mill would freeze up this weather! Mr Uncle [illegible] says the ice in the river is growing harder stronger; it cold snow storm Sunday and cold blustering weather ever since. Charles & his hired man are busy sledding wood.

I am in somewhat of rugerness to receive + "Hull's Laurie" alias HOME OF A + HY. Please forward or direct E. W. M. to do so. Notify me of the price of convenient.

The opposite page is in part from myself but erroneous & unpurectified in consequence of the incapacity & opacity of my scribe.

I'd hard seed [illegible] to be very [illegible] & a great favorite of florists. Flowers large. I also send some [illegible] seeds which supposed to be excellent but not remarkable.

Although [illegible] highest confidence in the character of Miss [illegible] & regarding her with sentiments of unmixed esteem, ~~my young friend Isaac & myself~~ do not think it necessary that part of [illegible] of this Epistle should be in any wise submitted to her examination.

Lucy. Our Letter of the other day I suppose was not received when you wrote. Your attention is respectfully and urgently requested to the great and important truths contained in that imperfect and incomplete Essay on health: Especially as your worthy and venerated Mother affirms confidently that you are morally certain {immorally, I should have said} certain to make yourself sick upon some peice of labor which she concludes you have lately undertaken: Making a carpet for your garden or horse stable perhaps. It matters not what. It is just as sinful to kill yourself with a Darning Needle, as with a Double barrelled Rifle, or a Steam Engine.

By the Way, Mother appears to be extremely anxious to obtain some information about a person she calls "Antoinette" If you or any of your friends know any think about any such person or could put us in the way of obtaining any such information, it would undoubtedly be a great relief to her anxious and inquiring mind. You will readily perceive the disinterested and philanthropic spirit which prompts this Enquiry.

J. M. Metcalf per his amanuensis Greeting says: Of a deaf mute I purchased some seeds, of which the following are a sample, which I incordingly acclose to you. The plant is a very splendid one, flowering constantly from early Spring till late Autumn; perennial, but often beginning to flower the first year; quite hardy except no; lets see; requiring great intention when young. The seeds must be sewed up with a Darn needle in a very light rich moist soil, very lightly covered and the earth gently pressed around um. We commonly call the plant **Hard Seed**, other wise and perhaps more properly termed "Three faces in a hood", or "Splendid cuddle me to ye."

No contagious errors please pardon of my Companamensis the excellent capacity

As your [illegible] "acquired" abilities are naturally very good, I suppose you will be bright enough to interpret Isaac's Statements as he says: Dreams are interpreted — Dont it appear very probable that he wants to talk and tell something about some particular persons & things that we are not so particularly interested in only he is bashful & dorsent — isn't it very natural to suppose so. In regard to your — "Horse Stable Carpet", I would very gladly assist you in any thing I can do — if & provided you will not make yourself sick about it I dont think of any thing I have that is a good black but I'll look over the old rags & see & send you what I can find — there is some old purple stuff — you can make some Great big China asters & little pretty posys & after all I suppose Samuel could with his surveying buy a pretty one in half a day than you can make in a month only it would not be your own handy work — which is I will acknowledge of considerable weight in the Matter — a consideration which will really be of more value than all the rest

your indian Basket is here perhaps I'll send it when Isaac goes (if he does not go soon) — we'll hand the old Carpet bag to Mr Cutts

This is a pretty ingenious method of getting not isn't it

~~Bundle pour vous at the stage office~~

Bundle not be sent till next week [illegible]

Milo April 17

Dont forget.
Bunyan — Vol
Upham "
Montgomery "
Lyell "
Hardseed. —

Mrs S. W. Fowler
Bangor
Maine

I've got half of little pressers and Crafts
would that so to put in your Tray — why
can't you ride up & stay a week with the
Mother table is there so keep home & make
her happy with you all summer

Milo April 25

Ville, Maine, April 24. 1850

Brother Samuel & Lucy

Left at Henry S. Brown's Josephus's Works in Six volumes; and a Book of Isaac's called "D'Aubigne's Life of Cromwell" They have been there more than a year: they are too valuable to lose, and I wish Samuel would call and get them. Instead of troubling him, I should send to Eliab to do it; but he would only carry them to Mr Brown's (Walter & Son's); and perhaps the last state of those books should be worse than the ~~books~~ first. They may

I am disappointed in "Hull's Laurie". It is a book of a very different character from what I had anticipated. It is incomplete without a box of medicines with it: and the Box of Medicines I have no kind of use for. I want to return it at the first convenient opportunity, but fear to send it in the bungle lest injury should accrue thereunto. Would it be well to intimate to Mr Duren that such is the case. I should like to have the money refunded in part at least if possible. It is a bad business to buy books by proxy. As you do not know whether you want them or not till you see them. I think I should like to buy the "Physical Theory"; could tell if I could see it two minutes: but it may be of a different character from what I suppose

Is it about the Size and type of "Saturday Evening"? (at Bangor

I very much disapprove it if you do not get a permit to Surrey. Will your mere work at the mill give you much of a business? Who repairs the Senator? How's freights? [illegible]

[illegible] do better must exchange Laurie for Physical Theory, a few letters [illegible] Chevron, & Tinsley & Cont.

I do not know as I have for myself any thing worth while to write. It is hardly worth while to attempt any confutation of the slanderous charges that Mother & Joseph are circulating about me, and I do not know as I have any thing else to surprise about.

I did think of requesting you if you like and are not too busy to send me a list of any books there are at your house belonging to me. But perhaps it will be some trouble and I shall probably be there sometime.

The folks think it inexpedient to send Bunyan & other books per bundle lest they get wet or some other accident

Paul

5/2 30
2.5

Mile Maine May 7. 1850

To J. W. Furber Greeting from J. W. M.

Your account of Flour business received. Notice an error of $.20 in casting, which with the loss on Two barrels Stolen ($12.50) diminishes the gross amount to my credit $2.34, with this exception my books are made to conform &c.

I do not see as any thing can be done about the Stolen Flour. If they get a Search Warrant and find flour, it is impossible to identify it; there is no mark of the same brand in circulation. Should hardly know whose houses to search either.

A week or more since, the Flour was all either stolen or sold, except one Barrell. That is probably before this time ditto

Your wish that Mr Temple would work (a Reformation in Mile is responded too. It is not a pity he did not begin sooner.

I do not know but you might do something about the Flour if you were here, but hardly see how you would "go to work to begin"

Hartz Lawrie shall be sent by first convenient [illegible]

Who is Capt. Pellison? & where did you pick him up?

[illegible]

About my [illegible], I suppose you can have it as well. But if Dr L Munde & Payne should succeed in inducing me to commence amending; I shall probably want all the money I can raise in a few months to Buy Flour. Look where you lost a thing, if you mean to find it.

By the side of the Way, the average time of the receipt, from Flour should be fixed upon, so as to know from whence to reckon interest.

Please note it in your next, that I may make my Book to conform.

If Lucy comes up here soon, I should like to have her bring "Life of Belisarius", "Shirley", "Cheever's Lectures".

J. M. Metcalf

Joseph also requires to rebuke Lucy about the Spelling of "Phlox" — "Flox" —

[illegible]

Your letter of 4th ~~April~~ May received very glad of it sorry you did not get the pieces sooner — Suppose they stay'd in Browns Store to long — good rebuke ago [illegible] but you say your Bag is handsome so no matter.

Why do you keep taking cold you must [illegible] opening to prevent the liability to take cold.

Much obliged for your information about [illegible] for I have not been able to get any from any other source any further than that Isaac [illegible] that he has not [illegible] enough to [illegible] after [illegible] the [illegible] above {Pough} The [illegible] [illegible] and looks nicely but I have only 2 or 3 of the [illegible] Ease come up & they look very feeble — If convenient [illegible] a slip of some pretty plant for me [illegible] I fear he'll be unappointed in the [illegible] Ease [illegible] are difficult things to grow. I've got a lot of tommy

So ...

I want to dispose of the Red Cow best cows we have we I dont want to keep it another winter I am't may have it if ye think best buy or take it yes the summer & sell it in the fall. She has a calf about 3 weeks old — She's self is seven years old. C. says she believes probably she is 6 or 7 or some other age — I dont know any thing about the price but you can ascertain and can have it at a right price if you want it

Lucy Carsells is poor here you know, but there is a chap in Danger, (we think he is a pretty nice vessel & a fellow too) who is going to give us a "Carpet"; only he doesnt pick it out himself.

Charles if you will exercise your taste in connection with his money. You will be done — valent

2	Vessels	53	yrs.	old
1	" —	36	"	"
1	" —	51	"	"
2	" —	37	"	"
		38	"	"
4	" more	30	"	or over

all belonging to same owner. Mostly big vessels.

Attest J. M. Metcalf W. P.

So comfort ye under the burden of your old vessels Joseph says he knows of a Vessel considerably over fifty years old, yet in ~~actua~~ actual Service & now on a Voyage up the Mediterranean and another nearly as old belonging to the same owners

But I guess they have had a new blade & a new handle like the boys jack knife

Mrs. S. F. Farber

Bangor

Me

Milo Gay

Mile 1856 Cedar grove

J. H. M. to Lucy & Mrs.

Aug 13 I hope and trust that the letter which we sent the money to the S. C. will reach you in due season. We forgot to answer your enquiries about the sick & worthy Schoolteacher. She got better & was carried home, and now after several weeks delay the School has recommenced under a new teacher. Said to be handsome, worthy, & expert in her vocation. Her name is Larrlunn | Laurln | I have to write just as he says you know I dont know which is the proper orthography. Your thermometer has unfortunately become broken. Please charge its value to me in a/c. Thus far was intended & forgotten to be written in the other letter.

14 Mr Pattington & wife as perhaps you know [illegible] Spent a part of the afternoon yesterday. Relates he has been making money [illegible] is going to have some body to build him a house, going to stay at [illegible] while the building is then come back here to dwell.

A Gentleman of Northland, Cattle old Mr Lindsey, Grandfather to Alfred, who abides at Mr Hatmans, made [illegible] good Shoes [illegible]

15 [illegible]

17th Relative to your [illegible] work on the [illegible] to your [illegible] turnal [illegible], and [illegible] Baldment, the [illegible] proposed whether no you had at better [illegible] a Gardener appointed, you had better [illegible] "Constitutional" [illegible] about it.

I am a little [illegible] about your speculations in [illegible]

impagnant. Joseph

J. K. Billington, Soapwright, of N. Y. says they sell leach'd Ashes there for 7 cents per bush. Seems to me the Senator requires a good deal of doctoring, Aug 21st Yesterday was an eventful day in the History of our Plantation, Eliab Started off Early on an Scoote in search for H. W. passage which about he shall tell you. Mr. & Mrs. Col. J. Lee & Mrs. Polly Sargent Came here to make a visit, Mr. Henry Sargent & Misses the School Ma'am & Helen Mitchell came here to make a Call, aside from which Charlie bump'd his head badly, I shall have to write a commentary on this letter a. M. M. & Charles nearly finish'd haying. & Albinus Strawberry preserves were found to be mouldy

We have got a thrifty young Orange Tree which is now 43 of a yd high
1000

22 Old Mr. Western & his wife call'd here to say & presented me with

1. Bottle Compound Sarsaparilla Syrup
2 Oranges
3 Pears
13 Figs
7 Jars Maple Sugar

I suppose & told you before how that Mrs William Downey and Miss Harriet Western Call'd to see me.

Fiat justitia,

ruat coelum.

23 I send Lyell's second visit I think it is on the whole more interesting than the vol. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pilot [illegible], the Sun Country, the Earthquake

Cedar Grove Aug 1850

[illegible] the [illegible] at the Landing

Aug 9. We thirdays having sent off a letter to Isaac, began in due form, one to them. We forgot to send in the last letter for Smellies phil. of Nat. Hist. but it is thought quite probable that you will have discretion enough to forward it

When you write why dont you give me tidings of the occupations operations & prosperity of my friends, as, M. A. Crosby, H. A. Moore and the adjacent persons, E. Boyd, Susan Savary, J. S. Kicker, S. D. Thurston, etc. & Lydia McC[illegible].

I have bought a share in Milo [illegible] Library & am merely reading Bancrofts Hist. of U.S. Tis a valuable work & it is exceedingly desirable that you & Sam [illegible] read it

12th It appears certain that the large joint double letter that we sent awhile ago, you didnt receive 'tis possible it was misdirected to Hampden. Lucy has arrove bringing letters Smellies philosophy &c also $10, in cash on a/c

When I began this letter I thought to continue it along a good while journalwise, but conclude to send it forthwith for the sake of my discourse on Horses which is introduced on the next page, for Charles has to keep the Colt in the barn & he wants the money soon as he is paying great interest and ought to close a trade with Cutts soon if he is going to. If you pass & book to Mr Moore, do it with as little fuss & ceremony as possible

pass it incidentally as you can [illegible] if the [illegible] accept it

[illegible] any notion of wanting the Horse write by next Mail as so [illegible]

On Horses

By

J. M. M.

One Hundred dollars has been offerd by Mr Cutts for Rebecca Eynes. now I scheme a triangular scheme. Evidently Cub is the better adapted to Cutt's wants being old and tough. I have been told that no horse is fit for a stage or livery stable before they are 7 or 8 years. Cub is, at the same time, or soon will be, getting to old for your profitable service. Charles wants much to sell his Colt. Thus are developed the bases of my scheme. The Public good seems to require, or speaking more accurately to desire, that Cutt should have Cub, & that you should have Rebecca, & Charles should have Cash.

For my own part I have no doubt that the interests of yourself and the Others would be promoted by that arrangement. In order to suitably eulogize the said Rebecca I would say that she is five years old, Handsome & Speedy, & thus docile. No one has estimated her value at less than $100, some 125, and some 150. Cutt said she was worth 50 dollars more than yours — that you asked 75 for yours but it was not worth it but that he would give an hundred dollars for Charles's. ~~but~~ Charles thought from the readiness and the manner in which he offerd it that he would give more than that. Charles thinks she is well worth $125, and would be glad to get it but if he thought he could not do better would be glad to take 100 at once

Charles says ask Sam't if he wants to give a hundred dollars for Becca

Joseph has written quite a chapter on horses & think I dont know as I have any thing to add on that subject

I too have just Mail'd a letter to Ann — I think it quite probable that she will be home next month but I did not hardly dare advise her to, lest she should be sorry and wish she had staid longer But I did advise her not to continue in that school I rather think she has not enjoy'd herself as well as she might in most any other and I am apprehensive that she'll be troubled about getting her pay

Report says that Mrs. Cutts has had a severe turn of Cholera Mr. but some say Cholera — Mary Kittredge came here last night and this morning early John came after her saying that his Mother is sick taken just as Mrs. Cutts was & Albina is gone down there instead — Lucy looks in fine "Condition" guess she has improved under your care I do wish she was more efficient about work

Mary Kittredge would do as much work in a day as 5 like her but I would'nt swap off her for 5 like Mary as a whole — tho' M. slides about the work very quietly and appears very well & is I guess rather a smart Girl

The sedy came to hand very smooth & nice you need not have done it up am very much oblig'd — dont know as I ever should have had one now it not for your bounty — I am in a course of training you see & I dont know but Joseph will in time make a writer of me but he finds it rather hard learning old dogs new tricks however I feel very thankful that I can accommodate him any in writing for him tho' it be but poorly — If you could only be here to weild the pen for him how nice it would

James is reading good [illegible]

Joseph Ofrey

5

Mr. S. W. Furber

Bangor

Maine

Boston Sept. 5th 1838

Dear Mother

I got to Boston safe last Saturday morning. I was not sick much. Paid $4,00 for passage. Ann has bought some linen and put a collar to one of my shirts. Almeida is going to buy some cloth for me a vest today & have it made this week. Ally says they think will answer. stockings. A. has some to send & foot for James & for me.

Books. Mrs. Thaxter says she beleives the cost of Books for the high school is between $20,00 & $25 Dolls. I have seen five of Charles Parker's books who attends the high school. They are Surault's Grammar, Exercises, & Fables (French) & Colburn's Algebra. & Worcester's Elements of History. If Charles can send me his, Colburns Algebra it will safe buying a new one

Examination is next Monday the time school begins There has been one examination.

News. Ann had all her money, to the value of Nov 12 Dlls stolen from her a short time since by Mr Page's Servant girl. There was all the money that Priscilla H. Lee sent for a dress. Uncle Enoch keeps a Grocery store at Amuskeag falls New Hampshire. The family intend to move this fall or next spring. Isaac A. is ~~in~~ a clerk in a Factory in Lowell. Cousin Enoch is in Mr. Bixby's bookstore.

Almeida has obtained a new book by Alcott or All cost entitled the young ~~House wife~~ Housewife. Extract. "Potatoes boiled in oily water, or eaten with any kind of Oily substance as butter, Cream or Gravy, are very unwholesome as well as disagreeable & should never be eaten." Almeida's meal is spoiled so that it cannot be eaten very well. If you send any more honey send White comb in the comb & black comb strained. They can sell White comb for 163 cts per pound. They can get meal for seven Dolls. per Bbl. Can you afford to send it for that?

I am afraid that I cannot pass examination because

First, They use books with which I am wholly unacquainted

Second, It is so long that I have been totally unused to study & to

thinking closely that I am afraid I have "forgot all I ever knew"

Third, It has got to be the 1 eleventh hour.

Fourth, I have no books to look over, hardly &c. &c.

If I cannot get in to the school what shall I do with myself. Go out to service?

Tell Isaac and Eliab to lay their heads together and write me a long letter. Tell all about the reaping and internal improvements. Sales of Stock &c &c

Dear Lucy

A. says she has not seen a fan of that Description since that was given away. I have not got any thing for you yet but perhaps I shall Before the trunk goes How does your head do now? write to me in Mother's next wont you? Little Lucy prospers. says: I love Aunt Ann, I love papa, I love Mother, I love Uncle Dodeph, You love Aunt Ann? You love Papa? You love Mamaa? You love Uncle Doseph? &c &c &c. Goodbye. Joseph.

Dear Mother, Sept. 6th Thursday

Almeida has bought me a vest pattern like the one she sends to Charles. Charles Cost a dollar mine 3/4 of a $1.00. I am to go to be measured & have it cut out this morning before seven. It is now before sunrise & no one up in the house but me. I find it very difficult to Conquer my good habits of early rising so as to conform to the Fashion. James says he had almost found a place for Isaac in a Wholesale store but they sold [illegible]

AM. 1 Ooclock I have been out and bought some Cotton jane for lining = 8cts & some buttons = 7 for my vest & had it cut out. it is to Be made by Miss. Ford, the same who made Isaac jacket, its to be done Saturday it is. My Money is all gone but $2,00 just. I have got a pretty good long letter, for the ~~6th~~ occurrences of only ~~three~~ 6 days or so.

Almeida says she has not a quarter chores enough for me to do to pay my board. What shall I do in such a case.

Sixth day of Sept

Ann says if I could get the chance I might get a shilling or two per week by opening & shutting shops for female shop-keepers if I stay in the City. Almeida says she will write about me surtout. I have seen some boys with drab surtouts having fur collars. My hand is about well & my foot is doing well.

~~Almeida~~ James bought a peck of bot low Cranberries for " Cranberry Sarce. Why dont the boys go sometime, they might pick a bushel in a short time and pick a bushel or so & over on the cranberry bog & send them to Bangor. they will fetch from $1,50 to $3,00 Generally about $2,00 per bushel.

Little Daughter has been to work hereat a great rate I perceive [illegible] Almeida [illegible] the Enclyclopedia of religious knowledge, advertised it in the last page of the first Volume of the commentary. It is much larger than any of the Commentary. The send a bottle Ink. Have bought a Bath for Mary. I could find nothing else & hard by that. My vest is done cost 1,68 cts to get it made. I am in Mr Bush's Class in Sabbath School. I am also attending a course of lectures at the Rev. S. Leamers & Bible Classes. One is delivered every Sabbath evening. See Appendix.

Sept 7 A & I have just bought a Spattering Machine for Six dollars. Viz. to wit. Namely, Elias a Shower bath Tell Lucy that James, Almeida, Ann & Joseph are very short of Money partly owing to Ann's having her more Stolen. So I am afraid I cant send you the present &c. &c. If you love apple sauce do let the boys go and get some cranberries for Cranberry Sauce is just as good. tastes like it &c.

Isaac, you must kill your hog tomorrow so that he will get me fatter for fat is nought but a disease & the fatter an animal is the more ~~unhealthy~~ it is diseased & therefore unwholesome

To James, & Aleott

I send Elias a pair of Combs, Charles, Rd Mussey's prize lecture. 8th Then makes to Isaac & Joseph the Indenture Than Nannal = $3,83 as a present, she sends to Isaac first to read it & she bought it this morning. Send I am going to go to Raymond & Noyes to day for some 2 bottles of Ink. It send to you

16th I scribble. the Lyre is for Lucy the Book for Elisabeth The ink could not be got into the trunk. Please send me Colburn's Algebra with the surtout & things if Convenient

Some things which we expected to send will not go & some thing will be sent which we did not expect when I wrote the former part of this letter.

I am very glad you have got that little one with you you belong to the sedentary class and can do more good with your needle your hand &c &c than doing nothing & you had better always keep help if you can manage soon to not make it too expensive at any rate till you get over that difficulty by the way why have you not let me know more about it now it is charge you (on pains of suffering) the very day you read this to put on a plaster as Mr Peterson advised wear it constantly & if it does not not only relieve but gradually effect a cure then near a thing before ought you to consider the expense? no ~~not for a moment~~ — think how much cause it is in most instances to prevent a evil than to cure it and I advise you to consult a physician (I am afraid your Dr Lane is not the best) after getting advice you can use your own judgment you know

Mrs. Anna M. Mitchell

Boston

Sept. 1855

I have got a certificate from Dr. Shattuck of vaccination. Anna has bought the value of $1.75 of books for me. ~~Ah~~

If I wanted to ask 100 questions I cannot answer them

This 16 of Sept.

Milo June 11 1839.

Dear Brother

I have calculated to have a letter written all the time to send by the teamer that first came along but you see as Lucy is going to Boston I wanted to write to James, Almeida, Ann, Mr Bush and Edwin C. Barnes so that with so very little leisure I have when I work it has taken up all my time. So much for excuse. I feel rejoiced that you have left your "Stumphole" and "clay bed in the shape of a garden" altho' I know not as you have got a better place now, but guess so. Your last letter before the one in the waggon which you inquire about was mailed at Brownville, who brought it up we know not, I am glad you prosper so in Eneid—fire away— Dont you wish you was here to help us eat our corn bread at taters. We haint got any wheat yet. Our pes are 6 inches high. The "farrow turkey prospers abundantly! went up to Thop. Sargent visiting! has laid 16 eggs! on 10 of which an hen is ~~settitg~~ sitting!!!! I am glad you have so good a place as you tell for at Mr A. W—r's We have had a greater freshet than before for 5 or 6 years as Lucy wrote you. When the water was rising E. et moi were down by the tree balmde ilead fastening our raft when we saw a battean floating good ways up stream down river. So we dragged the old raft up to the thorn tree and put out into the stream — the banks were full the current quick, we had 1 paddle at 1 setpole so heavy we couldnt do much with it, about in the middle — the slabs being slippery I slipt of into the drink, got an again & soon catched the boat which was close to the other side of the river and got safe by to tother side boat, raft, & all just below the great fine tree. Then bailed it out with our hats and came back as proud of our prize as ~~[illegible]~~ She ~~is~~ was well built but the seams are so opened that she leaks very fast. She is a very swift sailer. There has been a lot of logs drifted down river this freshet. The drivers left one behind which E. and I appropriated by means of our boat. Monday we found 5 partridge eggs. We washed the sheep June 8th. We hire one of Aron hill's pastures for $10. pasture our sheep — Billington's Barker holds ~~and~~ expect to Jim's (Uncle) so the pay for sheep besides our own will nearly pay the rent of pasture. In great haste, expect letters from me see in a white stuck up in Chase, Stevens bar room

goodbye Jo. M. Metcalf.

If you find any spare or Kibils in your coat pocket you may lay it to me Joseiphe

Mrs Isaac S. Metcalf

Milo

Joseph

Joseph
June 11 Milo
1839

Bangor
1839

Milo June 20th 1859

Dear Brother — I recieved your great long nice letter by Charles when he came home from Bangor & will now endeavour to answer it.
The first thing is your jawing, jawing, about our not writing but I expect the 6 letters which you recieved by Charles put a effective stop to the disorder. Did'nt it? You wish to know all about the freshet — but your request is dated june 4th & I presume you know all by now — Lucy, Eliab & I have each written about it. Can you take all the care of Mr. Walker's five acre farm by working on it only Wend. & Sat. afternoon, or does he hire some besides? I should like to know all about your crops & farm. You write of living very frugal — so do we — potatoes — jonney cake &c. We haut got our bbl. flour yet! Give my love to Mr. W's pigs! (Idols) I desire to see "the house i live In" & will send you a book that I bought last Apr. "Keith on Phrophecy" which you may read if you have time & send home again.
Why dont you buy a cup? I wish I had left you mine — if it would do you any good. Now — for you Latin epistle Une Epitre. La nouvelle le plus interessant est — Monsieur E-Nye a acheté une farme situse entre les Sebec et Pleasant rivieres ~~et con~~ de deux cent Acres. ~~Il a~~ Il cultive cet an un acre. Je n'ai pas une dictionaire. Je ne puis pas à ecriver plus. The most interesting news is that Mr. Nye has bought a farm situated ~~at~~ between the Sebec & Pleasant rivers & of 200 Acres. He cultivates this year one acre. I have no (French) Dictionary. I can write no more. Adieu.
We catch no fish this year (save 2 chubs) the not caught them in the spring. The birds are considerable plenty, few Ground sparrows. I do nearly nothing in the Botanical business. The flowers are as plenty as common this year. The prospect is for a good crop of strawberrys. The grass is quite forward & promising. The bobolinks, boblinks, boblincous, boblinkums, ricebirds, reed birds, rice buntings, or whatever they may be called sing as well as usual for aught I know.

Who is every body? you say "every body says the ~~profse~~ professions are very discouraging, at present, there is so many entering them." Is there any too much knowledge & intelligence ~~afloa~~ in the country? Go ahead. You have as good a chance as any.

21st

You ask for ten times as much particularity in writing about farm — now I no faith in it — what good do you get yesterday morn the old hen hatched 4 chicks & at night one died & the old hen brooded um under the Hog pen — pshaw, nonsense, you say — well we harrowed the piece first north & S. then E. & W. making 7 lands — pshaw, behave yerself Go. yersay. So therefore I'll write a decent story we harrowed the south part of the wet peice & sowed about 7 pecks of barley which we got out to Sebeck. We have hoed our corn once Mr Nye is hoeing his. Mr. Nye has cleared up 1 Acre & sowed some oats & planted some potatoes — His farm borders & the sebec & piscataquis — is below the Sebec. I guess we will send your small trunk perhaps you can get a key to fit the lock if not buy a lock twill cost but little. I will send 1 or 2 of steel pens you can fix into a quill — it ~~as~~ must be tight so as not to work one way & the other. Some of our potatoes that were ~~just~~ most coming up, rotted the sprouts, but not the potato, and are starting again now, so it put em back as ~~much~~ long as it would take um to come up when first planted. Where the freshet covered them.

We have obtained 1 quart of tar and are going to caulk (and) tar our boat as soon as we can get time.

Our Highway taxes are $21.+ too much — Mystur Jonathan R. Billyngton is Surveyor. I have worked on the road 1 day — hoed corn the remaindre of the time. Charles expects to take his horses on some. He C. & Mr. J. Ellis had $25 per hour some of the time for tending scraper where it was muddy. The freshet tore away the floom to the Carding Mill & Charles has to help build it will probably cost $50.00 to $40.00.

Mother has a little 11 yrs girl to help her Olive Packard quite smart gal. Charles has bought a fills &c. for a horse of Dow cart for $6.00 and is going to

fix rig a horse cart — with the wheels of the ox-cart. We have had to plant the corn over because it got pulled up Charles says by the hens — Mother E. & Ge the crows. Did I write to you how we robbed a crow's nest? Our S.S. ~~Lib~~ School is reorganized — Mr. E. Haskell superintendent R. Kittredge librarian &c &c &c. You must not expect me to write to you so often since I have to write to Lucy. I have rigged the trunk — must send this by H. Hamlin & A. Carver immediately

Write by the first chance

Yours.

Joseph
June 18 Mile
1859

Mile

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf

Bangor

1859

behave yersilf Go. yersay. So therefore I'll write a dacent story we harrowed the south part of the wet peice & sowed about 7 pecks of barley which we got out to Sebeck. We have hoed our corn once Mr Nye is hoeing his. Mr. Nye has cleared up 1 Acre & sowed some oats & planted some potatoes — His farm borders & the sebec & piscataquis — is below the Sebec. I guess we will send your small trunk perhaps you can get a key to fit the lock if not buy a lock twill cost but little. I will send 1 or 2 of steel pens you can fix into a quill — it ~~as~~ must be tight so as not to work one way & the other. Some of our potatoes that were ~~just~~ most coming up, rotted the sprouts, but not the potato, and are starting again now, so it put em back as ~~much~~ long as it would take um to come up when first planted. Where the freshet covered them.

We have obtained ¼ quart of tar and are going to caulk (and) tar our boat as soon as we can get time.

Our Highway taxes are $21.+ too much — Mystur Jonathan R. Billyngton is Surveyor. I have worked on the road 1 day — hoed corn the remaindre of the time. Charles expects to take his horses on some. He C. & Mr. J. Ellis had $25 per hour some of the time for tending scraper where it was muddy. The freshet tore away the floom to the Carding Mill & Charles has to help build it will probably cost $50.00 to $40.00.

Mother has a little 11 yrs gal to help her Olive Packard quite smart gal. Charles has bought a fills &c. for a horse cart of Dow for $6.00 and is going to

Milo September 15th. D. 1839.

Dear Brother I got out to Mower's, a good while after dark, & slept well that night. Paid $0.18¾ for stabling and lodging, got home about 2 a.m. and went to binding.

You know we saw a [nigger] and a man, in a waggon with a gun, going to Pushaw pond — they got back to Mower's tavern latte at night, after I did without any game. The day that we went away Eliab had a calfhunt but did not find, caught a mud turtle however, Charles marked him and Eliab put him out in the frog-pond west of the house.

The sixth of September we had a grand calf hunt started soon after breakfast, scoured the territorry west of Hodgkins & Billington's and returned home via Natural Meadows and Shipley place. At the Shipley place we found ~~our old boat~~ stationed there probably without the cognizance of the commander in chief. Wonderful to relate it deserted to our cause (as aforetime it was wont) and immediately volunteered its services to convey us down home free of toll, freightage, or passage money. Coming down we shot a duck but did not wound her seriously enough so that we could get her. So she flew away. Left our vessel in the bushes at the head of the interval. The grass was grown up in it and it did not look as if it had been used since the enemy captured it last year July a short time before you came home.

N.B. It was about supper time when we got home, we carried no lunch, — what is your inference?

Sep. 7th. was a Rainy day. The calves came home. They were first observed by Barnard Ellis coming down the road (highway) cantering & bellowing.

Fraas I should like to have you write just what you said I what Mr W. said about a chance for me and then I shall know what further instructions to give you about it. Your Sister Ann.

The ninth of Sep. being rainy - I went over to Mr. Hagar's in Sebec in the forenoon. In the afternoon Charles being gone to town meeting Eliab and I assayes to dig some mussquash. We went up above Booby brook in search of a hole but the water was high and we could find none to suit us, so took up with one by the potatoes at the upper end of the interval. After having dug a spell who should stick out his nose but an old muskrat? At the hole where Eliab was watching, finding no way of escape there, he ran round to my hole and met with a similar reception, retreated an moment, then darting like lightning from the hole; cleared all the dangers & dove into the river. The next a young one nearly grown ran a similar career and met with a like fate. We then went to digging 2 more holes running together thus ∩. We cut through the sod so that it would open like a valve, when we had dug them most up, ~~and~~ Eliab had one foot in one hole to stop it and ~~the other~~ opening the sod thrust in a paw and caught a mukk by the foreleg. Biting caused him to let go quick wokkum although not till he had a bleeding paw. So we cut a little more and hauled off the sod & then the muk was in a little peice of hole about 2 feet long ∩ and pretty soon we got him. There was only those 3 in the hole that we could find. If Hero had not gone off home we might have got t'other two like as not. The last was a young one nearly grown. So we went home with our plunder including ½ bushels of potatoes which we had dug. We did not get home till nearly dark, taking the boat home hindered, and then it was very foggy and we could not find the kine. Meantime C. had escaped from town-meeting and brought a letter from your honner.

The next morn about day break I was awaked by immense

Town meeting last monday. Democrat had a majority of 1 - Whigs 67, Locos 68. The road commissioners have been ~~on~~ here & there - but haint discontinued this road nor located

Do you write me a very long nice letter - excellent - bout the 1st of October.

The Jackson road. Have not decided yet either way

in hollerings and after listening a little while heard Holloe-Mister Rich. I poked my head out of the window & said heigh, Uncle Henry said I want Charles to take the battean over here, the great boat has gone adrift. The river rising rapidly during the night had increased the current so as to break the pulley ropes and set the old scow at the mercy of the waves. Charles went and took the boat over and Mr. Sargent and bill Farris went in pursuit. When they got most down to the rips they heard a tremendous crash and when they got there found the great boat brake in two in the midst.

I guess he Mr. Sargent is perplexed & Mr. Thomas is vexed.

I forgot to tell you about the dogs and how the west band of the scaffold of straw under the shed has broken down & the straw falls the yard. One night last week Charles was awakened in the night lot of dogs in the backroom but could not shoot 'em. The next mo they were fighting in the backroom and Here used 1 of them about badly Charles drove 'em out and shot at one as they were going round the house. There was 4 dogs great dogs & 2 little ones.

Mr. Hatch arrived here from Bangor the tenth. Expects to return today or Monday. During the last term Mr. Hatch had regularly studied till 12 o clock at night, rising at 5 A.M. and having no more than 1½ hours per day exercise, in order to overtake his class having been absent while keeping school in Milo & 3 weeks this summer while at Eastport to see his folks. We ~~have~~ had help of Mr. Kean oxen & cart get in all the wheat & part of the oats. My shoes ~~aint~~ done yet and are never like to be very soon as I know of. We had a long letter from Lucy last night. From your affectionate Brother G. M. M.

Mr Joseph Milo
Sept 15
1839

Milo

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf.

Bangor.

Politeness Mr. Hatch.

Milo
Recieved
September
18[illegible]
Bangor

We have got in all the 4 acre peice of oats. I shall probably send this by Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hatch has offered to lend you his Lampriere's Classical Dictionary till your's comes & you must ask him for it. Sat Eve.

Bangor
Sept. 1839

Ann has written to have the books sent & left at the Steamboat office — you must enquire there from time to time. Ann is going to send some letters to Boston which you are to find a chance to send by some one going in Steamboat if you can find a chance — if not take off the enclosure & put them in the mail. Goe. Sat. Eve. Sept 15

Milo Sept. 15, 1839

in the kitchen & even'ing Sep. 27th. 1839. You know th[illegible] own

Dear Brother, — Mr. Nath. Hatch is here now — came up to the Dedication at Brownville of the 25 inst. returns next mond. I believe — think I will adopt the substance of the idea contained in the follo[illegible] clause of your last letter. "you — Eliab and they have just tipped [illegible] over my inkstand & you [illegible] see the consequence — but never mind — tant & the letter — you know "You can write some if [illegible] not more every now & then [illegible] write a letter once a month too." We have got our barn pretty well filled up, have stacked all the seedhay (except 1 load to top out the stack) — got all the oats up to the upper end of the interval + Acre, the buckwheat, barley, fodder oats, rowen, corn, to get in. We shall have a good large stack when we get it topt out. One evening Eliab & I went down to the river fired thrice & got 2 mus-squash. Eliab fired each time as I did not get there till just as he fir[illegible] the last time. [illegible]ing chores you see. The next night Eliab fired thrice [illegible] good purpose. [illegible] luck shooting was as follows: We were in our boat dra[illegible] E. in the stern, me in the bows, a rat came swimming right towards the boat the gun was rested over the nose of the boat, cocked, rat ~~consequently~~ swimming exactly in the rake of the barrel, O neatest chance! he got within a few paces of the muzzle & I snapped — the gun didn't go — the rat dove. Once more I tried, there did no muskrat present himself. We have cut our corn. It will a large part of it be hard enough to grind. They say muskratskins bring a good price this fall — $25 a, 33⅓. Charles went to the cattle show at Exeter — 25 & 26 inst. Ann went with him to see Messrs. Cutler & Upham with lewr families. Mother, Eliab, & I went to Dedication. Sarah Jaquith is here spinning now. Expect she will stay 3 weeks. Last Sabbath was our last S. School for this yr. E. & I killed a lamb ~~land~~ today. Charles & Ann got home today. My shoes aint done yet. Our potatoes are to be very slim. You write in your last letter about — not like situation — feel like an exile, never mind — go ahead Crockett — who does not expect difficulties, vexations & troubles, not to mention botherations & perplexities ?

Charles expects to go to Bangor next week. Mr. Hatch goes to B. Monday, I'll send this by him, I guess. Umbrella & shoes by C. W. R.

from your aff. brother Joseph M. M[illegible]

Joseph Milo
Sept 30. 1839

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf.

Bangor

Milo. Sept. 30 1839

1839
Joseph
Oct 1

Boston Nov. 23 1839
9 Cornhill 6 o'clock Eve.

Dear Brother Isaac

We have just rec'd an order from E. F. Duren of Bangor for some of our new publications. We shall therefore send a package by next Steamboat. So I mean to write a bit of a letter to thee & put it in the aforesaid package. You know very well how I left Bangor in Steamboat Bangor and probably also how the mast took fire. Well, I had a pretty good ride down the river — but I spose you know the whole story pr. my letter, (didn't they send you my letter or a synopsis of it). So I'll make a long story short and tell you that the sea was very rough that we got to Portland Wendesday morning — that I staid in Portland all day and went out in the Portland at night & arrived in Boston Thursday morn Oct. 24. If my former supposition is correct you have also heard some particulars of my history since my arrival. — I plod along pursuing the same routine of duties from day to day — rising about 5 a.m. in order to be at the shop by — 6 or 6¼ (which is now before it is fairly light in the morning) & sift the coal — make the fire open the back windows take down the shutters &c. &c. put out the signs — sweep the room & side-walk — & then dust & brush every thing about the premises then wait a little while generally before Mr. J. K. Whipple arrives — then start to go home to breakfast (about 1⅜ mile) & get some generally about ½ past 8 a.m. Then go back to the shop stopping at the Post Office on the way — then generally have a few errands to do — then employ in various ways till M. when I go to dinner & eat some taters & squash or suthin else and have to hurry gin and coming and swallowing the victuals

in order to get back to the shop in season as Whipple takes dinner at 1 PM. & I have to see to the store during his absence — between 6 & 7 Whipple goes to tea and about 7 I shut up shop & go home and get some supper & then when I have done it is between 8 & 9 PM. commonly & the evening is spoiled. I have to rise early and therefore to bed early. The spaces fairly is occupied in various ways which it would take a long strip of paper to write a list of — When an order comes from out of town for Books — if we have not got them ~~we~~ I must go and get them at the various bookstores — & carry them back & then severally credit them to firm where I got them, make out a bill of them to the purchaser, charge them to him on the blotter, do them up direct them & then lug 'em ~~down~~ to the stage office, or railroad depot, or &c. Ice each month there is a tall job folding & putting up papers (Temp. Journal) & once in two months a job putting up & directing the Advocate of Peace.

but I can't think of any thing to write more that would be particularly interesting to you. However you may look over Ann's part and have the advantage of whatever you deem interesting.

I suppose you will send my letters to you home to Milo as they can send them back you know if you wish to preserve them. In a haste — from your aff. Brother Joseph

Dear Sister Ann — You requested me to write such information as I could respecting the Sabbath School —

Mr. Briggs is going to go down East in the State of Maine They have had a proposal to have but one session a day

but it was rejected almost unanimously at a meeting of the teachers. You said it was less than a mile down to the store — I am told that it is more than a mile from Barnhill up to Boylston Market.

Isaac — the ~~agreem~~ proposal made by him before I came away was that I should write a letter once every month partly to you and partly to her to be directed alternately to each & each to read both. However, I can't get time very well to write so often but ~~generally~~ will conform in part to the regulation.

Dear Brother Isaac, I have been here in this evil place so long that I have almost forgot all my kinsfolk and acquaintance Indeed I have to such a degree that I can't for the life of think of any thing to write to them for all I used to be a hand at it. I is really got degenerated pretty considerably entirely since I came here. How are you getting along in your studies now. I lotted upon Joseph's coming here a good deal, but now he has got here, I don't see him but very little as every inch of his time is taken up in the store. However we have some good times. Cousin Hannah and her husband were here and staid two nights last week. She has got a great tall fellow for a his. His name is Albert Parsons. how does your greek act? Do you make out to master it? I want you should write all about your proceedings, and all your affairs. Don't you wish you was going home to Thanksgiving, or are you? Little James is a real funny fellow, 8 months old; he will go alone when he is 9 months if not before. He is as fat and chubby as a chub. Little Nice says she loves you a great tumbler full of Water, and me a little

tumbler full of milk; which is the most? We are all doing well here only James feels purty poor. It is such hard times that he can't get only part of his wages each week. There are 3 hands in the room where J. works, and there ought to be 30 dolls. brought in there for them every saturday night but S. before last there was only 10 dl brought for the whole of them.

Joseph Boston
Nov. 23 1859

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Bangor.
Maine.

Will Mr. Dunn
Leave the Bangor Post Office.

Bangor
1859

I want you should tender my sincere and affectionate regards to Mr. Hatch. Good bye. aff. sister Lucy

Boston Nov. 23. 1859

I'm afraid you have wanted ~~some~~ the money and intended to have sent it sooner but have kept delaying a day at a time even until now

Boston Dec. 24 1839

Dear Sister we received your letter and according to your desire I have endorsed 40 dollars on your note we are intending to get a dark merino for Lucy she has been out and brought home some patterns she wants a dark cloth colored one and to get enough for an outside waist to fasten before and make believe pelisse I think we shall be able to get a nice one for 4/6 or a dollar a yard she goes to the Saturday evening meetings she tells of Mary Keiths pranks and I think she (Mary) is a little too fond of flirting with the youngsters I hope she wont make Lucy unsteady the Hadley and Sarah Knox and she are rather rude I guess from Lucy's account What kind of school have you got primary? or is it only for this winter that you take that intending to hold yourself in readiness to take a situation in the High School if you can get it — Mr Bois is chosen School Committee this year so who knows but you might get a place in a public school here if your place there does not suit though I understood from the letter that you had a permanent situation Abby Lamson was here Saturday is going or rather has gone to Lowell today to spend a few weeks Mrs Gookin was taken to the poor house some weeks ago you knew didn't you of Eliza Adlington's going there she was taken out by a physician father of one of the doctors at the institution he thought he could cure her it was said and now our folks are about sending for her and are going to board her at Mrs Hancock's Briggs talks of going down east to live. baby begins to run alone

have got Lucy a blue black thing for $1.00 per yd most as fine as my cloak such as is selling at 8/6 or 9/ per yd

Hent has set up business has left Miss Trobridge and has got the second girl since leaving her Mr Mirick has moved back into town old Mrs Day hung herself since you went away she was insane Mr Stedman has gone over to South Boston to superintend the insane Hospital there and Mr Day has gone to assist him

29 the children wanted to write so the letter has waited for them until now and i can give you a little account of our adventures of yesterday the storm and wind were very high all night about 5 or 6 in the morning the water came pouring into the cellar from the alley and in a short time was 2 feet deep Joseph undertook to go to sea in a tub to get something to make a fire of

Dear Sister Ann. I believe I must write a little too, as all the rest have and first about my joining the Sewing Circle — I have been urged and urged to join so as to fill your place; by the way how do you think I should do it? There has been talk of having the old and young joined in one, but the young are very averse to doing it, and they are trying to get as many more members as they can, and that is why they are so urgent to get me and every one they can but how should feel and act to be stuck into the room with them all. and besides I cannot share time, but I've no more room now good bye; Lucy

Dear Brother Isaac Boston Dec 25 1839

Did ever you receive the letter which I sent you in a bundle to E. F. Duren? If not perhaps you can get it by calling there for it, there was a request on the outside that it might be dropped into the Post Office. If it is not at Duren's look upon the list of letters at the P. O. It is about day break now & I must go to the Shop soon. 26th. Eve. In looking over your letter I perceive your old error which we spoke of when you was at home last Aug. Vacation—Tensday for Tuesday. I wish you much joy of your journey to Hancock—so intensely interesting, so full of thrilling interest and romantic adventure.— Dont forget to give me that graphic description ~~to~~ of Dedham and its highly picturesque scenery I have given you about half of the page. Doe

Dear Sister Ann Dec 25 1839

Do you board at Asa Walker Esqr's. What I where is your school? Tell us all about it in your next letter ~~[illegible]~~ I have some notion of coming home in the Eastern Mail Stage. The fare will be $11.00 but I dont know but it will save a ~~[illegible]~~ dozen dollars worth of my eyes—which will be as good as money at interest in after life. 26th Eve— I am digging into Watts on the Mind a little, considering how much my time is taken up & my sore eyes perhaps I get along pretty well. Lucy dont get much time to study. About Abbott's Abercrombie I will try to do something about soon. He report progress occasionally as the feller sed when he began to eat the Rohan Potato. 29 I have made some inquiry & guess I can get an Abercrombie for 3/6 or 3/11 at least—Doe.

to make a fire of [illegible] disagreeable because it would keep tipping so that he could not

27 cents is due to Mrs. Lee which I wish you would pay her I think Isaac's lecture to Eliab though very good, a little ultra If you make you a hood you had better make it somethin after E. Hill's for it will be warmer than a drawed one.

please to send that article that was not worked —

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Care of Asa Walker Esq.
Bangor
Me.

Boston
Dec. 24th 1839

Boston Dec. 26 1839

Mr. Hook has been sick, but has now got better. Bro. Searles took his class at &c.

Boston Feb. 12 1840

Dear Brother, — As there is now a prospect of my coming home in a few weeks, I write to know what books you wish me to get for you. I can get books much cheaper here than you could here, and you could get most books much cheaper here than in Bangor. Booksellers in Bangor get most of their books through Boston; and have to pay high freight on them, and then they calculate too make a great clear profit. I can get books here (being a bk sllr) at trade prices, e.g. a book for 25 cts. I can get for 20 or 17 one for $1.00 at 75, 87 or 90 &c. But. We are very short of money now indeed, and if possible you had better send the money to pay them with, and ~~send~~ tell just what books you want, the title, the size, (12mo or 18mo &c. &c.) the edition, by whom & when published ~~and how bound~~. Shall I get second hand ones if I can get them at a good bargain? Dont you want some steel pens? We have got a kind for 8 or 10 cts. a doz. which write very well, (if the paper is not too rough, such paper as this is the sort) and are used without a penholder, having a tubular part like mill. I propose purchasing a lot & fetching to supply my Bangoean & Miloite kindred. Your last letter is dated Jan. 29 which you say is your 17th birthday as you are 18 yrs. old. You dont reckon the original one ~~the~~ it seems! Dont forget to show me the records of the High School Club when I come. You ask "What I intend to do or be", I take your que in order & answer farm, farming. Feb. 13. ¼ past 9 P. M. I must retire & I shall not wake up in season tomorrow morning in season. (5) I must put this in the office tom. morn. I recd a letter from Cousin Charles at Woonsocket this morn. All wells

Yours &c. emphatically, J. M. Metcalf

Feb. 12

Dear Sister Ann, — Can you send some of the proceeds of your school, to help bear our expenses down east? & I pay you as soon as I can. We shall find it very difficult to raise the money here I fear as James is in debt, and can get but $5.00 per week of his wages and it takes about all my extra half dollars which do not go for board, to provide clothes, shoe mending, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. However I have saved a portion of the last. Do you want some steel pens? for reference see letter to J. S. M. You requested me to get an Abercrombie & return to E. Pronk Esq. Well, I got one, but he ~~said~~ did'nt seem to want to take it much, said that it was much better than the I he let you have, &c and finally said he would write to you about it in a letter which the M. Rice were going to send shortly. I want farther instructions, respecting it. I have not told you, however, why I expect to come in a few weeks. We know of a good boy who wants a place, such things are rare, it will not do for W. & D. to forego the chance, and run the risk of getting a good lad, 2dly. W. & D. cannot afford to pay 2 boys at once (except at first a few weeks while the "freshman" is learning. This boy by name Barnabas Mann has been in fur store but his master has lately died and the business is to be closed. He expects to leave there in about a week, and I shall have to stay from 1 to 3 weeks after he comes, so I shall be ready to start in 2 a 4 weeks. So you see there is a necessity for you writing immediately, peradventure if I should want to start in a fortnight, it would be inconvenient to go without getting the books or to wait here on expense of board waiting for the letter, after I have ceased to draw wages at the store. A. suggests that perhaps you do not recieve your compensation until the end of the quarter, if so I suppose you cannot make the requested remittance, but do if convenient, and oblige your affectionate brother G. W. Metcalf.

Boston Feb. 13. 1840.

Dear Sister

I have got a short epistle to write to you. I have not joined the sewing circle, though I have been urged to do it, by several of the members very hard but Almeida does not think it best, and it certainly is not best, now as I am going home so soon; I would have you to know that I am coming down-east with Joseph and he is going this month or in March or April, I know not which as yet. Caroline Atherton requested me in my next letter to ask you if you would write to her. She says she needs som of your advice and council and would consider it a great favor if you would write to her. I wish you would write to her, as she wants you to so much, and she is real clever, I like her very much. She was very sorry when you went away, that she did not bring it sooner, so as to have some talk with you. Joseph says when you write to her you had better direct it to the care of Messrs. Whipple & Damrell. Booksellers Boston, because she works in the printing office, over Mr. W. D.'s store. I will write to him with my tongue when I come. How does he get along?

Mrs Thrashers oldest boy is in custody for house breaking (into a store or stores) & larceny has been tried but not sentenced will probably be sent to state prison it makes his poor Mother almost sick – Mary Horn left Mrs Thatters last Sept she has since had two girls one staid 3 days and then left without giving any warning the other staid nine weeks got mad and said she would leave and Mrs T. requested her to go that minute and she went much to our own particular joy and since that time Mrs Thatter does alone only once in a while has a girl comes and sews a week for her and Mrs Thrasher to wash and clean up every week

Good Bye. Your affectionate sister, Lucy H. Metcalf

Tom Chase met Olive Gerrington in the street the other day & she told him that they had got their things packed ready to start for the west "If she is gone farewell she"

James & I are attending two courses of Lectures at the Malbors' Chapel on the second coming of Christ ~~we believing that~~ Mr Miller showing that the time of the end is rapidly approaching and that Christ will come to destroy the wicked and reign with the saints a thousand years 1 Thess 4: 16. 17 Matt 24: 30 & 12 Thess 1: 7, 8 Rev 20: 4, 5, 6 Acts 1: 11 Dan the visions Mr Phelps showing that many people before have attempted to tell the time of the end and have been mistaken and that therefore it is not easy to determine when it will be &c Mr Phelps Lectures Sabbath evening I have heard him twice Mr M. delivers 16 lectures on week evenings Lucy has heard him 2 & I once I intend to go every time when I am able and if I cant Lucy can we James & I are very much interested and the feeling upon the subject about here is very great the Chapel is crowded they could get no house in the city where he could lecture to a promiscuous crowd so Mr Himes hired the Chapel and sells the tickets at 50 cents apiece for the course the avails is more than suffucient for the expences to be given in charity when we get through with the Lectures I will write to you what our opinion is

Miller thinks the World would come to an end in 1843

or never felt as great as vitally for you my [illegible]
especially now, heard of the arrival at B it has
sanctions around [illegible] gory of dishes but now
I have been brought to feel more [illegible] and to
enquire why I should feel so much more for you
than any other person when out of the anchor
your soul is of no more value than theirs &
God will be glorified if not in your salvation
he will in your destruction but O my son
think on eternity try to measure it fix your
thought [illegible] you feel it weight
O for forgiveness of [illegible] and entire
submission to the will of God what [illegible]
ask for or need

[illegible] it as you
[illegible] upon with when
time with you shall be no
more than that thrush of the
value of [illegible] soul
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Joseph C. Tuxton
Feb. 14 1840

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Bangor
Maine.

Care of Asa Walker Esq.

Boston Feb. 14 1840

1840

Milo. April 26, 1840

Dear Brother Isaac,

I have long felt a good deal of anxiety on your account. Now is a time of revival and you no doubt have had your attention called to the subject of religion.

This seems peculiarly "the accepted time, and day of salvation," and if you should not improve it, the consequences may reach through eternity. You have lived eighteen years in rebellion against that Savior who so loved sinners, that he gave his life that they might be saved. Does it not seem like the blackest ingratitude thus to requite such infinite love?

Will you not turn to him, repent, believe, and accept of his salvation, which is without money and without price, and henceforth try to live to his glory? We are all liable to death, sudden death, this night thy soul may be required of thee, and is it not then folly, yes madness, to delay for a single hour?

The difficulties in the way may be great, but there is an infinite helper at hand, "who giveth liberally and upbraideth not." The difficulties are not so great but that infinite wisdom, power, and grace, can and will enable you to overcome them.

Is it likely that you will ever have a better time than the present to make your peace with God? Is there not a fearful probability that if you neglect this opportunity, the harvest will pass, and the summer end, and you not be saved?

I entreat you to think of these things, to think of them prayerfully, candidly, and in view of an approaching

judgment. Will you do it?

From your affectionate brother

Joseph.

~~Lake~~

J. M. Metcalf
Apr 20 Milo
1840

Isaac S. Metcalfs
Bangor.

Bangor
May 1840

Milo April 23 1840

Milo 4th month, 27th day A.D. 1840

Joseph to Isaac his brother beloved, — Health. Prosperity. Thy brethren salute thee. Have you got any money? I guess you left your wallet at home containing sundry coin. I talk of sending it down and some think of putting in some more money, & of sending some muskrat skins, for you to sell. We must make an agreement between us, some thing like the following, if you are willing, viz: I am to send you (while you are there & I am here) all my spare cash, & I also send you my furs & skins, to sell; you taking the proceeds, for which you are to credit me on acct. and once in a while give me a note, which notes, I am to put away & keep & you are to pay whenever I need it more than you, if you are in a situation so to do. If such a time never comes, let the notes go to grass, & call it "Corban". If you, I, & Eliab all intend to go to school, we had better mutually aid & assist each other. We have killed 1 hog. 200lbs. odd. We have shot a partridge. and 1 Muskrat. We are almost out of powder & the last cap is now on the gun. Chas. is going to get a box when he goes to Bangor I hope. We have got 3 Rats since you left. We have lent Mr. Kean a ton of hay, to be paid next winter, 2500 or 3000 lbs. We eat some pork now a days. We tried to catch an otter but were not able. We have 13 lambs. The 4 last were ewes. We have put up 2 mink traps, ~~got~~ a mink sprung one, I do not know why we did not get him. I have almost lost my faculty for writing. &c. &c. Poor boy. — C. is sued by N. Low, rascal, cause N. L. r. got mad at him. Chd horsecart fill &c. sued for

Mills April 27 1840

up by C. now, or when Lucy goes. Credit the rest of the money to me. Why dont you send up those compositions?

Joseph. McC
Apr. 1840

Mr. J. S. Metcalf.
Bangor
Me.

Bangor
Apr. 1840

we send 6 Muskrat skins. Sell them for all the money you can get. If you get a good price for them get ¼ lb. powder & send

Dear Brother Milo July 30th 1842

How are you? Charles got home from Boston last Monday a. 5 P. M. He worked for A. Mr. Wild right in the edge of Milton (!) near unto Dorchester nine days for $1.00 per diem. He walked from Bangor here. And has been sick most of the week. Taken an Emetic or so besides divers lotions & potions of thorough wort, salts, &c. &c. We began haying yesterday. C. will probably commence in the course of next week. We worked part of the day on the clover out next to the woods which is pretty good, Got 37 cops. Got a good northeast storm today. Much needed.

Since Charles went away we have been much hurried about the work. Got all the help we could get, but the hoing (a word of dubious orthography) suffered considerably. A little of it yet remains undone, and there is more that ought to be hoed the 2nd time but will not be.

C. is going to hoe the corn again the first of the next week I believe. He has constructed a petit harrow very narrow to go between the rows, as a cultivator does in more enlightened communities.

The corn looks pretty well and is just spindled out. The large field of wheat above the barn is very good. The most of the wheat is about in blossom. The peas at the head of the interval are very handsome. Elisha Cutts has sold his farm and bought Ephraim Turner's farm, (where Col. Turner & Sen. Knowles) lived for $500.00. The grass is mostly very slim. The clover out west by the woods however, & that near the barn where corn has grew are pretty good. Especially the last. We begin late and shall probably be quite late about our haying. People in general began haying last ~~week~~ Monday, some last week. We have purchased amongst us 1 new sithe, 2 raffles, 2 Ecd wedges. We sold all our potatoes for work except 10 bush.

Which we hauled to Bangor & sold for 35 cts. per bush all silver money. I bought & hauled up

2	bush	Turk's Island Salt	a 1/-
5	"	Cadiz	a .30
1/2	"	butter	a 4/-
2	bush	yellow horse tooth corn	which Charles bought
1	"	rye	

I started with two waggon wheels & hay rack body, but broke down in Edward's neighbourhood & got another waggon for 1/2 $ in Cash loaded over my potatoes & 2 1/4 M. of shingles & went.

Pomp is lame. I wonder what ailed him. The colts are handsome. The oxen & yearlings have a good ~~ch~~ chance up

Aug 4. I should have sent this by Wednesday's Cutts. I was mowing the forenoon & Charles had got in a load of hay. We have got in 2 loads & 1 load of grass. I don't know of any more except 1 or 2 stems in the lot. I think of going to Bangor tomorrow

river & grow well and look slick. The heifers have calved and are considered very bragablout. We veated the black one's calf & raise the red one's for a mate to the line back's calf. Mother has begun to make cheese. She has made three, 10 or 11 inches in diameter and from 2¾ to 4 inches in depth. There is another in the press which shortly be published. = 4 Total. besides lots of nice yellow butter.

The probability is that the line back & 2 heifers will make extraordinary good cows. The hogs & pigs grow pretty well. The hens (except two) Charles has shot for pulling up his corn. Although the fox has caught some previously & the fox has taken 1 since. Also 5 of James' hens ~~to~~ ~~may~~ many of chickens regardless of ownership, all our turkey's Etc. Etc.

The puppy we except to get when it is old enough to take away, of Henry Thomson. Joseph L. Sargent has commenced farming on the Porter place. He has cut a lot of bushes, & is going to plough up considerable just after haying. Ploughing in the Golden rod Etc. He intends to get out a barn frame this winter & build a barn next spring. He is going to purchase a yoke of oxen & report says Avis Hamlin also. He gives $400.00 for it I understand.

John Hodgkins takes the hay on the Hodgkin's place to halves. Billington is helping him cut it & has not begun his own yet. Sedate Merservey & Henry Frost go it strong, haying for Col. J. Lee. Ira H. Keen is working for 6 months at Clark's in Kilmarnock, for $9.00 or $10.00 per month. Keen, Rebecca keeps school in Kilmarnock. A Drake girl keeps our school & gives good satisfaction. The school house has been repaired so as to make a good house of it. It is fixed on the same plan as that at the mills and is more spacious & commodious. The work was not done in a very workmanlike or durable manner, especially the inside work. John Philprook did the wood work Theoph. Sargent the stone work (underpinning) & D. Holman the plastering which is not done till after the summer school is done. James corn looks very well. Other crops pretty well. He began haying last monday. Has not got in any yet. It has been rather poor weather this week. The pigeons are very thick. He has finished Furber's two tables and 1 & turned it on the Tolman note same as Cash. Mr. Newcomb has it. They were very beautiful articles of furniture. Do him credit.

Grafton Frost has bought Persis & Alice Sargent this is a redicutors letter, dont believe you can read it all

Charles was sick a week is not well now pain in his side and lame should be tattles of going off next fall. But I dont believe they will get the honesty done worn enough nor for Elsie to go to school I am afraid

farm (Alias Grandsir's) for $400.00 ——

The Porter's have concluded not to go to Aroostook —
Abner Hoxie has built a new barn this season.
Charles Howard & Harriet Hoxie are married and live
over his shop where Hector Sargent used to Arnold Sargent
& Sarah Jameson have not begun to keep house.
Wyman is finishing off his house full drive. He has paid
Charles for the Mill in 500. cash & Charles has paid the
Patten note. ——

What a chapter of gossip! Gossip, Gossips, and
Gossipers are generally greatly berated for bringing
multifarious and sore evils upon the community in general — but without the gossip which
forms a constituent part of this epistle how
should this sheet have been so honorably
filled out, without the appearance nay the
actual commission of egotism and wegotism
to an enormous extent?
Instead of being filled to overflowing this
would have been comparatively a carte
blanche. But the dire calamity is averted.
Thanks to gossip. ——

Now do you write right off me a good long letter & forward it by mail as that is the most expeditious mode
of conveyance. Hereof fail not at your peril. What wages
do you get? Where do you work? How is Cutler's folks?
Write me any thing and every thing connected with agriculture or with the interests of aggriculture in your parts.
I have become (my hand ackes) very much interested
in the subject of agriculture of late, both scientific and
practical. Particularly in the experiments of Dr. Dana
in regard to peat and muck. Have you seen them?
He makes it out that that there is more geine (quintessence of manure) in bog mud than (in green cowdung
the type of manures. In exceeding great haste.
Write write soon. From off. Broth Joseph M. Metcalf.

Joseph has not hardly left room enough for me to stick in a word. I thought some of going to Exeter but I can't this summer I guess but I feel a good deal anxious about your health you'll write right down as soon as you begin at paying after being with him doors and especially greeting in the coolest part of the 24 hours. Then out in the heat you see if you don't almost want away and get rich

There has been subscription paper got up to get Bev Mr Wilkins to preach here here how much and you give for it when are you coming

Milo

Milo, Aug. 6. 1842

S. M. Metcalf
Aug 6 1842
Milo

Milo Me
Aug. 6

10 (Single

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Exeter
Me.

Exeter

Milo July 20. 1842

Dear Brother Isaac how do you get along nowadays in where are you to work and what wages do you get Joseph and I began haying Friday we want you to help us Charles has not began yet have you seen D Holman there yet

[illegible] Tuesday [illegible]

"Grandpa"

to [illegible]

[illegible] By the hand of Alden B. Heath I rec'd. yours in due form & order this day. From the tenor of your epistle one would suppose that you felt concerned about me my behavior, prosperity, or something. Why do you worry? You do not know what to worry about or how to worry. I do know as I do myself, & "for fear of worrying about the wrong thing perhaps" I do not worry myself.

Mrs. Abbott has a sister whose cognomen is "Widow Crawford." Her two sons John and Hiram are mighty hunters in these parts. I dont know whether they are brothers or what relation to that Crawford of the White mountains who cuffs to death a she bear with its own paws. Well Hiram Crawford came to pay the old folks a visit tother evening. In the course of conversation a acquired a few new Ideas. For several years there has been a quarrel raging mid the good people of this district with much animosity. They thought you could not keep the school in Milton because of the division among the congregation, but the Miltonian quarrel has in some measure subsided & this is at its zenith or nearly so. Old Mr. Sole's party have predominated till lately, but they have now got the hands of him. They to Mr. Crawford is in favor of the school, but he says that Mr. Sole's folks will try to break up the school. I have 2 "souls" in school, Abel a great numbhead as big as yourself, does nothing but read & write. But I apprehend no particular trouble. They say there is a combination of the large scholars who always have ruled the school, till last winter and who intend & pretend to expect to this winter. I have pretty good authority (via H. Crawford) for supposing to it is Albion K. R. Snow, & Nath. A. Tibbetts who say they'll "lick the master" also that they & others threatened to do it last winter. I hear that Chas. Johnson intends to attend my spelling school tomorrow night. I calculated to stay and visit his school next saturday but as there will be a good moon I guess I shall go home if it is pleasant weather & defer my visit to him till another day. I'll send this down to [illegible] school & hope some friendly hand may wast [illegible] on. I sent a letter to [illegible] this week [illegible] we can keep up a correspondence via singing [illegible] can we not. Alden B. Heath one of my scholars atte[illegible] & Henniston's

schools. I infer that my scholars entitle me "grand pa" from the fact that they denominate the chair which is in the school-room "Grand pa's chair" and the club used to fix the fire with "Grand pa's poking stick". I have had in all thirty-two scholars, though they do not all attend constantly - I have the names of fifteen boys on the fire-list from which you may infer that my 21 boys average of a pretty good size. I have had six new scholars this week. I have in school 14 Heath's 7 Tibbetts, 2 Souls, 1 Snow, 2 Powers 4 Wedgewood's, 1 Bumps & 1 Marble - I expect a few more Heaths and Wedgewoods. How many scholars do you have? Alden B. Heath, the most forward arithmetician has got over to Addison ~~[illegible]~~. Had not you better go home Sat. Night & you & I & Liab come up to meeting with the ~~[illegible]~~ Etiat could go down the river road home & you with him to Newcomb - If you dont go home I will try to meet you at meeting without fail - Old Widow Crawford was in here to day, she says that Albion Snow being in [illegible] that one day he [illegible] [illegible] to make me laugh [illegible] time but could not get even a smile [illegible] my face & [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] scholar whisper [illegible] without my seeing him - I dont think of any thing [illegible] night

The committee I suppose will visit [illegible] the [illegible] tomorrow -

Joseph Fany 10th 1842

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Milo

Jan. 1842
East Ridge Milo

Brownville Jan 18. 1842

Glenburn Dec. 16th 1843

Dear Brother

I sent unto thee by Mr. E. W. [illegible] before thanksgiving, a letter, supposing it would reach you while at home to thanksgiving. I sent you then Fisk's Grammar, as Smith's is used here mostly and you might need it. I rec'd a letter from home yesterday, whence I infer that said package had not been received. Probably upon enquiry it will come to light, and you will receive the book by the first opportunity; if Lucy does not need it more than you. Smith's Grammar, which is used here I dislike. My school consists of 18th 41 scholars not so many however attend constantly. One indian, some Roman Catholic Irish. Six large boys, & four large fullgrown girls besides said athletic young Indian, 16 yrs old, who is clever as corn. At first I used engraved copies in part. Lately I set all the copies myself. I suppose you set copies do you not? Write thou unto me, and at that time inform me of you modus operandi and peculiar excellencies in the art of teaching. How many urchins have you flogged? I have kept now 4 weeks prior this have pun. none yet. Last Winter the school here was broken up by the scholars mostly. Wingate E. Gibbs (who goes to me) had a hard scuffle with the master in which neither got the mastery but both got bloody. Said W. E. G. has the bad name.

Why have you not written to me before now? I want to know all about the exhibition. How many scholars has Mr. Tash? How do you like your boarding place? Which room do you occupy? I wish I could pay up Mr. [illegible] what I O. him

How does your watch keep the time? I rec'd from you a Catalogue a while ago. Wherefore have you changed your name to S. H. M.? Pray drop your practice of trying to flourish etc in directing. Write plain business hand for decency sake. I Board at Esq. Gibbs. He ~~as well~~ and most every one else about here are Universalist. He is a thorough temperance man and a political Abolitionist. They are of meagre diet comparatively speaking here at Mr. Gibbs. Mr. Collins & M. Stevens has not a great reputation here as a teacher.

How does your new coat come over you. What did it cost? & how do you meet the expense? What have you done for a neck'chief. I have a plenty of poor apples to eat. I employ my leisure hours in the perusal of Robbins' History, & the study of Algebra. I first ~~[illegible]~~ finished Emerson's Arith. (Miscellaneous Examples) and have got to Affected Equations of third degree nearly.

My scholars upon an average are bright but backward. The one most forward in Arithmetic has just got through reduction of Currencies. I have one class in Colburn's Arith., & 1 in Smith's, & 1 in Valentine's. One in Olney's, Smith's, and Parley's, Geographies; 3 in Smith's Grammar, and one in Fisk's. I hear the classes in Arithmetic and Geography every A. M. & attend to writing and Grammar every P. M. I hear as yet no complaints about the school but indirectly some news of its commendation. Mr. Parsons, one of the Supt. School Committee, visited the school last Saturday forenoon, and stuffed us some, both teacher & scholars; for order, attention to studies, Etc.

19th I have Spelling schools once a week. They are commonly decently orderly, except when a lot of great chaps come up from the district below. Do you have Spelling schools

Lucy's letter was rather barren of news & she stated that Chas. went to Foxcroft the day that she wrote, so you have the news as much as I. Was it not a curious affair about Mr. Tibbets's absquatulation? Have you known of any wild geese flying north? If so write me when or as near the time as you can tell. A flock went over here the evening of the 5th of Dec. I counsel you to be sure and call on your parents, parishioners, or whatsoever you call them. My own experience on this subject unites with the often expressed opinion of almost all teachers. One of My abecedarians reseating his alphabet after me yesterday looked off his book. Pay attention said I. Pay attention said he in the same small shrill loud voice. Lest you have remained ignorant of Tibbetts' elopement, I will just say that I am informed he commenced his school and afterward was examined but could not obtain a certificate, Thence & Whe[illegible] he went off telling no one whither he went. 20th. Yesterday [illegible]uled a little shaver and almost made up my mind to have a fight with Wingate, but instead thereof talked to him at noon & so that he was better in the P. M. I had a new pupil come in yesterday Ætat 18 yrs. He, and one more, coming today, come from other regions board for their work, & go to school. Had two or three such before. I do not know yet whether my school continues 9 or 11 weeks. $10.00 more than 10 per cent, has been expended in repairs of the house. It is contended by many, that the district is obliged to raise a tax, to repay said $10.00. I want your opinion as to safety and exediency of my keeping till the disputed $10. is exhausted, then getting the agent to endorse the bill (he intimates that he will) present it and obtain an order from Selectman. And then the town must look to the district for the deficiency. (If so be the district does not raise it.) Write to me soon and long & loud & often. Joseph M. Metcalf.

D. M. Metcalf
Glenburn
Dec. 15 1843

Glenburn Me
Dec 20. 1843

6

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Foxcroft.
Me

Glenburn Dec. 15. 1843

Dec. 1843

Foxcroft.

Milo Feb. 5 1844

Dear Brother

I suppose you think it very strange that you have not before now rec'd a letter from me. The deficiency happened on this wise. I was obleeged to deliver a Lecture before the Glenburn Total Abstinence Society which came off before a ~~crowded~~ full house Jan. 22d 1844. I had 3 weeks to prepare it in but my time was so much taken up by school & its appendages that I had no leisure to attend to any thing else. Business before friends you know especiably in a matter so momentous. So you see my time was taken up until Jan. 22d which was the week in which my school closed, & I had plenty of business to attend to. Last week we were busy hauling hay from the meadow, & had no time to carry a letter to P.O. if I had written. So you see I embrace the first opportunity of answering Yrs. of Dec. 25th & moreover Mr. & Mrs. R. Kittredge & Mrs. Foss, are visiting J. M. Searles & lady this eve. & Lucy just brings information that Mrs. H. is going to Dover tomorrow & I must hatte & fin this ere she departs from here.

1st. I must rebuke you for practicing such egregious frauds upon the revenue in your double letters. However as you ~~[illegible]~~ your advantage so well & will quash the indictment. Yr. purchase of Fisk's Gr. is lamentable though perhaps unavoidable. It is a book not now in very general use & will probably soon be superseded by some other. Your school is large but perhaps not harder for that

I find it much harder getting along right in ill weather when I have very few scholars, than with a full School. Interesting was the acct. of the Exhibition to me. I had heard nothing about it previously. "Rice writing store at Munson" you say. What sort of a Chance? Why can't I have such an Office? I should like to have seen Trafton Pickwick. God eulogize Carpenter Your large classes — they give a a chance for one to do something or show what he can do more than where classes vary fm 1 to 5 & make up in multitude what they lack in population.

My letter was a verdidjus perjuction 16 (sheet of paper) pages notified in due form & style by Col. P. Morrill Pres. G. T. A. S. My school closed Jan 24th. I used my best endeavour to have it keep the 11 weeks out but could not succeed in any way wherein I should not risk losing my pay. I had 45 scholars in all. Ferulee one scholar only. Have heard no fault found with the school except by Wingate E. Gibbs. Some commendations. My oldest scholar, she one was nearly 22. 5 large girls, & 10 large boys, including 2 indians, aged 16 & about 25. Indians did not go but a small part of the time. Very civil & well-behaved indeed. Read in the Spelling book, write tolerably. School was 9½ weeks. Day after it was done went after my pay, quite to the father part of the town, 8 or ten miles of by the road. Purchased an old pair of snowshoes for $0.50 & went across thereby saving ½ the distance. I succeeded in getting the lucre = $33.25. Jan. 26th came home afoot. Jan. 27th 34 below zero just before sunrise. Charles got back from Bangor bringing my trunk. He carried down a quantity of clover seed, sold for 10 cts.

per lb = 6.00. He bot a bbl. of flour for $5.25. He had Mr. J. Gilman's hores & sleigh to go with. You are probably informed how C. sold the horse & let the oxen to Mr. of Kilmarnock for 6.00 per month. We hauled 9 loads of hay fm the meadow with Keen's oxen & our steers in 4 days. Fills the Barn up pretty well. Mr. Keen is about trading or trying to with Mr. Norcross for his farm. He asks $100.00 for the possesion I believe. A. Butler threshed C. says 11 bu wheat & 6¼ Peas & oats. & he has since threshed with the cattle 14 bush. making 20¼ for whole crop. What doest thou with thy part? They are gradually going their ways 5 or 6 bush. or more have already departed. I have promised peas & oats to pay about 37 cts. which I must get of you. C. says my & Mother's part of the wheat = about 2 bush. lacking a few qts.
I have bargained or partly so with Cutts for a trunk $2.50 cash & the rest (somewhere about 3.00) in potatoes. J. M. Sea &c. makes the wood & Cutts deducts it from his price. What do you do for with your wheat? The potatoes in this cellar are badly frozen. Will the old cellar some. You sent me a Bangor Gazette. Why did at you send Piscataquis Farmer? E. Gibbs Esq. takes the Gaz. You must find a good & cheap place for L. to board. I want to go to School the Spring term if they have a good & full Sch. Lyceum &c. I shall not have money enough to go all the term. A. S. Hill & J. S. Dennett are married & fetched there women home. Dolin's horse died a few days ago of the bots. I send inclosed $2.50 to pay Mr. Parker. I was there 2 weeks at 1.25 each. Please give it to him immediately & tell him this the first money & first chance. C. bot an axe at Bangor for 8/3. Haste makes waste. Jas. has got some stuff turned for Bedsteads. Got 3 about done. 4 marketed. I fell from the beams of the manure shed, this morning, Lamed my leg & wonder it didn't hurt me more.

Joseph M. Metcalf

Glenburn Feb. 5. 1844

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Foxcroft.

Feb. 5th 1844

Feb. 1844
Foxcroft

Charles wants you should go over to the tin plate & sheet iron worker in Dover (Briggs) & tell him that he will settle his demand on Mr. [illegible] as soon as soon as he can attend to it. When going good to haul oats & p. perhaps.

Mrs. Kittredge informs me that there is a letter in the P.O. for me which I shall get tomorrow I guess. I suppose it is from Motherbut and Knowl

Apr. 29th 1844

Dear Brother

The leap year 1844 peice was ~~probably~~ written by soft Bennett I should think The willow, white maple, alder, & poplar, were in blossom when I first came home (rather early) Hay is not very saleable now on acct. of the early spring. Chas. sold T. Sargent 1075 lbs. of hay from the West bend of the bey or bay or whatsoever. I Yours ~~is~~ is damaged hay & therefore will not sell well, but if it was proclaimed that it was for sale at a dollar or two less on a ton. It might sell some praps. I have sold 1250 lbs (C. did fore I got home) to Allen Rixie for $8.00 a ton, to be paid some time in May. He think he shall want a little more. The probability is however that there will be little sale for hay this spring.

Potatoes seem to be in pretty good demand at 25 cts. or thereabouts. Chas. hauled 8 bu. to Bangor got 35 cts. a bush. He has engaged E. Severance to haul 50 bush. next week at ~~20~~ 15 cts. per bush. I think I shall take down a load this week to get some money to go away with. If you can handily I wish you would send me some money by Eliab though I guess I can get along without it. The potatoes ~~are~~ have to be sorted over and not much if any more than half of the sound ones are fit for the market (indeed) A good many rotten ones in the old cellar. I sorted about

a day It relieves you to write what, when, &

how, you want done with your potatoes, Such the
I send a handsome & valuable present to J. W. Prentiss
be much superior to what he gave me in the same line
I leave them in your care, & want you to give them
with immediate care to him. And dont let them get
jammed and broke & injured for pity's sake, If prentiss
is absent save them with care for I shall want them
That certificate from Vash I am in a hurry for. without
fail. If I get such a chance I must get it soon.
Deliver J. W. P. the note with the Specimens

Milo
Apr 4th 29

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Foxcroft.

Apr. 29th 1844
Foxcroft.

Milo April 29 1844

My dear Son Isaac here I am in the old hive again in wasting sea sick. and took cold some coming up from Bangor and am not well yet & I dont feel like writing at all but I feel like seeing you a learning all your State

you say that you have not made up your mind exactly about going to Colledge and want my advice I see no way for you any more than you do & I feel entirely incapable of giving advice on the subject but my opinion is that you had better go forward to be sure there seems to be an impassible flood of difficulties before you and insurmountable barriers on every side but live near to God keep close to duty watch the indications of providence and I do believe that as fast as you get ready you will find solid ground to place your foot upon perhaps you had better try to get a situation as teacher a year in order to get some money to help yourself with I suppose that by writing to your Cousin Caleb Metcalf & sending your recommendations you could get a letter of recommendations or introductions to persons of influence in and about Philadelphia where he is pretty extensively known he has been teaching singing in six different towns in the vicinity of Philadelphia — I could write to my Cousins in Eastport and in Belfast and tis possible that some of them would interest themselves in your behalf of course any of these things are not to be depended upon ~~[illegible]~~ but the expence of a few letters would not be much — I sure I cant tell what you had better do but keep a good look out and there will be something — here is ~~[illegible]~~ arm and work enough to do on it if there is nothing else

Mr Stevens Sir

Mile Apr. 27th 1844

Advice is cheese and ink poor and plenty. I have ever erected my voice of which you perhaps are ware against your going toward college & to foxcroft of late My ~~advice~~ aforesaid opinion as to expedient past doing I still retain But as you have gone so far, now go farther if you can. I think you are to blame and

faultily phrenologized that you have not now more to do with. To pass over such matters as lavish Kenduskeag Cutter & some school money, you ought to have been more "sharp" in taking the farm last spring, & not been nosed about in such matters as planting corn on mulberry ground e.g. Mr. Rich had your oats & peas which could have been sold for cash See to it. See to your hay & potatoes Etc. To make money ~~have~~ pay debts and exact ~~debts~~ dues promptly have few of both & See to it. Sposing you say you do not want to make money you are just as much mistaken as if you did'nt want to go to college If you are pretty stubbed and not extravagant or proud ~~y~~ and See to it, you can go to college. All which is respy submitted & you are in duty bound to believe &c.

My Dear brother I have been intending to write you a good long letter ever since I got home, - laid awake part of one night thinking what I should say to you the night before Joseph came but have put off writing by mail, because I talked of going up there,

What I have to say is, now you have gone so far, by no means turn aside but go steadily forward trusting in God and watching the steps of Providence: I suppose it would be far preferable for you to enter this fall rather than wait a year therefore I would say go on ~~resolutely~~, resolved to enter next fall if Providence shall open the way; if your way is plainly hedged up, then you will be led if prayerful and humble into the path of duty. Charles thinks you had better, says he thinks you can get along well; says you had better try to borrow $100 dolls, and he will sign with you if upon a credit of three or four years so that he would not be liable to be called upon suddenly; perhaps Jack could lend it upon good security and you could perhaps find out whether he would, without directly asking. Uncle could not pay of my money only what we all of us ~~want~~ have spent in our journey; he and Samuel have given a new not of $50,00 which he can't pay at present:

Well Sir Greeting

I Joseph N. Metcalf of Oldtown in the county of Penobscot & Me. State; do solemnly aver that I being in a certain assemby called a meeting held in the said village of Oldtown, on Sunday the 16th inst. did to the best of my knowledge and belief behold with my own eyes the heretofore known persons of the august Misses E(?) M. Caverno & M. M. De Wolfe, and furthermore that the aforesaid misses were guided, conducted, or escorted as the case may be by De Wolfe & Co Merchant tailors who ushered them into a certain enclosure termed a pew & then assumed to himself the dignified situation of leader of the village choir.

BUTTERS, S.W. with whom you were once acquainted works at the shore saw Veazie's mills, takes charge of the saw and has $26.00 per mo. His bro. Exra " " " next " " " $26.00 " " " " George did work at tailstock of the same " " have $14.00 " " " " " cut his foot a short time since and went home. S.W.B. says he could perform his days labor in one half the day without hurrying. Close by his head stock, he keeps a large block and improves his leisure time by sitting on it. My work now a days is not any harder than his, but one thing not quite fair is that I get but just half as much for it. You write that I work in a lath mill at Oldtown for $10.00 per mo. which with the exception of the Oldtown in erroneous. I never saw a lath sawed in my life. We saw slats for window blinds which is better business Inasmuch as it is less laborious & more profitable. I boarded before I commenced work here with Mr Came, who teaches the Summer school here, then a spell at Hidder Brock's where we were dissatisfied, now at Isaac Hall's, a very good place. Ira Keen has been here about a ~~week~~ fortnight, worked for a many days and was

discharged, went to laying up shingles by the thousand, but could not make quite $8.00 pr. mo. & is going home. I lent him $125 he has said $1.00 if I get the demainder I shall do well.
Noah Barker appears to be a constituent part of the Wadleigh block so called, viz. a building in which are up & down saws & an appendage in which I labour. He receives either 2 or 3 dolls. per diem & month in and month out. They say Ezra B. did well teaching here except that he was somewhat deficient in order.
A. B. Smith, our "proprietor" pays $250.00 per an. for rent of machine and use of slabs, to J. & J. Wadleigh.
I mailed a letter to N. S. Robinson the 10th inst. Directed to Dover I do not know whether he is there or not. Present my recollections to Chandler, Trafton, Stacy &c.
Wherewith shall I fill this space except it be with counsel Spend thy time not overmuch in dissipation, (as calling upon girls, taking walks &c & other schoolmates) nor yet in relaxation (as botany & the like) Have a fixed object in view, and a furrow to follow, with diligence and determination. Look well to all holes in thy purse, both those by which lucre flows in and those by which it flows out. Be not humbugged.
Josiah Kicker works in an oar shop at Lower Stillwater
A fortnight hence it is quite or somewhat probable that I shall be ~~in~~ 150 miles from here at work on the Fish river road for the State of Maine at $15.00 per mo. or thereabouts. If so I will let you know. I notice an advertisement in the Bangor Gazette relative to the Milo woolen factory.
I saw J. M. Nicolar the other day, one of my last winter's scholars. Had a talk with Capt. Attean leader of the new party.

The contest which has been raging for 5 or 6 yrs. between the two parties among the Indians in relation to Governor is to be settled this Summer by an Indian councils to be held ~~in~~ with the Mohawks. Penob., Passamaquoddy, St. Johns tribes Etc. attend. Penobscots meet at Oldtown island to choose delegates 17 inst. They go by of Quebec & Montreal. The Lt. Gov. of the old party was at our place last friday, remembers he says, when Oltown still under Bangor etc. was "all à one tree" Indians went to Castine after salt. Indians had comfort then. Fur & salmon enough. Ira Keen boards here. I think I shall send this by him far enough to reduce ~~part~~ of the postage. There are five meeting here, not all constant however, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic Universalist. Baptists are much the most numerous of any.

My neck hkkf was stolen here. I purchased a substitute for it for 92 cts. and a pocketbook also for 50 cts. Your ~~re~~ is in my trunk where it will probably remain for the present, subject however to your order. I was here just a week before I obtained permanent employment during which time I earned just exactly ~~one~~ cent more than enough to pay my board while I was not at work. The price of board here is $2.00 per week. I think this epistle must close for my ~~hand~~ aches, & it is most dark & I have to write a short epistle home by Ira. Wed. 19. Ira goes not home quite yet. Harding is here lecturing (?) & ~~x~~ maining heads. ~~&~~ Our whole crew lays still today for want of work i.e. lumber to saw. I do not know whether we shall draw our wages or not. It is orful hot. I sent a paper to S. Bartlett. Washingtonian mass meeting here last Mond. I could not attend. Liberty Convention at

Bangor tomorrow and next day. If it was today I believe I should go. Dead are caught here in great abundance. Some salmon.

4 salmon taken mond. in A.M. worth $7.00 probably. The fishing chance is owned by J. & I. Wadleigh. Fish are mostly carried by our place to get ashore. Mosshead were taken thee one day. The chaps that tent the pot & nets Etc. tell each salmons destination, by form of the head, particularly the under lip or jaw. The under lip of all west branch salmon being ~~[illegible]~~ curved or ~~to~~ hooked upwards. 3 E. & 1 W. Branchers Monday. The west branch drive is ~~expected~~ just down. Not all into the boom yet I understand. E. " got in about the first inst. Business dull here. Logs go mostly farther down stream. Boards, best $21.00 per M. Clapboards, best 27.00 per M. Lumber high Blind Slats 5 to 10 dolls.

J. M. Meteay

Mr. Isaac S. Meteay
Foxcroft
Me.

Single

10

Oldtown June 20, 1844

J. M. Meteay
Oldtown
June 20th 1844

Milo Dec. 22nd 1844

Dear Brother

Of the numerous plans and schemes which men are continually projecting, some succeed, and many fail. Some fail for want of wisdom in the projectors, to foresee and obviate difficulties and drawbacks, some for want of enterprise to commence, others for lack of perseverance to carry out and complete them. Procrastination, (aint that a pretty P.) however, probably defeats more schemes than all these causes combined, among that part of the human race with which we are nearly connected by ties of blood. Many a well laid scheme has failed, to my certain knowledge, which would probably have been rewarded with success; had the same am't of enterprise & energy been expended upon it in season, just at the proper time.

Winter road from Alder Stream bridge to Kilmarnock e.g. was wisely planned, many men of enterprise were zealous for its completion, both here and in K. Circumstances were favorable. Keen road was cut. Kilmarnock had cut & built a road on the same route to Milo line. The men of ent. deferred action until snows fell & travel took a different direction. They then cut one day getting 1/3 through. Finis. Short settlements make long friendships. Good debts become bad ones by not being called for. Due care for these two may save money for you.

Eliab came home yesterday. He thinks himself pleasantly situated and eliable to succeed well. He has 20 scholars, some more coming in. ~~Chas.~~ Leonard Sherburne in

This week I believe, I talks some of coming to Almeida's to board. I have done her chores so far. Alfred H. comes at Cook Dec. time of chan say.

picture primer reads c,u,p,—dipper, with eclat. I guess he does pretty well for a beginner. He expects 2 mos. school, perhaps more if well liked, expenses paid by contribution. He expect Wm. Martin & Henry P. Frost soon. Hen. P. F. has attended my school some boarding in mill district

talks of going to Rollins to board.

My school was put off a week scholars not being ready, and commenced Dec. 16th. Thirty five scholars first day. There are many more to come in, the weather was so cold I had few scholars last week. Have 1 in Algebra shall probably have another. First class in Grammar numbers 9 including 2 who are coming in this week. Perhaps will be more in. One A. Cook good grammarian as any body's boy. 3 Classes in Geography. Luther Keen Jr. who boards at Hodgkin's, studied grammar at his own school which began early and is done, went through coarse print & about 1/3 through 2nd time fine & all, and never parsed a word in his life! Recites fluently with 1st class, drags parsing with beginners. A blackboard is in process of construction very small however. The house is so ill constructed as not to admit of a sizable board. Mitchell says as near as he can learn the calculation among the scholars is to have a fracas. I apprehend not the least difficulty.

Mond. Eve. What a notorious rain storm. Two new scholars today. Will you have the goodness to write me some directions for holding and moving the hand, pen, paper Etc. according to the Duntonian Method. Hey! While you are about it put in some acct. of the peculiar

Lucy has been to school some & behaved tolerably well. Dan. Holman had been ~~[illegible]~~ none [illegible] is coming

Sund. Eve. I called down to Father house today & ascertained that Chas. intends to go to Bangor to Morrow, & according to conclusion his epistle, & epistle it is. I fail not to write me as whole. Wholesome letter, by Chas.'s Return

[illegible]

constitution, habits, faults Etc. & best course of treatment of my watch (same you had last winter) It runs, stops occasionally from cold or some other cause, & loses time pretty considerable much compared with A's. clock. When I teach I would like a whole timekeeper.

Chas. potatoes have frozen some. He has not picked them over yet, but proposes to do it soon. Old Dorr has returned & runs at large unmolested. Milo resembles Texas. Ezra Barker is yet confined to the house. Mr. Quaker Cook teaches the school that he engaged. Albert C. comes to my school, the rest of his children go to their father's it being much nearer. A. is probably too far advanced! Quit that aping of the florid style in directing letters or you can't keep writing school. Almeida has sold the steers as you may have heard for $50.00 L. Keen Jr. is my most forward arithmetician. A. Cook is past arithmetic. algebra.

Sat. Eve. Dec. 28th. "Another six days' work is gone. 49 scholars on my list. 30 boys, oldest 20 yrs. & + average 12 1/3 yrs. 18 girls oldest 19 yrs. & +

~~[illegible]~~

Annual meeting of Milo Washington Temp. Soc. occurred Wed. Eve. last. Present 15 persons or so. Then concluded to let the soc. go to wreck, & the shipmen flee out of the ship (Acts. 27:30) & form a new one as 2/3 nearly of the original members were recreants. Chose com. to draft const. Etc. Etc. & adjourned to this Eve.

Rise at 5 A.M. Build fire, feed cattle cut wood by moonlight milk Etc. Etc. School 7 hours cut wood till dark, milk, go to Temp. meeting or school, this routine I draw out & make me tired.

Old Swan Esq. is exceedingly lame yet. Remember that Synopsis of the Swinfonian Method.

$\frac{a}{0}$ = an infinite or impossible quantity. What then is the value of $-\frac{a}{1}$? of $\frac{a}{-4}$? of $\frac{10}{-2}$?

0 = [illegible]

My deafness in one ear is a great trouble to me about teaching school as it disables me from taking the direction of any contraband [illegible] sound. Hold one finger in a perpendicular position at the end of your extended arm shut one eye & try to lay a finger of t other hand on it (it refers to nail & not to eye) You will probably miss of it, as you cannot judge distance & direction with one eye any more than I can with one ear. Yrs &c

Joseph M. Metcalf

Milo

Dec. 28. 1844

Isaac J. Metcalf M.S.
Bangor
Me.

Single.

Milo. Dec. 28 1844

Dec. 31st, 1844
Bangor

Milo Jan. 28th 1845.

Dear Brother

I missed of sending some messages to you by the last outward bound bundle which I desired to.

The course of conduct which you pursued last spring in relation to a certain instrument of mine called "the passage of the Israelites over the Sea", was not such as adorns the scholar or marks the gentleman. But unrighteous as I supposed it to be I knever knew the worst of till the other day I was down to the other house and Lucy mentioned it. As a gratification to me which is both great and reasonable but more especially as the only reparation now in your power. I desire, require, and demand, that you forthwith send me the writing aforesaid, as read in Foxcroft Academy, — the identical copy — preserve a copy yourself if you wish. "Hereof fail not. N Augusta, Fluviales,

30th. I want some supplies in the X. X stationary line & want you should get them sometime when there goes to Kitty. I will pay you when you come home if you come when you are done, or X send in your acct. & I'll send you a check on key of specie or so. I shall probably want nearly 50 cts. worth. I want a Smith's Atlas if it can be obtained at a reasonable rate without the Geography. My scholars get Geog. G G & Atlas for 85 cts. If you can get an atlas for 50 cts. or less I should like to have you get one. Dont for dirt's sake get one ~~for~~ of the old edition. The edition wanted is Pub'd in 1844 with 2 maps of N. E states, Wisconsin Gr. Britian Central Europe.

W. I. isles Etc. Also I want 2 quires of cheap letter paper. One ~~X~~ doz. steel pens, if you have them left & to spare if not, not. And when first you are in a bookstore I wish you would borrow the Key to Emerson's 3d part, & take off the Ans. to the premium sum (last in the book) & send it up here.

A B. Cook who is an expert arithmetician works upon it. I have done it and obtain Ans. $37\frac{113}{175}$ oxen. I am told the Ans. is 36.

Feb. 3d. Obtained bundle & letters from you last Sat.y — If you have steel pens left & on hand, send me 2 doz. if you will let me have them at wholesale prices. I am tired & lazy to much so to set forth in order the things I have to say unto thee. Sat. I went into the Schools of Chadbourne & E. W. Metcalf. I consider mine better than either of them. Having seen all I can judge with precision you know.

With relation to that "rigmarole" as you term it, to go. ~~as you~~ upon female sexes & influences, & know first, before thrusting, soap me a little with "long head" & "business talents". This called to mind the subject which I proposed to write to you on a while ago. Viz: I considered and dubitated with myself whether I am compos mentis, I reflected on & studied what I knew of myself per se my history and my treatment, from my kinsfolks, acquaintance & the great world, & was unable to decide, Whether I had been so & was not now so or ~~X~~ was now so & had been otherwise I was equally at a loss to solve. As I am yet undecided, (having only been able to arrive at this conclusion; stick to the wreck) if you can enlighten me any on the subject, I wish you would soon.

But as to the "rigmarole". — Good seed in good ground bringeth forth fruit but if sown by the wayside 'tis thrown away, therefore

the "rigmarole" if it deserves no better name, must be passed over to J. K. Keen Esq. & Marshall Hill whom it may profit. New wine in new bottles. Your opinions & reasoning on subjects are perhaps partly correct, but there is a distinction between snorting & sneezing. GGGGGGGGGGGirls I respect, esteem and appreciate, ladies I dislike, despise, and avoid. How shall they hear without a preacher. Females of the right kind, like dangers, should be neither courted nor avoided. We will pass the subject with the remark that from the abundance of yer heart yer pen spake. Tres bon. Mesieur The aforesaid 4 oxen & 3 hosses remain idle & I guess grow not fat either. Eliab's school closes this week I suspect. They money was kept out last week, He expects to keep the Hobb[illegible] after he is done there I believe. Ira H. Keen boards at Almei[illegible] & goes to school, Rebecca K. goes to school, also J. L. Sargent. J. L. S. while dressing a deer last Saturday slipped the knife into his face & cut a bad gash across his left cheek bone. If you get me an atlas, get good paper, & well bound. If you do not find good paper do not purchase, for twould soon be all in peices like my Worcester's. You wrote in last that you purchased 1 gross pens for $. 1,25 before 2 gross for 1,25. How is it? Please send a bill. Almeida wants 2 quires paper (cheap like this) & a very few pens. Feb. 4. Hartwell & Rollins are making handles like whew. Patten & Col. J. Lee submit their differences to award of R. Kittredge E. Haskell & N. Dow. Lee says P. will leave in a week fin date, send me Saml. Post logs this winter for barn frame. Is now hauling hemlock from Lee's west woods.

7th Never can nor say more about your want of business talents, since your operations in stationary line. To your first question, I answer, generally. Chas. does not

finish the house. Chas. has sold 13 cut. hay. How is Susannah? Your term bill has not arrived.

P. M. Metcalf
Milo
Feb. 1843

Milo Feb. 5. 1843

Feb. 12th 1845

Bangor

Thanciſa

Milo Jan. 9 1845 Jan. 9 1845

Dear Brother

Arn Hill pretends to be going to Bangor tomorrow, & I wish you a happy new year. You write that you get on the thick boots with out very comfortably. But how do you parse it. You say "kick Luther Keens teacher", & it would be very presumptuous to kick the minister, would'nt it. Elder Bryant of Atkinson & Orneville I know not which. You say you must send me your Smyths algebra for "your $\frac{a}{o}$ quantities" as you are pleased to style them. As much as to ~~as ins~~ acknowledge that you are unable to expound them yourself. Some of my scholars are trying to write composition. I believe

it will stretch their mind cases more than regular study six weeks. Their subject is town of Milo. I should think your writing school would soon go upsalt river if you do not write make better capital Ens. — N's N's

In bragging of your writing school you say "how

I could make C. or J or E or L. better writer than I.'' Shouldn't wonder from looks of your letter.

You direct "book parallel," parallel to what Hay?

I can write your first page of Duntonian

but when I write some practical I have to hold my head down to see my work my hand goes round in a circle somehow but non quite

Please send me 2 quires of pp 3 cheap letter paper

Mr Isaac S. Metcalf
Bangor

Mr Isaac S. Metcalf
Bangor

So bad. I've twixt 52 & 55 scholars now. They learn very fast. Last Saturday was the day appointed for the committee to turn me out. They visited the school but concluded not to do it then.

My left hand ought to be and perhaps soon will be taught to write

Duntonian

Joseph M. Metcalf

Milo March 24th 1845

Dear Brother, — Why did you not take the earliest opportunity to write to some of your acquaintances in Bangor, & request them to step into the Br. of B.H. take your umbrella and keep it subject to your order. You might thus with a few moments time have saved yourself a numerous array of shillings & pence. We will compensate it by the first opportunity though it will probably be too late. As to your last year's college expenses it strikes me I should not pay them. It is unjust. Conversing with E. Barker t'other day he said that you should have had that fixed before entering — should have told them to abate it or you should go to some college where they would. There is plenty enough, & you would have been taken there just as quick. If he was in your place he would not pay it. They would remit it rather than have you leave. If they would not you could do better than to pay a stay. It could not be collected in any court of law. You could do better at Exeter Acad. Have your tuition free, and perhaps probably your board. Study what you chose, & your Quar. Reports & Recommendations form there as good as degrees, & current everywhere. Very likely he is somewhat partial to Exeter. But I have no doubt that if you talk right, & decided, to "the powers that be" there will be no need of any extreme measures. Don't be at all ashamed of your poverty, at any time. Ex. Barker made one a day's visit in school. He is well except from effects of long confinement, expects to take that Oldtown school next summer. It was kept but half out this winter & will therefore be probably long.

I think your cloak was too costly, Mother & Ann do not. Pity you were so short at Augusta, what benefit is then in travel? Little strokes fell great oaks, take it upon yourself to reform abuses, college monopolies, Chem. Lec., Boarding, We need the trunk. Don't make so much

fuss about letters from home untill after July. Chas. recd a present from Col. J. Lee last week accompanied with a note stating that "if you won't buy one of Moses' new maps I will make ~~home~~ you a present of an old one."

An extraordinarily violent effort was made by the Opposition, (who had been still & secretly at work for some time,) to break up my school at the commencement of the disputed fortnight. They raised reports, and circulated them; preconversed the S.S. com., & called them into school; appeared in school themselves and plead their case. My friends were either minus or torpid, & of the righteousness of the judges Chad. & Macomber, you are yourself competent to decide. It came very near being a hard squeeze for one, but they dared not. Physical expulsion had previously been intimated to me if I did not stop. When this was ~~done~~ over, H. B. Sargent referred them to Abner Hoxie as the only higher power to which they could appeal to effect their purposes. Since then they carried off the back of the stove one night, but the scholars & others bricked it up next day & the course of natuer was not reversed. With this exception all has gone on pleasantly though a few have kept their children at home. Wm. Frost hearing of the loss of stove back, wondered if nothing in the world could stop that man from keeping school. They have flattered themselves, & reported it, that I can't collect my pay for the last fortnight; the town order is in my pocket. School closed last sat. (22nd.) 3½ mos. 62 scholars. Eliab's closed a week before. He has not yet got his money but can probably get it soon. I intend to go to Foxcroft to school in a few days. Don't know what E. will do, stay at home I guess. Lucy gets along well. Chas. & Abm. have each 2 calves & a respectable quantity of

lambs, & like me, hay to sell. Hay is about $7. per ton. Smith has melted his furnace, & found flux close by, and quit quarrying here. Paid in cash $10.00 toward board. Kittredge has a pair of twin boys called Mrs. Kittredges' giants. Town Meeting. Tolman, Day, & Turner, Selectmen. Tolman ~~Kibma~~ Kimball & Hartwell S.S. Com. $150. raised for Rich road. Another town meeting is warned ~~for~~ to raise more money for R. road & for other purposes ~~ma~~ some of them very nefarious. $200.00 has been raised for cross road by Daniel Hamlins. Moose killed in great abundance. If you want to know the rest of the news you must study it out youself &c. — J. M. Metcalf.

Don't trouble yourself about your want of money but perform present duty and trust: if you are guided by religious principle in every thing and act with a prudent decision in regard to all your matters, you will come out bright in the end, every thing valuable comes by a gradual process: to own poverty with manly franfness is more dignified than to conceal it, even if you could, Would you not have done better to have left your term bill unpaid for the present, & purchased the books that are absolutely necessary at first? Lucy was at home a week ago saturday, she gets along well, they talk of having her keep the money out which will make three months in the whole but I don't know whether she will.

They have left much room for me and I have not much to say neither only to be a good boy and read your bible which is the sum you know — I was going to write you a mess of advice to not be [illegible] of your company [poverty] for it is an uncomfortable feeling [illegible] up your courage take her by the hand she may be no [illegible] after all — but Joseph & Ann have both hit on that subject [illegible] I think Joseph's advice about speaking [illegible] plaining to the "power that be," is very good give them your whole history your father occupation time of his death mother a poor widow have had to work for her support &c &c &c — be a good scholar add lustre to the name of Metcalf above all things like man to God be [illegible]

If you take up on trust books or what you need you to
not have to pay interest before next term, suppose and
I'll try to have the boys lend you a little money and we'll all
keep trying to keep a little look up and not feel discouraged

P. H. Metcalf &c
Milo
March 23d 1845

Milo, March 23 1845

1.15
.90
.20

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Bow. Tuttle.
Brunswick
Me

Milo Maine
March 24

Single 12½

March 27th 1845
Brunswick

[illegible]

[illegible] Vous [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] avait ma [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

je prends ma plume aujourd'hui a informer vous de ma situation, mes etudes et des autres choses qui s'adressent a moi et qui pourront peut-etre a interesser vous dans un degré petit. [illegible] a informer vous, de la bonheur de votre [illegible] dans [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Serez très bien interessé. (Vous) [illegible] auparavant, que je suis a cette Academie a poursuivre mes etudes — je suis [illegible] dans la famille du docteur B. Johnson (Stanfield) dont vous connaissez [illegible]! Mon camarade de chambre donne tout ses attentions aux etudes classiques, et il porte le nom classique de [illegible] Augustus [illegible].

Il est un beau [illegible] de vingt-deux ans, [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] grand [illegible] [illegible]. Il a attendu l'academie de Yarmouth auparavant. Il a residé autrefois dans la ville du Washington, durant neuf [illegible], mais quand il enseignait un ecole. Il passait beaucoup de [illegible] dans le galleries du Congrès. Il a été un amie intime de Joseph H. [illegible], ayant été son camarade de chambre en Yarmouth.

[illegible] des [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], dont vous connaissez; comme vous voyez par la Catalogue que vous avez reçu probablement avant maintenant. You received mine from me however, they misprinted my name [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], I would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Notwithstanding the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], you see [illegible] 150 scholars, [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] days, of [illegible] administrations. [illegible] Tucker assistant, last fall, and teacher [illegible] [illegible] village school last winter, has just returned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] writing schools. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] taught writing school here this term, made money by it. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Friend. [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday. [illegible]

I furnished the natives next (?) peeping into the [illegible] Henriade and [illegible] Some of the old folks [illegible] ing, especially. I am the one acknowledged as [illegible] among the large Surveying class (?) here. R. Jewel of [illegible] is perhaps the greatest mathematician that ever attended school here, [illegible] above Surveying. Books is very scarce here, and commands a high price. An original declamation has been assigned to me for examination day. I purchased a Meadows Dictionary for $1.25 – Henriade for 30 cts. Why don't you read French.

[illegible] having tried several times to get one up without success. I came Tuesday. The next Wednesday [illegible] and organized a Lyceum. We have had it [illegible] better I think than any one have ever known here before. The first debate was on a subject indirectly connected with [illegible] disputants on the side opposite to [illegible] my sentiments [illegible] fault under the circumstances [illegible] when the regular disputants were [illegible] and [illegible] them I had did as I was bid on that side, and turned round and [illegible] a little, however [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] in the discussion. [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] was called to [illegible]
[illegible] constitutional 15 min.
and permitted to proceed by a vote of the house. [illegible]
[illegible] waked up and never knew, when that I could
do so well. Since then Holbrook and I are generally just
in opposition in debate. [illegible] disputant [illegible] evening
in succession. Last evening on capital punishment.
Texas [illegible]
[illegible] I have begun [illegible] [illegible] will happen. [illegible]
personally introduced 2 important improvements on this Spring, viz:
declaiming in the aisles instead of taking the [illegible]
and putting same on the black-board in perpendicular
instead of horizontal strata. The first did best [illegible]. Tash
looked exceedingly good natured while I was going through
with the recitation, and when I was done pronounced it very
appropriate. The last saves room on the board.

May 1st I have just received a letter from you per mail today.
Have had this begun some time expecting to send it by J.
G. Clark who thought of going some time ago but did not. Did not mean
to send this by Clark however, but one from which I copied a
part of this. I am so much hurried about my studies that
I have scarce time for anything. Lose some recitations. I hope
you kept a copy of the first part of your letter relating to my
culpable conduct in not writing to you, as it would be a
very good piece for you to read, and apply to your self.
I have written 2 quite long letters to you since receiving any
thing from you, and 1 since you were at Brunswick,
one when you were in Bangor. You say you would not know
I were here but by information from others, I wrote you in last
letter that I expected to go to [illegible] in a few days, did I not.
I sent you no Catalogue for the reason herein mentioned,
and because I supposed you would see a plenty. When
you consider the actual circumstances of the case you will
readily fully exonerate me from the charge of being a poor hand
to write letters to my brethren.

4. [illegible]
respecting Miss Smith I suppose refers to the teachers and not to the Student with that cognomen. She is a think an estimable woman and a ~~fine~~ good teacher. She is pious a Congregationalist. Is very perpendicular in the government of her department of the school, so much so as to have [illegible]ced disaffection with her among some. [illegible] has had considerable difficulty at different times with [illegible] E. Bartlett, which ended last week in her sending a note down to Mr. Tash of such a character as to lead him to send a note to Miss B. requiring her, either to call at his room and apologize, or leave the school. A. Smith [illegible] consequently went to Mr. Tash & settled her bills, and [illegible] him a d-m-g. In relation to my chum respecting whom you inquire you are already herein informed. F. Mitchell has absquatulated from the Doctors. S. G. Thurston (a good fellow) from Bangor occupies his station here. As to those who enter college next fall I know not who they are. Will endeavour to hunt them up. D. Anderson attends school yet; learns well I guess, but his jacket is getting rather tight for him. Chandler I have told you about. He went last Monday. Greely stays here yet, drilling in Virgil. E. Philbrick expects to start for St. Louis, Mo. soon. Has had a superb trunk made. Casting $13 or $16. [illegible] said the makers lost on it, some few dolls. Tash is going to have one like it. He proposes to make the tour of the Western States next winter. Robinson is here, studies Geom. & languages. [illegible] steady as a mill, and deliberate as a tread-back nigger in his actions and conversation. Smart [illegible] [illegible] attention to French. [illegible] steady.

Your paragraph respecting the ladies accords [illegible] with my views. My judgment agrees with yours in relation to those which you designate. Others are here, who are probably strangers to you, as well as to me, of whom, if one my judge by actions & externals etc. the same commendations are predicable. It is still continues to be, as it has always been, my (my) lot to be, by the force of circumstances, in a great measure shut out from female society, which is unquestionably a misfortune, if your expressed opinions are correct. I have been however, and in later times, particularly, a careful observer of human nature, of female character, as well as that of males, and [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ I respect those who in my judgment deserve it, as I would [illegible]

5 a student here, or Esq. Chandler [illegible] I do not [illegible] down to Cliffrans's about whom you inquire. Mr Packard [illegible] I [illegible] as far as I know [illegible] to his [illegible] I can only inform you that [illegible] Mrs. P. & wife, & Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Smith took tea and spent the evening or part of it here a while ago.

[illegible]

[illegible] is more interest in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] excitement. [illegible] that [illegible] some good. You may have heard of [illegible] death [illegible] Thompson one of our Students, during the present term. He was sick about a week I believe. [illegible] to Ohio. [illegible] a [illegible] there I understand. His character is very far from standing fair about here. He is said to have [illegible] from Dexter in debt, to have left his father considerable bills to settle, to have [illegible] detected [illegible] to have carried off $25.00 [illegible] I believe he is now generally considered a great rascal. Pine logs have just begun to enter Gilman's boom. [illegible] is said to be a great quantity coming down the Piscataquis this spring. A part of them belonging to Gilman.

It going down to Oldtown, Etc.

This letter, which though measurably bulky, has been of slow growth by transient & rapid accumulations, was destined for the mail, but I understand Clark is going next week, & I shall probably send this by him. The 1st page will doubtless contain errors, which will be palliated by the fact of the ignorance & haste of the scribbler. Was called on yesterday for to survey a house lot, sold by Swett to D. D. Vaughan, the new trader here. Refused, [illegible] tendered a fee by Swett when got through. Did not accept it. practiced surveying some this term. Practical cases some of them difficult [illegible]

[illegible]

Foxcroft April 20 1845

P. M. Kelcaff
Foxcroft
April 20 & May 1845

Mr. Isaac [illegible] Kelcaff
Brunswick
Me.

May 13th 1845
Brunswick

[illegible] 5th [illegible]

[illegible] Father

In continuation of the subject discussed, I would state that I had just half through Virgil, & review it thoroughly, and review with the class in part of Charlemagne, which I have never been over. I am decided the best in the class in Enumeration at least. Have carried the [illegible] time the [illegible] class was, [illegible] out [illegible]. In my original Declamation on the day of examination ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] I aim to destroy discrimination in schools and invoke [illegible] & the trustees to help. You see I tell all this myself because there is no one else to do it I suppose.

I took the [illegible] to Academy the other day, [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Chandler, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very anxious to [illegible] [illegible] district about evenly divided. They had a school meeting & contested in the choice of an agent. Found it was not legal and had another, chose [illegible] agent and voted not to pay more than $1.50 [illegible] week for a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in effect voting not to employ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about it. [illegible]

said [illegible] did [illegible] care [illegible] they did not [illegible]
a [illegible] school [illegible] fact he hoped they would
not [illegible] as to learn them better. At this meeting
[illegible] voted to rec. proposals for a week. [illegible]
[illegible] Hopkins [illegible] it was agreed among them-
selves if the dist. would vote to employ Ann to
raise the remainder of the wages among themselves
but they found that I had sent word to her and it
was probably too late, and so let them go their length
as follows. The adjourned meeting was attended
by 7 individuals of the party headed by Rev. Mr.
Walker Esq. Holmes, Swett, — proposals were rec'd from
Cynthia [illegible] Young, Emily Chandler etc. most of them
by way of hoax, Edes resigned his agency, they ballot-
ed some ½ doz. times, to get a new agent who would
accept, voted to employ Miss Young to teach the
school. It is said that the high wages party feel some-
what cheap. Mary Parker to Mr. Bartlett of Hamp-
den. They are to be married next week & move to H.
next week. S. & M. Parker goes with her to teach a
school in H. Trafton & Bennett went off this
morning. Trafton goes to Fort Fairfield. School will
be there at examination I guess. A great many have
left. My private opinion is that Fire-ft Academy
has reached the zenith of its popularity. Unless
something out of the common probable course of
events should occur, as said from the State Cy.
Chamberlain and his [illegible], [illegible] had [illegible]

out. [illegible]
& [illegible] the others [illegible] left and [illegible]
boarding places. Friend Dennis has been abroad
through the state this winter, lecturing & exhibiting
Mesmerism, His subject, Exc. Spaulding has come
out & states that it is all a hoax, that he has
been humbugging Dennis, that Dennis never
magnetized him & cannot do it. He explained last
Mary
being to an audience in the Univ. Church (commonly
denominated the Insurance Office) the ways,
& means of deception by which he was able to
perform such prodigies. [illegible] send papers
or letters to [illegible] it would be well to omit [illegible]
a handle to both ends (as Mrs. T. T. — A.B.) And
[illegible] is [illegible] to keep or retain the [illegible]
and reputation of a good [illegible] discard the [illegible] style of direc-
tion. Old Dorr is apprehended and [illegible] tried
at the court [illegible] session. [illegible] is a report how-
ever that he has made his escape since he was to-
ken here to be tried. May 7th (Saw N.) Sargent yesterday who
is here as a witness in the trial of Gov. Dorr
[illegible] states that it is sickly in Milo. That Mrs. A.
Sargent's wife, A. S. Hill's wife, Naomi & Marshall
[illegible] are quite sick. Capt. Tillinghast is also [illegible]
[illegible]
Ex. more have [illegible] write more with [illegible]
[illegible]

Foxcroft May 7 1845

Hon. James K. Polk
President
&c.

P. W. Hall
Foxcroft
May 7th 1845

Appointment
of
Postmaster

Bangor. June 4. 1845

Bangor June 4 1845

Dear Mother

I have thot it proper to write you a little by E. Brown, nothwithstanding your aggravated misconduct in neglecting to write to me. I sent home for my trunk & some money. If my Estate comes soon enough I dont know but I shall send you some money by E. L. B. I was unsuccessful in getting a chance surveying. Tried to get one considerable had great thoughts of starting right off to Portland to shove myself in somewhere on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. Road. But gave that up & went to Oldtown to hire out. Staid a little more than a week on expense without a chance to suit me, expected to have a pretty good chance to get sawing at East Great Works the first of June. Guess I could have had it if I had remained there. This is in the morning before Breakfast. I have written most of the time for 2 days past and my hand is some stiff & lame.

Ann is in Bangor now, at Mrs. Pomroy's. She expects to go home this week. Lucy has taken the School you tacked last Winter a 3 per week & board herself. I meanwhile had partly engaged a school for her at W. Greatworks. A good school & long, but a little less wages. Had to write a letter back out. Was you acquainted with Thos. H. Boynton when you were at the Bangor High School. We work together now. If you were tell me all about him in you next if you ever write to me again & I have some hope yet that you will. I came to Bangor Mayor. Began work here June 2nd. My wages are not yet decided on. Nor is it decided fully whether I stay myself. I shall if they will keep me which I think will be the case. I board now at Walter Brown's. Say I know not how much for the privilege. Had not much money

There is a report that Prof. Shepard is going to New York & live & receive divers Emolument. therefor

when I left home. Have borrowed of My compagnons $6.50. Sent home for proceeds of Hay sold since I left home &c. Dont know how much I shall get. If I do not get enough to send you some I will send you some in July if I have good luck. Upham will be here soon. We have 200 bbls. flour & a lot of Pork unloading today to see to. Do more dolls. business here than any other store in the City. More I guess than other several. The 1 place among 2 or 3 where books are kept by Double Entry. Neither Goss nor Upham can keep books. Shortly as soon as T. H. Boynton leaves I am to be chief cook & chaplain.
Day before yesterday among our pr. sales was 700 bush. Corn &c. &c. Besides a grocers small stock at auction $102.87
It is now 6 o'clock by Bangor time. Business B.
Mit was mainly through the influence of Wm. Brown that I was appointed to this responsible Station.
S. L. P. you probably know started for Europe last thurs.

Goss & Upham
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants
No 45 West Market Sq.

I have 2 Strappers under me. I sweep out the Store when I am a mind to however. Some say tis the best place in the City. Some say my health will not endure the confinement.

#

Our Sales yester were about $2000. Day before yest $1000.
Sell corn & in lots not less than 50 bush at private sale
" Flour " " " " " 5 Bbls " " "
Commissions, on Sales at Auction this week are $120. or more. Many goods to much Amt at Private Sale besides

Error in pt. of fact. Vide next page.

The amount of one Au[illegible] Sale on the Aforesaid day was 20 55.32. Goods at (Private) Sale to Great Aunt every day. Said Sale

O. Wherewith shall I fill vacant Spaces for reason of Exhaustion of Body and Spirit Vacuity of intellect & miserable stump of a quill pen.

Pollok & Milton wrote poems on subjects nearly allied yet entirely different & Immortalize their names thereby. Br. They still exert an incalculable power over the minds of men. Milton now probably exerts much greater influence than Pollok the reason of which may perhaps be found in the fact that his leaven has been working much longer. I have this day produced or discovered by the machine for original ideas which I have to you about the subject or plan for a poem as closely allied and as different from ~~both~~ ~~I~~ tho each of those of Milton & Pollok as they are alike & different from each other. Perhaps of anything nearer to that of Pollok than the other. I have never however read " regularly through & consequently am not ~~of~~ a judge of that point."

No doubt some of one some time will get to themselves a name by writing on it. So far as my knowledge extends it is as yet unexplored

Have you paid your old term bill yet are you going to. Has any thing been done to about yr Mild takes. They refuse to abate them. You better not pay them. I when at foxcroft went to see Old Chamberlain about the matter

which time, I hope, I shall be able to collect it. That is, I mean a certain sum or sums of dollars, which I shall decide that I shall be entitled to receive. I obtained a certificate from Mr. Thomas Hoover that I was with him 9 years & 3 months & that I had served faithfully & honestly & that I had been paid for my services in full for my services & have been paid.

Mr. J. M. Mitchell
Bangor
June 4th 1845

Mr. Chauncey Mitchell
Wiscasset
Lincoln Co. Me.

not arrived ~~at all~~ I shall send you the money as I shall probably need it much myself

J. M. Mitchell

5

and in other matters against Thos. In fulfilling & this good & claims [illegible] Mr. Thomas Attorney

Bangor June 30 1845

Dear Brother.

Business with us is as dull this week. Mr. Upham is gone to Portland & Boston. Mr. G. does not officiate as an auctioneer, consequently we have no auction sales. Our private sales are much greater when estimated in $ & cts. than in the amount of writing they occasion. Last week we were quite busy. Had 1 auction 2 days per diem, 3 do 3 days, & 3 do 1 day, at which time there were 2 going on at a time in the forenoon. At the one of them at which I clerked, we sold in a short time 80 Hhds. Cuba Molasses amounting to nearly $2400.00. You can cast the commission on it at 1 pct. Our comm. vary from 1 to 8 per centum, according to the kind of Mdse. ~~size~~ value of lots, residence of Consignee. The above Mols. was sold in lots from 5 to 30 Hhds. Worth about 30.¢ pr. Hhd. Wholesale commission business is profitable if one can only have enough of it. There are 4 auction & commission houses in this City. I suspect we do more dollars business than all the rest. At auction sales certainly, don't know about private sales. We have on hand some cords each of wooden pails, bbls flour, bbls. Vinegar, Hhds. Molasses, Bbl. Pork, Chests Tea, especially flour in which we consiederable deal. Jewell on Exchange St however is the principal dealer in Corn & Flour. We sell every thing from Flowerseeds & Dahlias to Ships, Brick Blocks & timber lands when we have chance. Had formerly some fat jobs selling large bankrupt stales. Pick up considerable lucre pur-

chasing & shipping lumber per order from various merchants in various ports. & receiving 2½ pct therefor. If I stay here which is somewhat uncertain direct letters & papers care of Goss & Upham as then they will go in their box & I'll get em more quickerer. When I remove I'll let you know of convenient, & will go to supper at this present time.

P.S. Post Souper. Have not read or heard any thing about your journey to Boston yet. I understand that Mr Somebody is engaged to keep the fall & winter school at Brownville. As to the lies which you attribute to the people when you taught last winter does it require truth to build humbug on. You way you seigh when in Boston 167½ lb 15 seconds ago I weighed 134½ lbs. being many pounds lighter than when I came here & 1¼ heavier than a week or 10 Days ago. Went up country yesterday & called on Lucy. She has 44 pupils 40 steady & keeps better school than you did like enough.

Rec'd paper from you this morning. Hav'nt you rather a scrubby set of fellows for officers of Athenean Soc'y. Are they a fair sample of the members thereof? if so why did not you join the Venerian Soc'y.

Sure as clams I went to supper to night without locking the back store. Our store is 4 stories with spacious cellar and & a storehouse of 2 or 3 in rear on the Wharf abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz. Emperzand. We handle over a good deal of cash & bills receivable

less myriads of bright orbs and populous happy worlds on every side farther than the utmost range of thought & still beyond these are ~~innumerable~~ myriads more.

~~Could the creation the no. of worlds after this imaginary desolation~~ But blot all these out with the rest, leave only those beyond this 4 power, of thought.
Would then the no. of worlds, the creation, be still infinite? Take a finite quantity from an infinite quantity and will an infinite quantity remain?
If it were possible to annihilate a portion of the universe however large or however small would it or would it not destroy the infinity of the Universe?
Is the expression an "infinite number a contradiction in terms?" Weigh ½ lb. more than before breakfast 1½ lbs. less than last night. Can you explain the philosophy of such changes?
Had a letter from Milo somewhat lately, via Lucy. Ran teaches a rural school, Lucy, James, Jane, & Mary B. Pomroy. The corn has had hard luck & will not amount to much. Garden do. Mr. Hervey to teach school in Brownville.
Mother says she doubts whether you can get a chance to keep a full school about here & suggest your writing to I Lush about assisting him next fall. I means to come to Bangor in a week or fortnight. guess twill be a long one though. There are now I understand 2 lines stages (opposition) to Milo running 3 times a week each. I heard it said that the new one Alston Cary of Bradford, carries for nothing.

Dont know whether it is so or not.

Cutts said sometime ago he should ~~ca~~ run as long as he could make it pay his horse keeping, & he thought likely before the contest was over carry passengers for nothing & give them a dinner. Will this letter draw double postage or not.

Write & answer those questions for I am particularly anxious to know. Write quick

[illegible] Metcalf

Bangor July 1st 1857

[illegible]

in the course of a week. Business has been unusually dull today. We have made but 3 sales, amounting in all to $148.55 (Ann talks of going to Boston in August. To see if she ~~ya~~ can get a school there I believe. And to transact any other business which may come before the meeting. (g) (g) o (g) g g g g)
In our Counting Room may be found, Revised Statutes of Me & three or four other law books, Emerson Leonard's Arithmetic Walker's Dictionary, Civil Officer City Charter, Bylaws Boston Almanac, Bangor, & Philadelphia, Directory, Rowlett's & Preston Interest Tables, Preston's Time Tables, Preston's Book keeping 2 Copies Bennett's Book keeping Foster's Counting House Manual, & a few manuscripts of different sizes besides. If the whole city of Bangor was obliterated from existence 'twould be a great pity. The whole population of the United States with all their possessions to share the same fate. The whole wide world to follow. The sun & all the planets moving around it, to join the week. Let the destruction go on involving sun after sun & system after system till the whole visible heavens are a blank & the starry host of the milky way as utterly depopulated. Let other suns & other systems follow by millions in the train until the utmost power of the most powerful telescope fails to discover a single star. Not a solitary ray of light to pierce the inconceivable expanse of vacant darkness. Cut a switch in the midst of a mighty forest. Which has caused the most comparative desolation. Here a forest remains as before. There There are still count

Mr. Isaac S. Morrill
Bowdoin
Me.

Paid 25

Dec 1 1845

Mr. J. H. Morrill
Lewiston Falls
Aug 1 1845

Lewiston Falls 1 1847

Bangor July 8 1845

Bangor July 8 1845.

Dear Brother

Yours of the 4th inst. is before me containing account of your swim on that date & sundry other collateral & subsidiary tidings.

I am ready in some measure to sympathize with you in your enjoyment in contemplating the operation of the new P. O. System. To me however it seems, as all enjoyments are said to be, better in anticipation than possession. I fear, I solemnly fear that the predictions of many of your own Rufus Wittredge among the number that the revenue under the present regulations will prove insufficient for the maintenance of the department, will prove too true. If this should prove to be the case how shall we avert the threatened danger that the rates will be again raised? But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Before I leave the subject however permit me to instigate that your directions for duplicate letters tend to bring about the very catastrophe deprecated above. If the reduction of postage induces friends to write twice as much as before & they meanwhile avail themselves of the peculiar provisions of the new law to send three times as much at a time, whence is the predicted increase of revenue. Moreover being naturally of a grasping disposition will

they not in many cases wait & accumulate communicable matter till they can fill the 3 sheets & thus save all they can, instead of remitting & furnishing fee for each single sheet contained in the three? It is natural to be pleased with new privileges, but soon to undervalue & abuse them.

Why Eliab does not write he must inform you himself by mail. I cannot. The amount of my salary is at present unsettled. The dignified resentment which you affect to exhibit when speaking of my remarks about the Athenean Soc'y avails nothing. The ignorance which you charge against me respecting them. Yourself Sir, sent me the list officers of whom I spake.

July 9. Your hints as to the part of my letter relating to Gos & Upham's concerns show clearly that you haint eye & taste for business.

Suffice it to say that one forenoon last week we sold at private sale to the value of $1496.00 exception that 1 homme did'nt take away his no. bbls flour & we sold em over again. Also this week recd a package of notes & Bank Checks for collection = $1728.29 notes average about $123.00 each. The coms. on either job are pretty. Have already collected & remitted $1026.08 as per waste book ~~7 or 8 hund~~ on the notes. A consignment Mols. amounting to 3 or 4000.00 is at Frankfort on way here.

Eliab & Lucy reads novels too much. Frank has got those of Marryatt & Israeli in the store for use. Why Lucy does not write letters [illegible] difficult [illegible]

from there you know. I last eve Mixt 8 & 9 I swam out to a ~~boat~~ schooner far in the stream which was getting under way & climbed aboard & seated myself on the gunwale when the conversation occurred. "Do you take passengers"? "Sometimes" said the mate or some one else. The Capt. then appeared & I propounded the same query to him. "No bare aged ones" "Where are you bound"? "To Boston" "I guess I wont go now". & went over the side. The above took place in the river Penobscot some ways below City Point. Topsail Schr Erie Capt Smalley &c. Instead of answering my (infinities) as you term them you merely eject sideways a few sneers at 'em. Those question were propounded in earnest. It is subject which has exercised me somewhat & I asked for information. Your opinion on the subject in your next will be gratefully rec'd. I asked you some what similar questions once before but obtained no reply. Please answer. You speak of a cold spell there. So cold here then that some traders hung skates in their windows. Hay & potatoes tis said will be very light. I am studying in leisure hours in store "Law & usage of bills of exchange", "Counting House Manual", "B.B. Keeping" Etc. When waiting for diner, morning before time to go to store, Etc. reading D'Aubigne's Hist. Reformation evenings Histoire de Charles XII (langue Francaise I don't know as Eliab improves his leisure very much. Few understand its value. In reply to your question "what are your circumstances in a

pecuniary point of view" I would say "Small" During the time that T. F. Boynton remains here which is of uncertain duration, I am encouraged to expect a very small remuneration. Whether I could furnish the loan you mention is uncertain Will see when time comes. I wish gradually & as speedily as possible to get my pecuniary affairs right under my thumb so as to permit me to depart to South America at short notice with my friend Capt. Scott of Valparaiso Chili who is in the city, or any where else that good opportunity offers. Had a trifling note from Lucy today. She says she sent a letter to be dropped in the post directed to you. I for this week have been wanting an opportunity to send to her. I can send to New York every day, to her very seldom as am denied the privilege of U. S. mail. This is written very rapidly. Rapidity is the great requisite in a writer here. Legibility 2nd elegance minor consideration but still must be attended to. I'll Ask E. if he got your umbrella from Bangor House I guess he did not. Have not heard any thing of it send me description & mark & I'll enquire. Better late than never.

I will now assume a larger hand as I approach a subject of more importance. I request your to direct letters to much better. Pray write a plain common hand like the inside of your epistles. Your attempt at great things proves a ridiculous

failure, especially the swipe to the M. which horrifies the whole contour. Omit it in future on letters to me from regard to my feelings of taste & pride, & on letters to others for your own character & reputation. "When did Mehemmet Alley subjugate in favor of his son? do you recollect?" is the question ~~asked~~ put to B. Frank Brown in my hearing this day by a young gentleman of this city whose check on the bank is better than yours or mine as well as his broadcloth I presume. The above was propounded with a certain calm dignity of manner, & without the least idea on the part of the Speaker of any impropriety. I send you papers occasionally when Mr. J. Goss or Upham don't "Hook" em. They take the Daily Whig & Daily

10th Mercury, at the store. Mr. Goss takes also other papers at his house for his folks. He has a pretty girl called Bell which is red headed, small & delicate but good looking. His oldest daughter is in Boston will be back in a few days. J. Gilman Clark called here ~~a few days~~ last Tuesday, just out of Cunningham's Steamer Charter Oak on his way to Foxcroft to get weller than he is at present. He was clever & sociable as ~~a~~ not very well dressed. & looked rather green. E. F. Duren as perhaps you are aware is shortly to leave this city. He sold out his whole establishment to Lewis & Co. Have not heard from home in some time. J. F. Boynton cannot make his books balance. Put in the third evening to see ~~Diora~~ (Roving diorama [illegible]

&c which you will see advertised in papers probably very curious & ingenious as a work of art & mechanism. Soyers march & beat their drums, cavalry etc regular as chiss vasket. Officers ~~ride~~ gallop through the streets & you hear the hoofs clatter on the pavements. Citizens walk about with canes & dogs following. Artillery swab, load, ram, touch off regularly, you see the flash, the smoke, the flying bomb, & hear the report, by ~~[illegible]~~ means of a bass drum behind the scenes. When Charleston burns hear the firebells distant ringing, see the flames rise & spread, ~~[illegible]~~ smoke & flames spread lurid glare of darkness over city & river, burn ~~[illegible]~~ from street to street stripping houses leave only frame standing then all fall in. Large ~~[illegible]~~ buildings fall & you see frames of smaller buildings behind all afire. Roofs fall in sail boats & vessels pass to & fro. I guess I have written enough with out it is better & accordingly subscribe myself as usual

J. M. Metcalf

P. M.

Eve Charles W Rich is here. Got in this afternoon.
Letters from. No news except things all doing nicely. Hay
& late sowed grain slim. Lots of advice for Elias & I.
(Ann wants to borrow $30. or 40. of me, Lucy 4 or 5 $.
I wish I had 5000000.00 $. to see if I could lend
it all.)

C. brought some oates, butter eggs wool with
Donkey. It is getting late I
J. M. Hetcoff

Mr J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
July 10th 1845

BANGOR
JUL
11
ME

Mr. J. L. Metcalf
Brunswick
Me.

July 12th 1845
Good Coll

Bangor Aug. 4 1845

Bangor Jul Aug 4 1845

Dear Brother

Yours of 20th July was duly rec'd. The "Masonic Honors" of which you speak I have but a poor opinion of and I question the discretion and righteousness of the Officers of the College in procuring it. You say "their order is military & religious" Can they serve two masters? "What concord hath Christ with Belial!" I not sort of oil was that poured upon the corner stone by the Grand Treasurer & his assistants? Sea Elephant, or Black Fish? Or was it goose grease?

I should think you had better stay in college during the fall term if you can some way. Should think it preferable to going to Foxcroft at any compensation which I should think Mr. Tash would afford or will to give you at least if Holbrook assists. The last intelligence I had from Foxcroft which was by the way of one of Sq. Holmes's boys whom I discovered in the street was that Holbrook (was) not at Foxcroft then had gone off he did not know where. They generally have a full school in Exeter you know. Would it not be a good plan for you to write to John Cutler & inquire about a chance there? His information & influence might aid you to a place there or direct you to a better. It would do no hurt you know if it should do no good. How long is your fall vacation? Will it pay for you to come home if you are there in full term? Exra Barker last time I saw him was thinking about assisting in Foxcroft this fall. He was working on a shoemakers bench in Oldtown waiting for a wooden leg.

Your anxieties respecting Eliab's dressing too highly are I think unnecessary. He does not now nor does he seem disposed to dress any better than becomes his circumstances & means. His clothes are poorer than they should be in his situation. He needs more to improve his time better. He does not know what it is to improve his time nor the benefit & importance of it.

You say I ought to read Shakespeare. I know that very well & desire to do it but lack time and opportunity for it.

Don't omit the "infinities" again. To your first question I would reply. "I board at Walter Brown's " " 2nd " " " " like somewhat. I pay $2.50 per week."

Pray informe in your next (for I have neither grammaire nor dictionnaire of La Langue Francaise at hand) what the verb (imp. pres.) "Excusez" is in the infinitive present or primitive form. As you use it in closing your letter. Obtained several small billets from home a few days ago.

Aug 2. Charles began haying July 29 most people about there began a week sooner & by the protracted rains nearly lost both their labor & hay. C. was unwell & Lem Lemuel I suspect no great shakes for business & so the prospects for haying were feeble. It required Lem or C. & hour or 2 every night to get the cows & often they were not found, till next day at noon. The 14. cattle once got all up to Mr. Crosby's & he drove them all to pound to expense of Charles of 7 or 8 dells. Eliab with some eggs &c they sent down purchased & forwarded a cow bell. Mother wants Eliab should quit & come home for a season in September. Ann thinks she shall go to Boston before long. I guess C. will miss the feeble but efficient arms of Y U, I. & E. about haying. Your last letter was a little too heavy

for new postage law & carried double. The white paper such as you purchased last winter & sold some to me is much thinner & more appropriate to the spirit of the times. This is "thin letter paper" sold expressly for the benefit of the new postage law miserable stuff to write on however.

Your want of funds is to be lamented. Dont you wish you had as many rocks in your pocket as Gen. Veazie or old Pingree of Salem to see what an effect it would have. It would however be a great trouble & cause much anxiety to take care of it. Would not therefore the purse of of Fortunatus be far preferable with no great stock to care of & still an abundant & constant supply. But with either of the sources of lucre would not one be likely to spend money uselessly, foolishly, sometimes wrongfully, & of hurtfully to himself. Would it not then be a great improvement in Fortunatus' purse to have a valve in it, which should be an unfailing index of proper expenditures by remaining closed to hurtful & improper drafts thereon & open to all those really beneficial in the long run. & just such a purse as the last we have if we only think so, & moreover we are constantly desiring & striving to tear out the valve. The advice is good & consistent with the above & I subscribe to & endorse it. "Contrive to collect cash & keep it"

Direct letters to J. H. Metcalf Bangor & not to care of Gos. & Upham, until I send intimation to the contrary by newspaper or letter.

Aug. 6. I enclose letter from Eliab & close this. Am in hurry. Hame A/c to average & A/c sales to finish this morning J. H. Metcalf

Dear Brother

Joseph says that if I ~~can write~~ want to write you I can have the opportunity without any extra expense so I thought I would try to write a bit of a letter which you know is a great pleasure to any one especially to those who like me can neither spell or write

In your last letter you say that you do not intend to write me again untill you receive a letter from me now it certainly is a very pleasant task to write to one friends especially to Dear Brother but considering that I have had the satisfaction of writing at least one letter to you since you have written to me I thought it no more than right that you should have the pleasure of writing me next time. But as one of your letters are undoubtedly worth as much as two of mine I suppose I ought to be satisfied if I get one for two of mine ~~Lucy was~~

Lucy was down here a few days since I guess she gets along finely with her School notwithstanding all the disadvantages of her beginning her school will close I believe in about four weeks

I get along very well here have got what every body calls a first rate place don't have a great deal to do nowadays but I shall have in the fall I suppose.

Frank has gone to Boston and the old man is off about the lumber all the time, so you see I am head clerk and counter jumper all alone day after day We don't have much customers in the store but the lumber sells very well indeed

We have sold about $25000.00 worth this year already which you know is quite a pile of Cash. Mr Brown has the selling of about 5 Millions of Lumber this season which you know is quite a pile of lumber

He sells most of it to men in Mass & we have to get vessels and ship it they paying the Freight. Jo Sargent was here yesterday

Had a letter from home the other day said it took two or three hours sometimes to find the cows and that often they laid out all night so, I bought them a first rate cow tell and sent wish I had one three years ago

When does your vacation commence? you will go home I suppose, I hope it will be so that I can go up a while when you are there. Charles was down here week before last. What would you recommend for me to read? I can have any books I wish for at the Mercantile Library Have be gun History of the Reformation by Dr Merle D'Abigne guess I shall like it pretty well

How does E'd. Le Brown behave himself out there one thing it takes some Lint to pay his bills. he writes that he believes it "Money makes the mare go" it probably does for application don't with him I guess

Remember that I have not rec'd a letter from you for about three months

Frank is taking a two month letter of Bugbee in writing I guess I will leave the other half of this sheet off for the last letter you wrote pay double E W M

J. M. Metcalf
E. W. Metcalf
Bangor
Aug. 4th 1845

5

Mr. T. L. Metcalf
Brunswick
Me.

Bowd. Coll.
Aug 5th 1845

Bangor Aug. 24 1845

Matt. XVI 23 "Who turning said to Peter 'Go behind me Satan, thou art a scandal unto me, because thou savourest' &c.

V. 22 &c. "And Peter taking him &c. "That is, taking him aside, out of a tender love respect & zeal for his Lord & Master's Honours, began to expostulate with him as it were to rebuke him saying 'Lord &c it far from thee to suffer death' but the Lord said to Peter ver 23. 'go behind me, Satan. These words may be signify begone from me, but the holy fathers expound them otherwise that is come after me, or follow me; & by these words the Lord would have Peter to follow him in his suffering & not to oppose the divine will by contradiction; for the word Satan means in Hebrew an adversary or one that opposes"

Matt 3:18 "He that beleeveth not is judged already & this is the judgment that light is come into the world &c.

Aug. 25

"If we keep up a correspondence it should be I say not now it must be for mutual benefit. I ask for certain benefits on my part. I ask for an answer to my inquiries respecting the properties & appurtenances of infinity. Inquiries twice repeated and an answer often asked.

I would also ask as soon as the state of your leisure will admit of it to avail myself a little of your knowledge of the Greek Tongue. Are the passages above correctly translated? Is the translation of either preferable (aside from all sectarian controversies) to our common

translation of the same passages? Are the holy fathers correct in their exposition or rendering of the first? Philologically? The first with comment is papal — from Douay Bible — 2nd Swedenborgian [illegible]

Yours enclosing Letter to Lucy was received. Also that bearing date Aug 21st was rec'd yesterday 22nd. By same mail I also rec'd a letter from J. G. Clark of Fixcroft requesting my assistance in obtaining a school or other employment for this fall & winter. He understands there is a good school on Court St about a mile from the city & requests aid particularly in regard to that same situation. What I can do in the premises or what I shall is to me unknown. If you should not take the Turner school he might be furnished with an indication in that direction.

As to the advice which you ask I hardly know. It seems you want the [illegible] and also the full term in College in German etc etc etc. On the same principle which renders it impossible to both eat & keep your bread & butter I think it at least improbable that you will succeed in doing both. There seems many advantages to be obtained by pursuing either course & also disadvantages attending both. I certainly [illegible] what to advise but should lean to the opinion that you had better take the Turner school. It seems a kind of providential opening. You have all along wanted to get a fall school & this certainly (at) good a chance

Js Hc — Jewell & Co. bought yesterday P. M. the bal. of Dow Sandford & Carson Corn = 3000 bus & bal. of Goss & Upham's Ohio Sup. Flour = 226 Bls. We sold Attwood & Nickerson 300 Bls a few days before

as you could reasonably have expected to get.
With a private school of greater emoluments there would be more losses & crosses than you would calculate on before getting all through & settling up.
And if you go into it with energy of purpose you can make the disadvantages of absence & loss thereby much less than they would seem at first supposition but however & meanwhile it is really wrong to pay for advantages & not get them especially when we are short.

I suppose from your letter however that you have already decided to go & written them to that effect.

With relation to funds; viz: I suppose that about the first of September I shall be able to draw here about $50.00 of which $30. or a little more will be due for board. Of the Balance I ought to spend some considerable before Dec. 1st. when I shall be in funds again if a stay here which is full as uncertain as a war with Mexico. Ann has sent to me for the loan of some money for her digression to Boston. Elias could probably spare 1 Dollars. Lucy is now in funds soon as she can get her due of the City and I guess willingly intends to lend you some. Also Ann perhaps is depending on that in part for her journey. I think among us we can lend you some 20 Dolls for a while at some rate. I was due at supper table ½ hour ago & must settle the Cash for saturday night

J. W. Metcalf

The latter of passages on 1st page was quoted from morning & wrong. But the subject is on the words judgment & judged. Is the Brook Roads rendered condemnation in our version of that passage rendered judgment in other places on may it be properly so rendered —

[illegible] Badger & Dinnin Main Pillar of Oak Hall have failed on dit. I have got about ½ through
Histoire de Charles XII. There has been a great rise in Corn & Flour this week. [illegible]
I have not heard from home lately. Lucy's School I suppose finished last Friday

P. M. Metcalf
Banger
Aug 24th 1845

J. S. Metcalf U. G.
Brunswick

Aug 25th 1845
Bond Coll.

[illegible]

Dear brother

We received your last, Sunday rather late, the eve before Charles, Mary & I started for Bangor. Mother was much fatigued could not write any then and thought we had best consult together about it, talk with the boys and then I write you from here. First we feel very sorry not to have you come home, it will be a great disappointment to Mother. I suppose Joseph will not be able to leave to go, for [illegible] Elias was hoping to go home one week while you were there but it is uncertain. Lucy you know has been gone all summer ~~[illegible]~~. But we think it may be a providential opening for you which it would not be right to secure. We think too that it is a great pity you should lose the advantages of the fall term and very much with we could honestly get [illegible] a little more fitting [illegible] we all seem to need to use it [illegible] Joseph you know has not yet [illegible] and [illegible] to want [illegible] you know merchants take pride in having their clerks make a [illegible] appearance as their houses or families. Elias won't be able to spare [illegible] from his wages. I am going to try to get up a private school either here or at Boston if I find no opportunity in public school in either place. and have borrowed $30 of Joseph which I am going to have with [illegible] J. [illegible]

As to Lucy she can have the chance to come [illegible] [illegible] family as a niece or [illegible] for her board, and attend the high school. [illegible] Mary [illegible] aunt, [illegible] me to day that she wanted a young lady and was delighted when I mentioned Lucy; it would be a fine thing for Lucy [illegible] almost every thing about [illegible]

forms of genteel society, etiquette, and the thousands such things which, to be familiar with, helps one along very much through the world. She would have some trials from Mrs. Cutting peculiarities, variable temperament, nervousness, &c. but it would be another phase of human nature to observe and learn from. Her good scholarship when known might pave the way for her to teach here by and by. —

I said she would take the place of a sister or niece, but she could not without dressing in a decently genteel manner and that you know will take money.

She will receive about $20 and she needs every cent of it and more for dress if she comes here. She goes home by stage tomorrow and I am going to write a line to her [illegible] afternoon and give to Cutts telling her about it so that she can decide whether she will come or not. I rather think in view of all these things you will think it the design of Providence and therefore best for you to embrace this opportunity at Turner. perhaps you can get the German somethere afterwards and though it must cramp you some in your progress to lose this time it may rouse up your native force of character the more and so be no disadvantage in the end. Joseph has got $20 dolls to send you which he will put in this letter or send soon.

Your affectionate sister
in haste E. ~~H.~~

P.S. I write this in Mr. Pomroy's study all alone in the house: am staying this week all round about. Mrs. P. has not returned. Mary is with her Aunt Cutting — —

Bangor August 28th 1847

I am requested by me to forward this to you. At the earnest solicitation & advice of my friends & kinderd I have got my order for Last winter's wages shaved thus losing a good investment of funds & undoubted security for the sake of a division among pagers of less firm credit & certainty considering the mutability of men & man's affairs of nothing Else. I lent & thirty one Dollars & reserved $10 as to loan to you. Shall try to Kook V in advance of my wages & make it $. Send to-morrow if can get bills enough & of suitable sizes. Shall want the money without fail from your school wages. Please send note dated

Aug 27th 18[illegible]

for $25.25 on demand with interest Etc

that being the date of the shave & your share added of the discount given in for a shave & have business fixed up with prompt propriety as I am in habit of doing business for Wm. S. Dennett Cash^r Bank of Bangor in which J. Treat your Foxcroft friend is Clerk took the paper — My remaining here has from the upturning of circumstances become much less uncertain than the event or result of a war with Mexico I think I shall remain of my health continue good, intil a year from last 1st June — 1 Yr. from commencing.

I want much to go home in Sepr for both business & friends but do not expect I can get away from here long enough

J. M. Metcalf

Lucy's school [illegible] you may have been advised by him, the news you will get by daily papers & business is dull, & I have no trouble in keeping up with [illegible] writing here

Cash in Hand $ .15
Dolfver $ .50

J. M. Metcalf
E. A. Rich Mis
Bangor
Aug 29th 1845

J. M. Metcalf (Esq.)
[illegible]

Bangor Aug. 29 1845

Aug 30th 1845
Bond. Coll.

Bangor Sept. 24 1845

Bangor Sep. 24th 1845

Dear Brother

Your two letters are before me bearing dates Aug 31st & Sep. 12th. Both unanswered. First containing acknowledgement of recpt of money & note therefor all correct & satisfactory as we say. Also acct. of college examination and exhibition &c, & answers to inquiries respecting original of passages of texts for which am much obliged. You visited Lewiston. We sold this forenoon for account & risk of Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Co consigned by them, satinetts to amt of $ 405.55 at private sale. Some Brunswick Students with whom I have met are not inclined to converse much about the freshman's row. I saw Case of Levant a while ago.

Did I write Matt 3:18. Certainly meant to John 3:18. Quoted I from Memory. Your rendering of judge condemn &c answers the purpose of the Swedenborgians very well.

Your bundle per J. H. Rich was rec'd & forwarded to Milo. The pants you speak of getting shaved (sucked) on were perhaps such as we ~~occa~~ sold in summer at auction. Invoiced at 9 $ pr Doz. Pks. Is your watch good for anything. What kind is it, you probably paid high for it. We had a lot of sent as to sell a while ago, Gold & Silver Lepines & common vierge watches. From the price I take yours to be a lepine is it not? What sort was Chum's?

Sep. 25th With your second letter before me. My apologies are perhaps due for not-writing before but have been peculiarly busy. Am glad you have so good a situation

there in a respect. You can deny the truth of your remarks as upon the advantages to a teacher of succeeding good and popular teachers. It is an advantage not yet extended to me in my experience as a pedagogue, but one which I can well appreciate by means of experiencing & realizing the want of it. Am glad you promise on the "infinities" You want no Smyth & Bourdon but simply reasoning powers. If you deduct a finite quantity however large or however small from an infinite quantity will a finite or infinite quantity remain?

I am hired here until the first of next April Eliab has at this time gone to Milo to spend a season with some friends of his there. Mr. Brown is impatient for his return. Potatoes are very often about here. Last time I saw Charles he did not expect much from his potato crop. Hay will probably be high in this city. More will be exported than ever has been in a year before probably. Goss & Upham talk of purchasing 100 Tons. A cargo recently departed for Demarara S. America. The commerce Bangor with distant nations is extending. Large contracts have been made recently for shipments of lumber & return cargoes with Ecuador S. A. Walter Brown loaded a large vessel for there. Long voyage freight for Boards $18. for M. Goss & Upham on 23 inst dispatched 2 cargoes Bds to Portland a 15. for M. Just as much work to load & unload.

Shipments making to Berbice now. Capt. Scott of Valparaiso, Chili, is here making "negocio" for similar shipments.

Don't hear from home very recently. Chas. as you have probably ere this heard drove hither 4 Steers a while ago. Sold 2 & left Bal. in Mowers Pasture. The razor strop man (is) here now. Any comes on well with her school. Better than she hoped. Has twixt 20 & 30 scholars now. Lacy will probably not go to Kent & Cuttings. Goss & Upham as I have perhaps already informed you had 7 shares $100 ea & 125 Bl. Flour lost Burnt on board Steamship Bangor.

J. L. Brown is made to perform such of the office of Eliab during his absence as may be considered. Yes or You may yet learn something of the art of folding letters. Yes My eyes begin to suffer from weakness. S. Warren Butters of whom you have cognizance retrospective, departed this state today in Steamer Penobscot en route for Georgia. His pockets are well supplied with gold sovereigns & eagles Etc. He intends to acquire lucre by his migration thither. Fear he will be disappointed in his expectations. Jos. S. Ricker is in Dry Goods store of S. C. White & co here. Jos. B. Treat Clerk in Bank of Bangor. I wish you understood the subject science of equation of payments as I do. It might be advantageous to introduce as a [illegible] thing in your school. That of it in arithmetics is as complete a treatise on the science as this (x) is of algebra.

Waterman St. averaging [illegible]

Mr. J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Sept. 25th 1845

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
~~Phila~~ absence of mind
Turner villages
Me

Sept. 30th 1845
Turner

Milo Oct. 25 1845

[illegible]

Dear [illegible]

Possibly [illegible] you have been [illegible] to think that I ought to have written unto you since the time. I have had more than [illegible] work to do [illegible] each day & setting down to write a letter in the evening would not be very good recreation. I worked so [illegible] that I was [illegible] which [illegible] me for a longer time [illegible] Medicine. I know not how much the Bill will be [illegible] McK[illegible] services [illegible] I am now [illegible] it [illegible] to me, [illegible] in the place [illegible] by date.

I should like to have you send me a rough diagram [illegible] Pray [illegible] I [illegible] understand the [illegible] journey [illegible] [illegible] transition together with [illegible] I shall write a [illegible] letter. I arrived here [illegible] [illegible] last [illegible] a [illegible] day. [illegible] [illegible] some time ago [illegible] [illegible] together with [illegible] Esq. [illegible] [illegible]

to turn in [illegible]

[illegible]

the house would probably cost about $175.00 She has Uncle Jacob's note for $50.00 & interest of which she owes (me for lent her last) sum $[illegible]. You can estimate the amt of means for the attainment of the desired end.

Perhaps it will be productive of no evil consequences to inform you that I have been taking measures which seem likely to be crowned with success to get me a new cloak. What kind of a cloak did you get last fall? How much velvet on it? What kind of cord & tassel? & What price? I shall probably on my return [illegible] to board, & for 30 cts. per week less price. Which will be to me a saving. Anni will perhaps board at the same place. I have purchased cloth & trimming for a pr of pants at cost of about 4.$ lined with drilling. I suspect I should have to give 5.50 for such an pr. [illegible] the [illegible]. I should guess you got shaved often buying ready made clothing. A person [illegible] Perhaps Gilligan & Davis make clothing well, but Davis, (the fat lame man) will shave a fellow like fury. [illegible] has good health at present. At the last [illegible] annual meeting of the A.B.C.F.M. as perhaps you are aware a report was presented & adopted in relation to the connection of the board with slavery. [illegible] Northern [illegible] (except Corporate) voted for it, the rest 13/16 [illegible] dodging the question. How [illegible] did they dodge? & Why were 5 out of the 7 honorary members [illegible] nominated [illegible] & 2 only out of [illegible] nominated. Why did not Bangor, Bowdoin & Andover [illegible] & Clergymen take a stand one way or the other?

Poor [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], but [illegible] considering my age & circumstances [illegible] well [illegible] [illegible] Character for being rather soft - poor fellow & by [illegible] [illegible] made [illegible] part from your last letter, in part touching Eliz. Your [illegible] Case, Cushing, Bradford, Bates, True, & more from the slight acquaintance which I had previously been enabled to form with [illegible] that [illegible] dance is your weak side & one of them. A feller must be [illegible] & [illegible], without such a side, & keep a cool eye on all arts of young women & maneuvres of old ones [illegible] [illegible] chance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] into [illegible] circumstances. You ask [illegible] would J. H. Butley be dissappointed in Ga. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

My Dear long gone away son I have been trying this 2 or 3 weeks to get time to write a long letter to you have at times thought of somethings that seems of great importance for me to say to you but as they [illegible] [illegible] they grow less in the distance and all only amount to be a good boy and real sensible Lucy I should have made out a letter to you about this time but as Joseph is here that put it upon him, beware of the blandishments of the young and the manoevering of the old and be ye clothed with humility true humility which is the most beautifying garment [illegible] you can put on — I have had considerable apprehension that you will have [illegible] considerable trials before you get through there, merely because you have to [illegible] a beginning

Dear Brother We've been intending to write long & good to you but as Mother said, Joseph came home full of work & we put it upon him. He goes back Tuesday. Sorry he could not stay longer. Shall write again soon. [illegible] not go to Bangor. Had I better go to take [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] at the Corner this winter? [illegible] can teach French & Algebra. [illegible] now teaching High School at the Mills — 23 scholars. I would gladly write to you [illegible] [illegible] but am much hurried. [illegible] [illegible] you know. You have more time & are more expert at using a pen, being more in the [illegible] [illegible] just

[illegible] folks to go there with success except in what would be considered there very low station must have more knowledge of Southern [illegible] [illegible] & manners, (which are very different from northern) than he possesses. He cannot go into as good station as a teacher. As a laborer he stands a fair chance to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] difficulty in getting on Penobscot River, [illegible] expenses must be greater & his health may fail.

Ricker I think has a good situation J. C. White is one of the first men in Baptist Society in Bangor. He got if I remember aright which is doubtful about [illegible] & his board the first year & 200$ & board the second which is as long as he has entered into any agreement for.

I do not know what Elias pecuniary prospects are or are likely to be. Perhaps I suspect that after the 1st April proximo I shall if I remain with [illegible] [illegible] for salary $400. per annum. Which after doing my board would leave me about $25.00 per month.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bangor. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] handsome [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] watch right [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gold [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] conducts [illegible]!

now. You must come & see us in the Spring, & if you need, we can have you some stockings, gloves &c. Very aff. Lucy. Mrs. Foss & Daniel Holman going to be married! Mrs. Foss to Mr. Hurd of Dover, a widower with four children. Write soon

J. W. Metcalf &c
Milo
Oct 27th 1845

Milo
Oct 28

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Turner
Maine

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Nov. 1st 1845
Turner

Bangor November 24/45

Dear Brother

Yrs under date of Nov 17th was handed me by an enterprising young man bound to Lincoln. Had been for some time expecting an arrival of the kind. Your advice respecting "vigorous exercise in the open air" is very good and admits of no controversy. Nevertheless I say unto you how shall I come at it. I have but very little spare time, & no way to get vigorous exercise in open air, except it be by walking. That to me is not vigorous exercise, & takes to long too. My only plan is to get what exercise I can & let the rest wait.

In regard to that subject, like a great many persons in regard to many things I live in hope of doing better soon. I did not expect you could refund that money very well this fall & consequently by giving a little better bargain got the contractors) for the schoolhouse to wait till next March & June for portions of their pay. If it will be an accommodation to you keep it till spring. If however the money from Uncle Jacob should not arrive properly, I may be under a necessity of using that instead. You need not remit until you hear from me again. But nevertheless if you have a sum of money which you do not wish to use, until spring & wish to save the interest, I can use 500$ at more than 6%.

You doubt the expediency of building a schoolhouse & make several enquiries respecting it some of which may perhaps be answered as follows. It will not probably cost twice the estimates if

My chum Chas. P. Weld of Brunswick me is a brother of the order & thinks highly of it. He is also a Salesman with Thos. A. White & Co wholesale & retail dealers in dry goods. Largest concern of the sort in the city. Do you know aught of the family. His home I think he says is right over the way from the college yard. I board with Ann at Sylvester's. A pretty good place. Live well & in good style. Harriet S. plays well on the piano & guitar, & the rest of the folks on the battle door & shuttlecock. Books are plenty there, through the intervention of the Bangor Mercantile Library. My health is improving. Had a large quantity of the nose bleed today. Your last letter was scant. Write soon a full letter to J. M. Metcalf.

built by the job for a stated remuneration which I expect will be this way. There seems to be a chance for a school to do well & establish itself permanently from present appearances, that is if the right kind of school &c. If the plan should by any means fall through, & the school should cease there is a great probability that the house would be very much poor property still it is the only establishment on the kind in that neighborhood & schoolhouse is needed & school mams are plenty. There are no buildings or rooms at all suitable for school in the vicinity which can be hired, one in any other part of the city would not pay as there are other schools established. It is not undertaken as a speculation but as a necessity. Ann, like other folks must have some means of support, she has got a good school started, & with good prospects ahead & must have a place to keep it in or give it up altogether. It is expected to be a money making concern.

Hay (Eastern) is $25. per ton in Savannah per prices current.

I do not believe your cloak is a full circle. Tailors will lie about them. I have seen Gillyn & Davis several times. Full circles is exceeding full cloak. Less than 3/4 are very common. 3/4 circle costs more than 3/4 as much as full circle & is just as good. If much less than 3/4 it is less elegant. I got the materials & had one made. You say board cheaper & dress better. I will board cheaper as I can & well & must dress savingly untill the debts I incur to help ann build her stand are discharged.

My pants are Cassimere. I suspect a person so situated as to do it conveniently had much better get clothing made than buy it ready made. At Hunt's you can get clothing well strongly made but I guess his prices are high.

disbanded. What Co. did you belong to when here? I was solicited to join the "Sons of temperance". What is your opinion of secret societies?

Your advice respecting non purchase of a goold watch shall have due consideration. I have never had any idea of such a thing have no manner of use for a watch. Those I mentioned are not ladies watches altogether.

Did you know that Ann is greatly enraged at you for not writing, answering her letters, or taking any notice of her whatever. Thinks you mean to cut her acquaintance.

It is no exaggeration to say that a word to the wise is sometimes sufficient.

I will tell Eliab to write to you as you request next time I see If I happen not to forget it.

Your somewhat acerbitous reply to what you term "my remarks on your weak side, seems to convolve into & answer itself."

In order to enable me to reply to your two next questions please instruct me in relation to the subjects of these interrogatories. What is my "opinion in relation to early marriages? What did you try to convince me of in that connection?

What kind of school have you engaged what time what wages?

What an excitement there is in all commercial places in the corn & flour market. Flour is here 7½ to higher by large lots. corn yellow flat retails at 1.00 bush.

In corn & flour Goss & Upham make this fall 2500 or 3000 Dollars very probably much more Brown Porter & co & Atwood & Nickerson, 10.000. Dolls each E. & W. Jewell 20,000. or 30,000. dolls probably. That is in the three last named firms dispose of their ~~[illegible]~~ stocks at present prices or thereabouts. Goss & Upham have bought & sold & taken the change. The schoolhouse is to be located on lot at intersection of Centre & Exchange (formerly Poplar) Streets. Is to be constructed within 4 weeks from Nov. 20th. Ann school continues to increase.

The present teacher of the girls high school, & consequently the school is rather unpopular. Engine Co No. 3 has rarely had a flare up with the city authorities & in consequence page 2

They have had a great freshet on the Piscataquis which destroyed the Charley's Bobby Bridge & drowned C.'s 2 calves.

I have no other particular news. I suppose you hear from Mich (as often as I. Did you know Chas was going to be married with Albina Rittredge?

in haste

Tell me what is your add

Keep me informed of your address

When you send money direct to me care of Goss & Upham but not at other times.

Bangor. Nov. 25. 1845

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Turner
Me.

Nov. 25th 1845

Mr. J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Nov. 25th 1845

Nov. 3d 1845
Turner

Bangor. Jan. 16 1846

Bangor Jan. 16 1846

Dear Brother

Certain facts exist. Exist now heretofore & in future. These are fixed facts, i.e. fixed in existence are continual, permanent & invariable facts. There is another & lower class of facts which are somewhat transitory & local in their nature & application as respecting either the fields of space or time. These are facts only at certain periods & in certain regions.

A fact of the first class I suspect is embraced in the proposition that "between brethren intercommunication should be sustained." This is not affected by the proximity or distance asunder of the persons implicated for in the one case interviews; in the other correspondence should be maintained. Neither does misunderstanding or feud between the parties detract from the truth of the statement for such things ought not to be, & being in themselves positively wrong; cannot hold a place as obstacles in the path of right.

A fact of the second order is that I am highly culpable or at least greatly deficient touching the matter of correspondence not only with you but with all my other friends. It is to be hoped that this fact may at no very distant period be superseded by another of the same order but of different character.

In fact I have been so hurried driven & pressed above measure at counting house & to West market square as to have

to the good of my mental or physical self or to the claims of my friends.

I became unwell, am command by Dr. Danl McKue to abstain from the counting room for a few days. Hence this letter. It is very possibly deleterious to me to occupy myself in this way now. I sit alone in the parlor at my boarding place. S. Sylvester's Broadway. The want of such suitable apparatus & materials for writing at my desk usually furnishes occasion, the ill appearance of the herewith.

I have not heard from you for some time. altho I have rec'd one, say 2 letter & seen one directed to Eliab since writing you except on corner of Ann's.

Yours of dates Bowd. Coll. Dec 11th & Richmond Dec. 13th are now before. In first I notice you can remain in R. 3 or 4 Wks. but intend to stay out 2. Unless College requires you strongly, had you better not stay longer. 18 $. clear of board is rather more than I receive, & your labor is but half as great the wear of your health & constitution half so great & your opportunities for your own improvement much greater & the wages no incumbrance I question the good policy of purchasing boots so cheap as $. 2.75 " I pd 4.50 " In answer to your question "What is at present your line of conduct towards the so called fair sex" would say that I presume ~~but~~ it is a straight line, althouth so very distant from that pursued by them that I cannot tell whether the lines are converging diverging or parallel

Our boarders here one is Chas. P. Weld clerk in Dry Goods store. His home is Bowdwick house just across the street from College Yard. His sister is here visiting us at this time. She is a fine girl I guess. He is a very clever fellow though with no very good strength of character I suspect. Goodenow also Dry goods clerk, is rather soft. Alfred Sylvester formerly a Mariner, is now an invalid. He helps some in his dad's store. It's supported in part by his twin brother Albert who is mate of a cotton ship in New Orleans, to Havre, & Liverpool. Alf. is a clever fellow, low spirited, & some say lazy.

Eliab gets into society somewhat. Naturally makes more acquaintances than I.

The difficulties in the way of my obtaining employment are much greater than you apprehend. Your $25.00 was correctly used as already intimated to you I believe.

E. S. Mitchell Merchant, is he wealthy? Does he do large business? Of what description is his business?

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] & other [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] General Temperance [illegible]

[illegible]

Perhaps [illegible] discussion [illegible]

[illegible] for several weeks [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of a resolution to search

out & prosecute if possible any violation of the

liquor [illegible] grand jury [illegible]

they [illegible] between [illegible]

[illegible] liquor [illegible]

[illegible] temperance [illegible]

[illegible]

Please write soon. The [illegible]

[illegible] Nov 13th

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

What do [illegible] letter [illegible]. The it cracks off

[illegible]

arrival [illegible]

Mr I. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Jan. 17th 1846

5

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Care J. S. Mitchell Esq
Gardiner
Me.

Jan. 24th, 1846
Richmond

Bangor Feb. 7 1846

Bangor ~~Jan~~ Feb. 2 1846

Dear Brother

I had this pleasure on 18th ult. since which date have none of your favors to reply to. Yours of the 11th was recd however but a few hours after mailing to you, & is now before me. Of your Questions several ~~are~~ probably answered already. E.g. the first "Why do you not write?" The force of your remarks in relation to ~~my~~ the expediency & necessity of my taking more exercise & the conclusions deduced from them I do not attempt to gainsay. You recommend chopping & threshing, amusements entirely out of my reach as is also sawing wood. You speak of dumb belles, I havent got any and am short of three dollars bills by which they are procured. As to your remarks respecting our being unfortunate in our "bringing up" so far as opportunity for Society is concerned — please accept my cordial sympathy & compassion for your part of that big misery. As you proceed in your epistle and goow more metaphysical & more sentimental sagely discoursing of "communion of thoughts & feelings" "whole joys & objects of existence" "pleasures in solitude for noble minds" Etc. I can only promise to give the matter my profoundest consideration, without presuming to attempt to cope with your cogency. You treat with truth of solitude I dont doubt. You speak in a succeeding paragraph of the Society of females & mention your experience as one of ..... observation. Please write more distinctly, so that I

may be enabled to tell whether the adjective before the word observation is "awful" or "careful".

"They are the best part of creation, the best the purest part of the enjoyment of life is that spent in the society of women true women" I cannot fully sympathize with the enthusiasm of your expressions, in the part from which the above quotation is taken as a sample. I have to acknowledge however that in the course of my observation upon females and female character I have had a slight acquaintance with two girls who I thought might make good companions either for a long or shorter period. But must also own that I had formed the same opinion of a few others upon an equally slight acquaintance, which opinion I was obliged to alter after longer & closer observation. In justice to the sex I may say that in addition to the first mentioned two have known one, who was not objectionable in point of character but feeble constitution & permant ill health, good society.

Your visit to Hallowell Augusta teachers convention &c I should think very pleasant & beneficial in more than one point of view.

Feb 3d We have moved from our stand #41 West Market Square to store recently built by Samuel Smith & occupied by Messrs Smith & Howard, The particulars of this & comparison of situations will however be of no interest to you as you were unacquainted with our former location. By the way which fire Company did you belong to when in Bangor! Let it suffice to say, we were formerly right opposite Geo. Fitts watchmaker's shop (nearly opp Gilligan & Davis) (now opposite Walter Brown's on Broad Street. In our present place

we have very nice & convenient counting room, spacious store large wharf 100 ft on the water, & severall storehouses.

As I sit here at my desk I have in front across the counting room map of U. S., at my back near to me Constitution of the United States at my right, an eight day clock & a looking glass, at my left new Salamander Safe $100.00. Revised Statutes Etc. Et. E[illegible] on the shelf. It is seven minutes of eight, I write by the la[illegible] of a $5.00 Solar lamp. My Ideas are too obfuscated to admit of my writing any thing worth the reading. Prof. Goodwin lectures before the Lyceum tonight. Should like to have heard him. You were formerly a Bangorian. Had I better join the Mercantile Association. I am invited to become a member of Cynosure Lodge Sons of Temperance. Shall I so do? [illegible] 1$ admittance & 3$ per annum. C. L. - S. O. T. abo[illegible] I am reading Thiers Hist of Consulate & Empire under Napoleon. If you can conveniently come at in your Coll. Library a treatise by ~~some~~ a English author on the Wonders of Starry heavens, or Structure of the universe or some such title (first chapter shows that the universe is not infinite & details its form) would like to have you peruse it & give your opinion of it

Feb. 6th Your last was not double postage as you surmised.

I rec'd this afternoon letter from Mother & Lucy, although most of it meant for Ann. Mother says Almeida talks of letting her farm, & taking the school at the corner. asks opinions, advice &c. Says tis absolutely wicked for us not to write home more. Chas has been hauling oats to Lincoln selling a 50 cts. Good price. Of other news notice that you have had a V & a fuss with a lad in your school Rt 20 [illegible]

4th page

Lucy talks of coming to Bangor to stay a short time (visit)
" is having considerable many reflections about practices coming into vogue in those parts of dancing in & at Evening parties & reprehends the part taken in the proceedings by such personages as N. S. Hill Ellen L. Brown et al. Also of certain songs sung to applauding audiences in the said convocations by such as Cal & Adams & Sons, [illegible] etc.

The Turvers with Saml at their head are in diplomatic intrigues to induce Charles & his retinue to emigrate with them to Wisconsin next spring. Letters pass between Samuel & Charles on the

5 page

It is now about 7. I haint been to Supper. Supper time 5½.
I would write better & longer letters but for circumstances
which you may appreciate. — My time for such
employments comes out of my time for leisure rest
& exercise. After working as many hours as consistent
some other variety is requisite, than the same kind
I must write to Milo

J. M. Metcalf

P. M. Metcalf
Bangor
~~Feb.~~ 2d 7th 1846

P.S.
Enverrez vous a votre soeur du tomes de
Town

Mr Isaac S. Metcalf
Care of J. S. Mitchell Esq.
Gardiner
Me

Feb. 11th 1846
Richmond
Gardiner

Bangor. Feb. 16 1846

Bangor Feb. 14th 1846

Dear Brother

Herewith please find bundle & letter from Lucy. The letter she sent unsealed & I took liberty to read it. Her directions in relations so sleigh rides through snow drifts & fair Albinos are replete with wisdom. Ann meant to fix up for you some bosoms as also to write but didnt get time. I have no time for this.

J. M. Metcalf

Recd your last as before just after I had despatched, hereafter you write 1st & I. 15th of the Month if I can get time

P. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Feb. 14th 1846

Nicholas Emery
Brunswick
Ms

Feb. 20th 1846
Bowd Coll

Bangor, March 5. 1846

Bangor March 5 1846

Dear Brother,

Do you not suppose there is more mind, more talent, intellect latent all around us much more than all the employed & acknowledged talent - ? Is not the intellect of the community like a vast mine from which are occasionally struck seemingly by accident or circumstance those bright rich gems which in a Clay a Calhoun a Webster an Irving a Marshall throw throw a dazzling light on the very region whence they sprung. Is not many a clown endowed with mental powers which if brought out would place him on a level with the middle ranks from "great men"? Times of great excitement & times when great interests & rights are to be saved or lost are commonly fruitful in great men. Would common circumstances have brought out the host of powerful minds in council & in the field whose history is the history of our revolution? In the time of the French revolution & the struggles of Bonaparte ostlers valets law-students & peasants were in a few years translated to the first rank of military commanders in that era & generally.

Why was it, but from circumstances to develope latent talent? But for circumstances to call them out where would have been a Joan of Arc a Blackhawk, Osceola, Macombs, Luther, Bolivar? How far would Patrick Henry have been developed had he lived in these days & been a temperance

lecturer? What effect on each respectively for Peter the Hermit & the "few more left" razor strop man to change circumstances?

No doubt many of the common minds around us were they merely turned into the right channel might rise beyond their aspirations. I am somewhat inclined to think that under some very different circumstances I might have risen to some distinction as a military commander.

I have not that thorough acquaintance with your mental characteristics which would warrant my giving an opinion as to the department in which you would be likely to excel. Your proposed medicinal life may very probably be as fitting as any one which circumstances will permit. I should suppose you would have to teach a few years after graduation or take some other course to acquire a quantity of money, to free yourself from debt & raise a little heap to jump from besides.

The proper time to survey the whole field & choose your course with cautious judgment I should think to be the present.

6th By yours of 2nd ult. I perceive the inquiry "What moral character does B. F. Brown sustain?" B. F. Brown lumber merchant Exchange St. Bangor sustains a very good one, is a fine man (member of Mr Pomroy's Church.— Cannot say near as much for B. F. Brown of the firm of Walter Brown & Son, Broad St. Bangor.— His character is ~~too~~ what would be considered fair among the liberal part of the community.

not that moral character which ranks high & is sterling. I doubt whether he would be admitted to the order of Sons of Temperance. By the way a division of this order has been started in Milo & has in its ranks many of the first men in the place as Kittredge, Nollins, Smith, Rich, Dan'l Hamlin, Kimball, &c.

I am yet inclined to the opinion that you are somewhat unwarrantably severe in your insinuations, not charges nor direct assertions vs. the character of Ea L. Brown. His mechanical genius probably will not be questioned. I have seen & examined his pistol. Think it decidedly an improvement but for the increased risks of accidental discharge. He has more recently got up considerable ($) in airgun, to discharge without noise. Be kind enough to inform me particularly concerning the lie in the paper which you suspected to be from me.

Am glad your T.S. Committee helped you out of your trouble in school so well "the other day"

Anna's school comes on very prosperously. She has left Mrs Sylvester's & bds at Wm Jewell's. By consequesence I see her more seldom than formerly. Lucy is now here passing about a fortnight with her. For all needful & desired information as to Eliab I beg leave to refer you to his letter enclosed.

You have perhaps not heard that the Smithville Iron Works & appertenances were recently sold to five men in Portsmouth Salem & Newburyport for $50000.00 such the fact. The present owners are worth some $500000.00 & are determined to spare no needful pains or expense in ~~[illegible]~~

prosecuting the work to a final successful result.
The owners are 2 Brothers Ladd, Ladd, them brothers in law Hawes, Cowes, & D. Pingree Salem.
They already begin to put their money in circulation here.

I rec'd your bundle of books per Jeromes Express with letters enclosed. I like the books particularly the Speller & Definer, & the Analysis.
The letters I handed to Eliab who sent them to Milo wherefore I am holden from a notice of their contents which would give me sitasfaction. On a/c of this receipt I directed, per newspaper you not to write till I had which perhaps I should not have done if I had known I should not have them to answer. My object was to prevent our letters crossing each other in the mail bags, to which end I would propose that some time be set for us to write to which we may mutually conform as near as circumstances will permit

In a most egregious hurry

J M Metcalf

Yours of Feb 2 was not as you suspected double postage

Mr. J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
March 6th 1846

Mr. J. M. Metcalf
Bowdoin College
Brunswick
Me

March 8th 1846
Bond Coll

Bangor March 18 1846

Bangor March 17 1846

Dear Brother

Yours of the first part of this month was rec'd in due order, but is not now with me. You say write about the middle of this month in order to make the routine come regularly in rotation & I will accordingly go through with that ceremony premising however that I have no thing in particular to communicate & feel very dull headed & foolish. I have a bad cold. Persaw by yours that you were similarly afflicted & in a greater degree. You are cuffable for being so carless of your health & I do no but you ought to be sick half the time till you learn better. My situation here is good for investing any means which I might have at command in a profitable manner. I am placed in centre of business & know what is doing.

Had I been seized of any concideable sum of spare money I might at almost any time the last winter have used it so that it would pay more than 12 o/c p annum. & be perfectly safe. Could now make it pay nearly or quite that —

The charters of all the Banks in this city expire by limitation in A 1847. The present amount of banking capital in Bangor ($300.000,00) is much too limited for the business of the place. A large part of the business is consequently now done in Boston &c. Another bank of $100.000,00 capital would

well sustained. Moreover the Kenduskeag Bank Capital $100.000.— is not going to renew her charter. There is very little unemployed capital here to put into bankstock, it being all required in the regular business.

Nevertheless it is not to be doubted that in view of these facts bank stock will pay great dividends & sell at an advance. The formation of new banks, will furnish an opportunity to get stock for, at par, which stocks will no doubt in a few yrs or less sell at large advance, & in the meantime pay reasonable dividends.

From these considerations I want to accumulate funds enough to take some few shares — or so. Also to have a few " at command to be increased by the improvement of certain accasionally occuring favorable opportunities."

But I also perceive by your last letter & by allusions to the same subject in previous letters that you are short of money & much wish to borrow some what for a time.

I have hardly known what action to take in the premises. It is probably my duty to cultivate my own good. Son will probably when through college be much richer than I ~~although~~ if you should be in debt & I with a small collection of dollars although yours might be very differently invested from mine.

In my reflections thereon I have about come to the conclusion that with such security as you can furnish, & the understanding that you yourself are to pay it at some given time, or as soon as possible — I am to lend you a sum of money gradually, as I can furnish it. Let the security be a joint & several note signed J. S. M., C. W. R., & A. M. M.

This you perceive will be far poorer than our first class paper". I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of (in case it should at some time be necessary to secure some larger sum) taking out a life policy for a term of yrs to be assigned as security.

For each hundred dolls. assured for lifetime 1.90 or 2.90 pr an
" " " " 7 Yrs 1.05 — I believe

The time of payment early next winter if convenient, 1 Year from next October November be the extent if possible & let it be paid promptly at some time. At the last mentioned period you will have graduated & I suppose. Let the other parties also consider themselves holden & expected to pay. The sum of money, to depend upon circumstances — How much do you require? I must raise & remit it gradually if at all. Could probably send 50.— by July or so or sooner.

You in yrs speak of hurry E. & I. are always in. The fact is, Bangor business people are a busy set. Quit drinking your strong coffee.

Ann is well & having a weeks vacation at present. Lucy is " " here. Goes to Milo this week. I suppose. Eliab well vaccinated this morning. Several cases of small pox now in the city. Little excitement on the subject howsoever. Question whether it was "by pure genius alone" that Burns took his his place with the noblest & highest. You can perhaps by an exercise of skill cull out the ideas in this. hadn't time nor sprawl to condense or render concise &c

Yrs J. M. Metcalf.

Mr. J. M. Metcalfe
Bangor
Mar. 17th 1846

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Brunswick
Me

March 20th 1846
Bowd. Coll.

Bangor April 18 1846

Bangor April 1846

Dear Brother

By hand of Chas P Weld via Mr Newton I rec'd a package of epistles from you. I shall not formally answer them. I shall however notice slightly a few of their multifarious contents.

You allude to our freshet, & ask some questions concerning it. These I may perhaps be replied to in the course of this instrument. You think its effect will be to make this a busy place this summer. It appears to have a contrary effect. The main dependance of Bangor for business & for money to ~~do~~ business with, is her exports of lumber. The great freshet occurring too early too be of service, much of the lumber will not come this season. So many mills are destroyed ~~that~~ not all the lumber which does come will be manufactured. Thus laborers will be turned out empty, traders in the supplying line lose their, merchants their commission & vessels will get no freight, to carry Many will fail. The business resulting from rebuilding some of the mills, bridges &c. so far as it goes will counteract these results, but the great balance of effect will be bad. Your old friend E. D. Thurston will fail from the cause & by his failure G. & U. will lose.

Am sorry your fever took its departure at a favorable period. Don't be too careful of your health. Serious consequences will flow if you do. I very strongly approve

your determination not to get into debt. Hope you will will be able to, & will carry it out. Supposed it doubtful whether you could do it. Supposing a debt must be contracted very much better do it the last year than the first. Your prospects of getting any money from Charles I should consider exceedingly slight.

I must at some time discuss financially his pecuniary matters and prospects, but think best for various reasons to postpone so doing for the present. Your discourse on Penelina, Athena, & Lake would no doubt much edify me had I time to give the subject that solemn meditation & profound intellectual digestion, which its magnitude & complexity demand. I would not be certainly understood to sneer at the subject or derogate from its importance for tis verily just so. The Berk, Prof. of whose lectures you make mention has lectured here, has published a book on fever, a part of which I have read. You say that Adams preaches for the Bangor flood. So did Prof. Shepard, Hatty, Hedge &c. But why did not Adams look nearer home, of the freshets of the Androscoggin, Kennebec, & the flood at Norridgewock, on which mine host lost some 800 dollars. (Bridge stock)

You speak of influence upon Clark of J. E. Colman. That the influence, if any, upon Clark, would be good I do not doubt. She, however might not be at all benefitted. I think she is & should remain very far above him.

There has been as I understand no very extraordinary freshet on the Piscataquis this year, at least nothing

at all to be compared with ours here. Coffran's dam at Dover was carried away I believe, & Atkinson bridge considerably injured. The ice being so sound, the turf of banks & intervals was probably much torn up.
S. B. Dockham of Foxcroft, apostle of temperance, called in here last eve for some ft. pr Stmr Bangor.
He is now engaged in lecturing on the vitality & internal protuberances of the nervous & physical man, as connected with ravages of intoxicating alcoholic drinks &c. or something else of somewhat similar sound. He has the City Hall next Saturday night. Has magic lantern some way connected with his performances. Had by our boat a screen ten or 12 ft. ~~wide~~ long. when rolled up.

16th For particulars of the freshet you have extra Mercury which I sent you. That I beleive is incorrect in but one important particular. It conveys the idea of a gradual rise on night of 28th ult. The water came in a rush, apparently in one big wave, at a little before 12 P.M.. It had however been very high before. It rose then some 6 or 7 ft in less than as many minutes. Perpahs I may be excused for reuseing a few paragraphs which I first wrote for a different purpose but in relation to the same subject.
" — a scene of night of 28th ult. at about 10½ o'clk.
Then as during the previous night the bridges, the square, & some of the streets contained a numerous and an anxious population. You have seen tar barrels burning by night? The risings of their thick black smoke? Then tar barrels burned on either end of the bridge, in the square, on the wharves, at the ferry & at

different points on the far side of the main river. Their red lurid glare fell on black darkness troubled faces, & angry overflowing waters; & also rendered visible the riotous unseemly mirth of many thoughtless boys. The water at that time was beginning to run over the Kenduskeag Bridge.

From a distance from our store I saw the glare & heard the mad shouts the source of both being hidden among the buildings. The rays of a feeble lantern only, penetrated my darkness.

The water at that time reached the door sill of our store. The streets around us were flooded. Here was a scene.

Another horror was added. Another & a brighter light arose & cries of fire! fire! We knew not what burned, only its direction. The bells rang, but they ceased again & the fire still burned. Things paused, — but the swift rushing flood came on as the bells rang lowd, & people fled for their lives at the peril of their lives. When they reached safety & turned to look the bonfires & the noisy merriment were gone & confusion & trouble were there, darkness was there uncertainty was there & the waters were there too where they were never seen before.

The day following was a sabbath not yet well described but in a measure imaginable.

Let it be recollected that wall it, broad it, the square & the whole flat had a depth of water sufficient for 6 the passage of large & deeply laden vessels that the wharves & piling places were before covered with immense quantities of wood bark & lumber

all descriptions, that wooden buildings will float in deep water; that when afloat like drift lumber & ice they follow the impulses of the current, that ice was the cause & the chief circumstance of this freshet, that some life & much property was in danger, & therefore boats & multitudes busy" — from a consideration of these sequences & consequences some idea of the time & scene may be obtained, when deacons & clergymen forgot to pullow the Sabbath, the churches were deserted & unemployed & the population of all sexes, sizes, ages, crowded the margins of the water & to all points of view.

You ask what part I had in the matter. I was not left on Exchange Pt. side. During most of Saturday I was moving our books papers &c. (more of a job than you imagine) up stairs, & superintending & assisting in hoisting up goods. During a part of the afternoon when not otherwise engaged, the excitement being too great to admit of posting books, I commenced making my will, but did not get through the job. The night shut in cloudy & very dark. Expecting a gradual rise Christie, (our Irishman) & I abode in the store intending if circumstances demanded to move up more goods in the night from upper shelves. The rush came. I had just come in from the street where I found the water very slowly rising & all well. Christie was asleep on Counting room floor. I heard the rush & knew at once the cause & spoke to C. He sprang up. The water was spouting up through the scuttle in the floor some feet. Was up to the latch when we reached the street door. I stopped to lock it though

Christie could not swim & was much frightened & screamed. I took him by the collar & attempted to escape. The water in crossing Mercantile Square was up to my armpits & progress slow & difficult from the strong current setting in from the stream & from the drift lumber & cakes of ice which with the water was covered. My companion moreover was short legged, helpless, & terrified. We succeeded however in reaching the Circular block, after which we found the water only up to our middles." Here I ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] C. to hold on to a window shutter iron in side of building & waded out after yr. old friend Wm. B. Trafton who could not manage a boat in which he was trying to escape & therefore cried to me for help. We first reached dry land about half way up Main St. opp. Hatch House. I then placed myself by fire in bar room of " " . Got partly dry & then waded down Main St. trying to find a boat which we left adrift, ~~to~~ to go thereby back to the store & see to things. Did'nt find it. Passed the rest of the night in said bar room. We had room full of us, many wet. Had hot coffee & victuals towards morning. Was specially invited to Mr. Goss' to breakfast, by whose family have ever since been very polite to me. With Mr. G. & several of his retainers ~~[illegible]~~ strove for hours to get a boat. At last succeeded in getting a little leaky cockle shell down to Joppa & by land transported it to Main St. landing. 175 / 87 / 262 Broke into Dunning 2d story, to see to see to some lime said to be in danger of firing the building, then went on & entered our store via 2d story windows. Lugged some of most valuable Ledge up garret, took some of books & papers & retd. I got them ferried over, ate & went to bed & there got dry. Woke up sick, vomiting. Therefore was abed when the water left. I'll spin another yarn. Webster, owner of confectioners stand under Eastern bank & another with oyster saloon on Exchange St was on the bridge when the water came. He ran for his life - the water having got so deep he could'nt run, just before getting to the P.O. he climb a lamppost. The water rose right up after him, the smooth iron was hard to hold to. He hollered. "A boat, help, help, take me off, save me, save me, & I'll give you all I've got, you shall have both establishments". Eleeb was a good deal exposed to moisture & hard labor, & a little danger in the course of the scrape. He is well & smart & engaged at Brown's another year at $175.00. Brown lost a large amt. of lumber, but saved more that was exposed. Perhaps you have noticed that G & Co are agts. for Stmr Bangor. Our Storehouse containing about 100 Bbls Pork $1400. 140 Bbls flour $600. 350 Bus Corn $165. was carried away & afterwards found nearly whole with much of the stuff in [illegible]

[illegible] down in the bay & towed [illegible]

that Noah's ark would not have stood so long a voyage if among so much ice. Inasmuch as Young & Co. & J. McCall

Bangor June 8 1846

Bangor June 5 1846

Dear Brother

Yrs. of 3d inst. recd. I have obtained the Sugar for R. P. & Co. It is in the empty butter box. E. sold butter for 14¢. Almeida sent by me for no camphor.

I send you Maine Farmer. Please notice editorial on swallows. I have just written to Holmes vindicating from oblivion the word swallows. I send if I can get it Tri-weekly Journal. Please notice paragraph in relation to resolve in favor of the town of Enfield. After reflection I have concluded that Mills of right ought to be aided by the State, that she might be if she would send as representative a suitable man, one of business habits, enterprise, energy, or even employ those qualities in getting up petitions & taking other suitable measures.

I send you a current if time permits showing bal. in your favor of 79 cts if I recollect rightly. Eliab refuses to receive the small amt of Mother's butter — I hold it subject to your order Prof. Smith of Bowd. Coll. was enlisted by Sylvester Milne host about the commencement of the last war with England. Served during the war as a Sergeant under said Maj. Com. Gloucester then Lieut. U. S. A. He employed his leisure in studying Latin, &c.

At the close of the war he recd 500 or 600 $. in cash & lands. This supported him through college. I do not think best now to advise you of his situation. E. L. Brown & als. have retd from Moosehead. Caught 140 lbs trout.

A. H. Roberts, Chas. Godfrey, Pinder & Hadlock have failed. Stores of Smith & Fenno, A. H. Roberts, Sam. Hyde & Co. broken open, robbed this week. The theives are caught & money mostly recovered.

All of which is respectfully submitted

J. M. Metcalf

Money 2 to 2½ % pr Mo.

P.S. Herewith please find acct current to date which I hope will be found correct & satisfactory. If so please make your books to conform &c. J. M. M.

H

Mr J. S. Metcalf in a/c current with J. M. Metcalf.

			Dr	Cr
1845				
Aug 27	To	cash	25.25	
Dec 13	"	his note Aug 27th ~~for~~ 26.00 int. cancelled	26.00	
"	"	interest fm Aug 27 to date on $25.25	.46	
1846 June 5	"	balance ~~to~~ new a/c	.29	
		— Contra —		
1845 Sept 3	By	Note Aug. 27 100 days & interest		26.00
Dec 3	"	Cash recd per mail		25.00
1846 June 1	"	Cash		1.00
			$52.00	52.00

1846 June 5. Balance to Cr. J S Metcalf .29 c.

E & O E Bangor 5th June 1846
J. M. Metcalf

25.25
2
.5050

P. M. Metcalf
Bangor
June 5th 1846

Mr. J. L. Metcalf
Milo Me

June 8th 1846
Milo

Bangor – July 12th 1846

Dear Brother

C. P. Weld mon camarade leaves tomorrow, hence for Brunswick en route to Boston & New York. I improve the opportunity to remit an apology, which although long overdue has not yet arrived at maturity, for it has not near attained a sufficient size to fill respectably its appointed place.

If not punctual to a moment at meeting &c. you perhaps will admit that I am characterly exact in fulfilling engagements & paying debts. This however makes the breach of propriety still greater, when I am guilty of neglect or evasion of an obligation, expressed & implied; as is the one under excuse. Good reasons should therefore be rendered for the delinquency.

I rec'd here as you know in weak health. My labors were accumulating during my absence & great after my return. They were moreover of such a nature that the duties of a correspondent went to increase a burden nearly overwhelming before. This is first thing I have attempted of the kind since I left Milo with exception of Letters to C. &c on urgently necessary business. You will no doubt be satisfied with this fact-ful but shamefully prolix apology.

It may be thought unreasonable, but you are by me expected to keep on as though I were a punctual correspondent, & be content to receive answers then & then only when my time & my health will allow of it. I should be sorry to have our corres-

pondence permanently interrupted, or ~~to be~~ rendered less frequent. Living like all others in a measure on hope; I hope by & by to be better able to perform my part of it. I will not make the common, meaningless, hypocritical, assertion that my part is valueless; — that yours I prize. I trust that each of us may so perform his (his own part) share in it as to make it a mutual benefit. I hope never to see it become formal & set, but still wish that our letters may still bear the impress of thought, may not be fruit of a little time merely, when the mind & frame are too much exhausted to attempt anything, but that we may mutually transfuse something of ourselves into the pages, & make them worth being written & worth being read.

I will not now make ~~so~~ commence this plan. It is very hot. My headache. I ought to be walking in some exercise for shade & health. Since my return from Milo I have perseveringly strove for the recovery & retention of my health. By early rising, total washing, morning exercise & careful diet I have tried to compass that end, while doing all I could at the desk, without defeating the 1st object. I bought 1 pr. overalls. When ever there was any work like hoisting, tiering up, or moving, flour or any other mdse, which could be done without detriment, I was in the store, before breakfast doing it. At other times I took long walks instead. I improved other opportunities for exercise & acquisitions of health & denied myself in different manners for same end. My health has improved, although I have lost flesh. The hot weather has never affected me so much before. I now feel unwell but think I will shake it off. Eliab meanwhile with less care & less need of it, has deteriorated in health. He has ~~been~~ had a cold & some cough,

& been some unwell in other respects. He went home per stage last Friday principally on that account.

Ann is well & getting along well too I believe too. I suppose the folks at home to be well. Chas. has been making decided, but ineffectual efforts to sell the blk Colt. What think you of the propositions of S. W. F.? The subject ought to receive some attention. For one, I am not on the whole, disposed to think unfavorably of it. Charles's pecuniary circumstances are as usual much straitened just at this particular time.

In conversation with Jefferson Lake a few days since I learn that the erection of a toll bridge over the Piscataquis is doubtful. The reasons, I understand to be; that the leaders among, if not the majority of, the stockholders consider the upper ferry the best place; (if not the only place where a bridge would pay;) but that an alteration of the charter could not be obtained, that an effort for alteration but, would lead to deprivation of the charter, They therefore hold their present powers & privileges & wait, to conclude whether they warrant building, finally at Lower Ferry. They think they cant obtain alteration because the fact the Honorable County Commissioners have discontinued the road at upper ferry, & located at lower, will have more weight with Leg. than all other facts & arguments. & that the general objections of travelling public to tolls, will cause revocation of the charter. The charter I understand is in all other respects very favorable to stockholders.

You probably find in papers sufficient description of the ceremonies of fourth here. If not you can readily imagine one. I inwardly propose soon to join the Sons of Temperance

Ann, although often solicited Has never returned your last letter to me. This detention, while it has contributed to the delay as per first page, will also, I trust, be considered a satisfactory excuse, for the omission here of any notice of its contents.

If convenient I wish you would give me your opinion of Absalom the son of David (his character) in your next.

I must write no more. I fear this has been to the injury of ~~to~~ my health. I remain

J. M. Metcalf

Mr J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
July 12th, 1846

July 14th 1846
Bond Coll.

Bangor Aug. 5 1846

I have not space to notice your rather ridiculous quotation Gillian

I have sat in my room 3 Sept.

What think you of the present liberty party?

My present room mate for J. Sneed of Enfield you have perhaps once known what do you think of him?

Bangor Aug 3 1846

Dear Brother,

Imagine me released at once from the bonds which keep me in the counting room; from the scene of business, talk, & din where I have been watching, promoting, ~~recording~~, & often guiding, the changes constantly taking place in the concerns of my employers, & established all alone in my quiet chamber with Sundry Littell's Living ages, Shakespeare's plays, Newspapers, maps, Vols. of D'Aubigné, — Great arm chair, & all, waiting my convenience.

Near the window before me ~~are~~ is a small quantity of geraniums, ladies' ear drop, beef-steak-plant, Etc. Etc. a good part of them in full flower. For these thanked be the girls

"Oh Woman! In our hours of ease
Uncertain coy & hard to please
But when we get into a row
Oh then a ministering angel thou."

Other comforts including as yet unmentioned books are disposed around. Now you may if you please picture me to yourself, grown rich, and old, and fat; with my gouty foot raised & deposited in the chair before me; & I myself suffering that extreme depression of spirits indicated by the present page, & my gray old age.

But I must leave this as in the mercantile life in which I passed my prime a rule of correspondence was to

You get up letters too cheap. I guess you have too many correspondents. You do not put thoughts into them. What is worth doing is worth doing well.

commence with acknowledging & reviewing the answered letters of
of him you address, or in default of receiving any, notice the fact.

I then acknowledge myself in the receipt of your valued
favor of the 15th ult. & of the information it gives of the your expedition
to Hampswell against the form of the statute &c

I do not like this epistle. I dislike its commencement,
much of its subject matter & its conclusion. I censure its
tone too, but commend the penmanship of the first page
& the freedom from blots of the very considerable
portion left blank. The commencement although nearly
all upon which care & attention were bestowed, is rather too long,
is out of proportion. For the succeeding nine lines,
containing a well framed & specious complaint against
business men, I heartily thank you, & still indulge the hope
of vindicating them. N.B. I have so far lost my acerbity
as to be able to yawn, & will for the present postpone the consid-
eration of your conclusion. Selah.

I dont know but you speak with too much levity of
violations of college discipline. You cannot be unmind-
ful that such rules were originally established and are still
enforced for the good of the students. There is something
to be admired in that indomitable & enduring energy
of purpose which obstacles cannot overcome, delay &
procrastination & long continued disappointment cannot
weary; which the allurements of pleasure cannot seduce;
nor weariness & languor of hot days & tiresome nights
put off guard & lead captive. He who in heat & dust
continuing his slow & panting progress up the hill of sci-
ence with determination & fixed purpose, sees his companions & rivals
one after another giving way to lassitude & fatigue & to the obstacles which
seem to come just then thicker & faster than ever, — and go swimming 2 or 3 hours
per day & the rest of the time laying right down on the carpet to
sleep & keep cool — may find when the warm spell is

past that he has gained a rod or two.

Aug. 4th My impression that you are deficient in that "energy" had not been removed by reading your last letter which I a few moments ago received. The hero, whose energy rises with the resistance made it, & treads down opposition with the strength of a giant, is perhaps a poor weak creature of circumstance, when once the struggle, the excitement which roused, & nursed, and almost created his energy, is past. He who goes calmly on, his own impatience & disappointments disregarding, whose energy outlives long delays ~~& exists~~ without the food of excitement, & of ground for hope, & encounters untarned the sneer of triumphant scorn & the cold disregard, of those who were his coworkers in those old golden days of his scheme when efforts would aid, — measure your other hero, your short lived stout blusterer, with him if you will.

Why do you think of going to Mass. Ought you not rather to diligently dig? I fancy you & I were not made for fun. Have you a right, have I, I, as perfectly independent in pecuniary means as Diogenes, or Rothschild — a right to spend money, & time of greater value still, in the pursuit of pleasure. Unless it is a means to an end, or your health absolutely requires it I would not think of it. You should have been on hand in season about that prize theme. I wish to be informed of the grounds upon which you ask if Weld has a brother in State prison. And also who they are who "have not a very high character here." You are studying for life.

You rebuked my "worse than Carlyleism" & "taking liberties with our English" Has not a Yankee the privilege of taking liberties with anything to which he has a common right. If an English Carlyle may take liberties with King's English. You speak of "Characterly." I wanted a word to express an exact meaning. Most persons would perhaps have used characteristically. I spoke not of an act which was an index of character, but of a course of conduct with regard to a minor point, which was the result of a certain character. I pressed into my service a new word which exactly expressed my meaning. It is hard to strictly define & seldom wanted but may perhaps be applicable to a series of acts naturally resulting from a certain character. It is the Erysipelas, you must look it in a horizontal position & constantly bathed in spirit & water said Dr. McR. a few days ago when I showed him my swelled leg. J. M. Metcalf

Jos. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Aug. 3d, 5th, 1846

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Brunswick
Me.

Aug. 6th, 1846
Bowd. Coll.

Bangor Sept 1846

Bangor 8th mo 28th 1846

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Bowd. Coll.

Sir - Now as soon as this is come unto thee, I have sent herewith a printed slip, reference being had to an extract of & from the writings of Gillespie Will or some such fellow which you were good enough to remit me by your esteemed favor receipt of which was noticed in my last. Some parts of this slip are irrelevant to the subject but some are not so. Your writer has a holy horror of Invoices &c. W.C. Bryant was 'forced to drudge for the dregs of men & scrawl strange words with a barbarous pen' & probably fervently sympathized with the aforesaid horror, still his case precisely establishes the opposite of said G.'s position - (so far as general principles may be deduced from a few facts.). ..... was a clerk for ..... in Boston. Was considered by them a steady plodding sort of chap whose abilities were however somewhat below par. He upon a time got leave of absence for a short time to 'visit his friends' as he said. His employers were somewhat surprised a short time after at seeing in a New York paper a notice before of an address before anniversary of ..... Society speaking with much admiration of the performance & giving the speaker a high literary rank. Inquiry having thus been unmoored, soon

made known to his mercantile acquaintances in Boston that he was tolerably well known to the readers of the N. A. Review as an able contributor to its pages. He has since through the efforts of certain admirers of his talents been made Librarian &c. of the Mercantile Reading Room in Boston, which gives him a comfortable support (for he was poor) & at the same time an abundance of leisure. These statement rely principally of authority of G.S.C. Dow my friend. The enclosed extract I came across some time after yrs. was recd.

I come now to notice yours of the 17th inst. having been prevented from answering the previous one as fully as I wished, — because I've mislaid it & can't find it. I infer that you understand human nature in one point at least; from the large amount of soft soap which you (apparently from habit) introduce into your commencement. Will you please hereafter as we both understand the matter to let said soap be omitted by mutual consent. — Pray what have I to do with your "desk in the corner"?

In answer to your inquiries — I have changed my boarding place, J.J. Treat is a good fellow; & is a Baptist. You say you "have not that indomitable all reaching ambition" &c. I tell you, you ought to have, that every one in your situation ought to have an indomitable ambition, perhaps not an all-reaching insatiable ambition, but certainly one unconquerable and unquenchable. You are a man, you say but no hero? Strive then for life to be a man, a large manly man, a man among men.

Craving your reference to page 1, would say that I have forgotten the name of the person (clerk) alluded to as also of the Soc'y mentioned. I think it was historical soc'y.
I intended to ascertain yesterday but G. S. C. D. was out of town.
A good double entry bookkeeper I conceive must be a person of a well balanced mind, & be capable of taking clear & concise & comprehensive views of things. He must moreover be able to present the most complex & difficult subjects on paper so as to be plain & clear to anyone.
He must par consequence know how to think & speak & write in a clear logical & forcible manner on other subjects as well as on those connected with his professesion, for the first & most essential requisites for a strong & perspicuous style are clear ideas & energy of thought.
Making up a Balance Sheet must be as great an exercise & as good a tonic for the one portion of the reasoning powers as is the solution of a difficult mathematical problem for the other.
"Dig" for "money" for "mere money, the meanest and most degrading of all objects of human existence."
The "mere money" seemes nearer a nonentity, of form, but void as vacuum itself, rather than an "object of existence"
Still money, like intellectual might gives power.
This power gives pleasure & "the moment as it flies".
Thirst for it lies deep at the fountain of human feeling & tinges almost every stream that flows from that common source.
Thirst for it is the father of ambition, & the pervading cause of nearly every form of human happiness & misery
With what raptures does the growing intellect attain a new

power? The inventor conquer nature to his will?
How he of eloquence revels in ecstacy as he stands erect among his peers, rides the whirlwind, bows the will, bends the passions, sways the feelings. subdues the whole soul; and a multitude are at his feet, conquered by the torrent of the thoughts of his speech. A rapture accompanies the pen in whose track are "words that breathe & thoughts that burn.
Define the lines of distinction between the mind & the soul.
In relation to you remarks concerning writing letters when the fountain of thought has long run dry, through overmuch puzzling upon Calculus themes Conic Sections &c would not it be better to have fewer correspondent ~~& treat~~ them better. To commune with them when the mind is vigorous. That which is worth doing at all is generally worth doing well.

I come now to a line of yours which I am unable to comprehend.. It must I conceive have a hidden & mystical interpretation with which my ~~k~~ internals have no correspondences — a la Swedenborg. I quote it & submit for explanation
"With you writing is mechanical mostly I suppose."
I send herewith six doz writing books a 50¢ & debit you in acct. for them in the sum of three dollars. For all of which I have run my credit as I am in funds to the amt. of $1.22 merely. They are sold no cheaper than this by the Gov. I very much doubt your fitness & capability as a teacher of writing, but if you can sell the books well & good. I procure good Gillott pens a 60 ¢ per Box. I intend to send by Mrs. Brown who I am told goes to commencement.

Hast thou read Festus? I have read a part. What do you think of it? It is ~~xxx~~ poetry in a delirium, with the strength impetuosity & flight ~~of~~ thought of a maniac.

"What will ye weigh against the Lord? Yourselves?
Bring out your balance: get in, man by man:
Add earth, heaven, hell, the universe; that's all.
God puts a finger in the other scale
And up we bounce a bubble."

What can come nearer perfection than the ride on Ruin, & Darkness p. 101. How natural the intense excitement of the ride. Hurrah! Hurrah! says Festus.

"There is a rapture in the the headlong leap
The wedgelike cleaving of the closing deep"

Did you never fall in your sleep? in your dream? Do you take part & interest in politics? Where are you? Does Guizot's History of Civilization form a part of your course of studies? If you know something about the work I wish you would transmit me some of your information & opinions concerning it.

I had day before yesterday the pleasure of seeing a copy in the hand of the Clerk of Mass. Senate, of a lease from the Penobscot Indians to Commissioners of Mass. of lands from Bangor to Oldtown exclusive of Islands for 900 years from date (1796) rent 300 Bus Corn pr an. payable at the mouth of Kenduskeag Stream. Signed by some twenty "chiefs & captains in behalf of the whole tribe" I hope to visit Milo in the course of this month. If I have served Goss & Upham fifteen months and have not

been absent from the store one half day when I have been well. The project of a toll Bridge over the Piscataquis is given up I believe. A steamer will shortly be put on ~~to the~~ Penobscot between Oldtown & Howland under the auspices of a company incorporated by last Legislature. Said Legislature incorporated one new bank here (Merchants) & authorized an increase of the Capital of two ~~others~~ of those already in operation. More buildings are going up in Bangor this year than ~~for~~ in any year for many yrs. before. Some progress has already been made towards rebuilding the Incorporation Mills, which were destroyed by the freshet. White Sugars are worth 8 to 9½ rs. in Havana now. Elia's health is good. Ann's school prospers, she is healthy, dresses well & reads many novels. I am economical, industrious, & enterprising, as usual.

Walter Brown is unwell with Cholera Morbus which disease has been much prevalent about here. Joseph T. Treat goes home tomorrow to be gone a week or rather for ten or twelve days during which time I am to enjoy the pleasures & privations of booming alone.

The rebuilding of the bridge over the Penobscot is quite an undertaking. I visit the premises occasionally. Done by the job for twenty five or thirty thousand dollars.

31 Aug. I did not give this to Mrs Brown with the writing Books through a mistake. I suppose it will be double postage & as it is not worth it, I enclose a bit of lint, for the just value of which according to the appraisal of disinterested men I charge you in acct. I am at this time very short of Lucre.

J. M. Metcalf

How many cubic Miles of air have we?

Earths diameter	7912			
Twice thickness of the atmosp	90	8002 Miles		Log. 3.90320
Multiply by pro. to find circumference		3.142 nearly	"	49.721
		25140 Miles = Earth's Circumference =		4.40041

Earth Cir.	25140 m.	Log. 4.40041	Earth Area	198,900,000	Log. 8.29870
" Diam.	7912 "	" 3.89829	1/6 " Diam	1334	" 3.12516
" Area	198,900,000 "	" 8.29870	Solid Contents	265,400,000,000 Mile,	11.42386

True Diam.	7912 Miles	Log 3.89829	Circum	24860 — Miles	Log 4.39550
prop. for Cir.	3.142	" 49.721	Diam	7912 - "	3.89829
True Circum	24860 Miles	4.39550	Area	196,700,000	8.29379
True Area	196,700,000	Miles			8.29379
1/6 Diameter	1318	"			3.11992
Solid Contents	2592 000,000,000				11.41371

Contents of 1st globe 265.400.000 000 Sol. Miles

" " 2nd " 259.200.000.000 " "

The air which surrounds the globe is 6.200,000,000 Cubic Miles

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Sept 1st 1846

BANGOR

5

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Brunswick
Me.

Mallet

Sept. 2d 1846
Bowd Coll

Milo, Sept 12 1846

"Dear Brother

Milo Sep. 12 1846

"Here I am. This is a very small, common place, and apparently rather superfluous sentence. Still I suppose news to you, thinking me in" Bangor.

The above will inform you that your last was rec'd in due course. Its contents are noticed.

Your chance at Topsham I should think a very good one one. Although the wages are low there is something about the situation resembling that of the Captain who had thirty dollars per month & 5% primage, besides what he could sconuck. $23.00 a month however is very good wages for these hard times. Among your list of advantages I notice "proximity. A certain postmaster was expelled from office for just that.

In return for your account of commencement would say — that I think I sent you daily Whig, giving acct of celebration by A. A. B. H. S. Poem was good. By Gilbert Attwood. Did you know him when you were here? (D. John [illegible] Kimball?

You endorse the sentiments I remitted you in relation to the degrading influence of mercantile pursuits, but "not as detracting from Gilfillan" Who is Gilfillan? A sound practical common sense writer, or a polished one, producing the jingle of all rounded periods, & pleasing the fancy & the taste of our periodical readers by a multitude of whimsical noveltries? The good sense of Cobbett, Todd, Carlyle or the great thoughts

of Festus are not harvested from from his brains are they?
Aside from the want of leisure, there is not "any thing" in Mercantile pursuits particularly unsuitable or injurious to the proper cultivation of Genius, especially of Poetry."
On the contrary these pursuits must induce Power of thought, of analysis, generalization & classification; of drawing deductions from data, in short must tend to precipitate the brain-mud & make a man a clear thinker.
They also furnish facilities for obtaining that knowledge of human nature which is essential to success in writing, speaking, or intrigue. Clerk of whom I spoke is named Whipple. He will probably lecture here next winter.
I board at Weston's — further last tenement in Cram's Block. Ann at Palmer's on Essex St.
As to the mechanism of writing. I do but little copying. Let boy do that. I seek in making entries to be brief but concise to perfection. Still my operations in general are as much mathematical as mechanical or any thing else.
I doubt your competency as teacher of writing.
Festus. Is its moral character & its theology (after expurgating a few passages) worse that that of Paradise Lost was? Milton exerts an enormous influence upon the theology of the present day. The theology of those precious to Milton must then have been very different from ours. Milton therefore introduced a new system which at the time was considered either orthodox or heterodox. But if there is nothing in the theology of Festus more repugnant to reason or scripture than in that of Paradise Lost what does candor require of us.
A war in heaven, strife in the immediate presence of the

Eternal Builder of the universe; lasting contention in the abode of perfect holiness; created hosts joining even almost doubtful battle with the Maker of all matter & the Fountain of all Spirits, concord & subordination in hell, Etc. Etc.
Could we interpret scripture as man teaching such doctrines, could we harbor them in our minds if our minds had not been reared in an atmosphere saturated with Milton's thoughts? Are you now resolved to refer me to Rev. xii verse 7? That heaven is an earthly heaven. ("Drew the stars") A scene viewed from the earth, in the heavens as the northern lights are. Perhaps so. ——— Great Festus is, but crazy. I have read it but in part. It is perhaps to this age what Par. Lost was to its own.

It is not by books alone or cheifly that a man becomes in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation is either expressly or tacitly laid down to your charge — that is your post — stand in it like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chagrins of your situation, for all situations have many, and aim not to quit it without doing at least all that is required of you. A man perfects himself by work more than by reading. There are a growing kind of men that can wisely combine the two things, wisely, valiantly, do all that is laid to their hand in their present sphere and prepare themselves withal for doing other wider things if such lie before them.

16th I was pleased with the above when I met with it. There certainly seems to be something crazy about Festus. There is an apparent matter-of-factedness about the

Milton's highest flights of fancy which we miss in Festus. How much of this apparent reasonableness is attributable to familiarity with his nonsense we do no.
I have made a thorough exploration of the bog east of the road & find it very advantageously situated for draining & susceptible of being turned into a fruitful field.
I thus day finished the last of Almeida's potato digging. Potatoes are rotting. C. states that he last year planted 50 bush. potatoes and harvested five, that he this year planted 5 Bus. & will harvest 50 Bus. This you see is a gain of 1090 % in the amount of yield. Charles is now breaking up on the interval & I clearing plough as you perceive. Quite a hard frost was endured last night. Lucy wrote you last week directing to Turney. 47 Liberty votes last Monday in Milo 47.. 25 I believe is the most ever thrown before. We talk of sending Jer. Curtis to Congress. Be a good boy. Love to him. There will be almost no market for hay this year I. C. has all his grain in, Road seed hay out, beans & corn well ripe & harvested. Pumpkins & squashes in good order & condition. Pratics about ½ harvested but I should think not quite. Cattle & colts run in the interval & I think there is no reasonable ground of doubt but that they caper, kick up their heels & enjoy themselves finely. Nothing more of immediate importance to communicate. It is windy wich causes my old green coat collar to chafe my neck. Ezra Barker is taught a private school in Mills this fall & will probably winter in that school. It is proposed to get Edwin Snow to keep the school at the corner. Albina Kittredge keeps an opposition private school at the mills. " " is thought to be a fine & eligible person. This dough on the table smells sour. Scholium. Appearances are sometimes deceitful. Why not then smells? Why then not smells? The Best on page one was just placed there.
14th C is working on the Rich road. $20.– to work. Your Guizot in French. I shall perhaps like to borrow for perusal. I think the calculation is to put a steamer of about 40 or 50 tons on Penobscot twixt Oldtown & Passadum keag. The new market house is a benefit & ornament to that city. The hall in the 3d story will probably be used as a place of assemblance for a third Cong. church. You have perhaps not much to do

with the price of sugar, but making of the [illegible] question of intellect and attainment, can you tell the price of sugar from the fact that of sugar 9½ rs. reals in Havana. The math. problem of which you speak something like yer desk in the corner was taken for an [illegible] because there was nothing else handy, the work having been the recreation of a time a month or so previous. Sick paper as the inclosed, If my remembrance saves me, cost per ream, from Learned's cart, $2.25

The village school marm who taught at our corner last caused her pupils to learn "Latin frazez" as follows from the spelling book. E.g. Question "Ad captandum vulgus". Ans. — "Latin to captivate the populous"

Q. "A mensa et toro" A. "Latin from bed to board."

Q. "Ad referendum" A. "Latin for farther consideration"

Q. "Chief dover" (Chef d'œuvre). Q. "Heik jakket." (Hic jacet)

These you perceive are mere samples of the rich rambrosial fruit which may be yielded from the fertile & highly cultivated expanse of Nib traighns. Mother has just secured this instrument & perused it. Conjure up the 19 muses, to concentrate your faculties, stretch every mental power, give your all the rein to imagination, bury the spurs of ardent desire in the flanks of fancy, & portray if you can to your mind eye the solemn & lengthened broadside of her phiz: commingling queenly dignity with the immutable severity of old aunt Justice that you've heard on. Charles has got made Jim's oxen on the road.

P.S. I must bring this to a close. I have nothing [illegible] to communicate & address me at Langdon after the 20th inst.

[illegible]

Mate hands home and [illegible]

J. M. Metcalf
Milo
Sept 12th 1846

Milo Sept 19th 19th 1846

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Topsham
Maine

Great diff. twixt date & postmark through forgetfulness. I rec'd your last, et elle va a nos tres grande ville dans semaine approchante. (Yr illustrious predecessor — is he fiere of Morse of Bath, politician). The same will remain deux semaine with son soeur et fille.

Sept 21st 1846
Topsham

Bangor, Nov. 2 1846

Bangor Oct 24th A.D. 1846

Dear Brother.

Yours of the 12th to 15th inst. came to hand in due course after expectation was well nigh tuckered out however. You must be more prompt. I hope you will continue to write good substantial letters like that. I think I have some grounds for hoping for even better ones from the insertion in it of your usual condimentary phrase "I will try to do better next time".

You say — 'I introduce my spirit # # # # so plentifully into my commencement' — & follow that profound remark with sundry apparent quotations — I'll give right up — I have no recollection of my last letter's beginning; I forget the things that are behind &c; can't fight in the dark; wont.

I notice your encomiums upon Gilfillan, and am not prepared to contest their justice. This much I opine: had he written nothing but the extract you sent me, your praise would have been sadly misapplied.

By the way what think of the comparative merits of Science and Literature. I suspect you lay claim more particularly to literary excellence. Write then more carefully, more correctly in even your letters & other off hand productions. Avoid tautologies. Is it not well to acquire the faculty of composing readily with such accuracy as not to require transcription and revision. Of late I usually make my first draft the only one, & disclaiming elegance, usually attain correctness, in letters or records of importance.

I lament that I can obtain so little time for reading & study. Earnestly desire from your recommendation to read Gilfillan. As to the works of Carlyle, few of them have ever come into my way, and for want of time I have only made a few snatches at those. I like them. Like the originality of thought & their strength and originality of style. I suspect however that he sometimes conceals the want of usual vigor, or the fallacy of his thoughts, by a forced complexity, oddity of style

Mr. F. Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy I saw and delighted in. Read but little of it however for want of time. I took memo. of pages, from whence to extract & send you & some to Lucy calling your attentions to the work. I never had time to do it. As a whole I doubt whether it deserves the full extent of your exorbitant commendation. Parts certainly do. There are pages however wh. I mistake not written when thought was exhausted, & the words are hollow. The attempt was carried too far & the thing over done. The second part on the whole is inferior to the first. More saying in it destitute of truth. There are some in the first. It is an excellent thing. In answer to your question I would say it is all three, Poetry, thought, & beauty.

Your contrast of this work with Festus I think is just, and your terms very applicable to Festus. Festus is incontrovertibly a great poem in spite of its many faults. I liked it better & better as I read it, until towards the close – the last I disliked

Cram's block is on Harlow Street, just this side of RR Depot. The rather brick block on the Street.

The Jewell's have most assuredly and most emphatically failed.

"The thoughtful mind is quenched hiding it under the bushel of commerce". In quoting this what thoughtful mind do you particularly refer to?

You speak of mercantile pursuits as sharpening "t'other edge" of the mind. My proposition was that they cleared the mind gave clear ideas. You compare Festus & Faust – I propose when circumstances admit of it to read a translation of Faust. Please direct me to a good one.

Nov. 1st It is unfortunate for me, to be so sadly straitened for time. When this was commenced I doubted not that it would reach you much ere this. The men who do much have usually much leisure, tis said by some I wonder if that is the secret of my troubles. I guess however that few persons accomplish much who do not undertake much, and I am inclined to think

to think that I undertake too much, while I flatter myself I accomplish considerable of importance and unimportance. Often have to spend time freely to save spending money.

"And his space-spread wings,
Wide as the wings of darkness, when she rose
Scowling, and backing upward, as the sun
Giant of Light, first donned his burning crown
Gladdening all Heaven with his inaccessible Smile"

I make this quotation as one among many, any of wh would be a fitting reply to this of yours "I am not yet prepared to allow Festus a place with the great poems of the world – with Dante's Inferno" &c
It exhibits both the maniac & the demon, but both maniacs & demons may exert superhuman strength.
Wm L. Bennett, Cash. I am personally acquainted with. He is considered a very good clever likely sort of man, I should think him too a man without enemies, which will perhaps consider as implying more amiability than force & activity among stirring things. I know too something of the Veazie's. Jones P. Veazie, in answer to a question similar to yours I once said that I thought him less of a knave, than fool, which is perhaps contrary to the opinion of many. Brig. A. H. Bartlett I dont know. Is not it rather singular that you so generally come to a favorable conclusion in regard the character of females with whom you become acquainted. You perceive that I have here very little room to write about Mr Pomroy & his return. He had full houses. Prof. Shepard will preach some part of the time 3d Cong. Ch.
C. L. Browne is about the store & round. He is now doing a job of engraving, little probability that C. will sell the lott.
Should judge that the three unadmitted Bangorean youth were rowdies as you surmise with the exception of E. L. Hamlin's son. I know nothing of him, but from the character of his father should suppose differently. I do not know Chamberlain. I did not hear R. W. Emerson for want of time merely. He is too heathenish & infidel.
We had a fire on Broad St.

I intended to confine myself this time to one sheet but have to remark that this is good capacious paper for letters of correspondence. What does your paper cost you. This is of very good quality. Pr gr. by the seam 15 cts. or less.

Here follows an extract from my pr. journal under date of Oct. 19 when on route for the City of Nations

"At Portland we are transferred to the cars, and are soon rattling away across the country. We look as we hurry on. A theme for contemplation, and perhaps for a future pen presents itself. The wild woods dance in rapturous excitement. They wear festive robes of varied and gorgeous tints. Look closer! you catch glimpses of spirit forms amid the whirling leaping myriads. Is that strange? Could you drop your clay and fly free, would you not mingle with that sea of Beauty, convolving ~~itself~~ in whirls & unfolding itself all over afar?"

Ministers teach punctuality in coming to church as a duty. Folks will do about right in the Millenium. If they are punctual they will come all together. Do you suppose folks will then crowd & jostle each other going into church as they now do going out?

Your last letter I think better than some of your previous ones Please continue to remit good substantial ones.

One great evil of my continual hurry (which I hope to be out of by and by) is that I have very little time for reading and study, another that I cannot attend lyceums etc. but a greater than either that I do not get time to think.

Where does Humph. J. Stevens stop?

I did not find him.

Walter Brown & Son have removed to No. 16 City Point

block under the Bank of Bangor. Bangor.

Was the old prophet that lived in Samaria (1 Kings XIII) a good man or a bad man? Please remit your opinion with the reasons on which it is based.

"The Architecture of the Heavens" by Nichol is the work I referred too, but could recollect neither title nor author. I think I did not style it an old work however. How judge you his theory of the shape of the universe & its concomitants and of the formation of Solar systems from thin nebulous imperceptible matter.

Your skiense I have as yet been unable to read except in haste "skipping the arteries" and very like am incompetent to read it in any other manner.

Yes Treat your old correspondent rooms with me yet & speaks in praise of Frances Clark

I must quit

J. M. Metcalf

Bangor Nov. 25 1846

Bangor Nov. 21st 1846.

Dear Brother

Yours of 7th inst. in hand, & contents noticed. I want an explanation. After treating of Nahrung für den Gedanken, Matière pour les pensées, cibus animomm, &c. "Hwvr P. aside, you know it does not come naturally to me as it does to some folks." I am anxious to know what it is that does not come natural &c.

I have read with some care your observations on the present business of myself. Not to speak of their verbosity, (characteristic, might I have said?) not of their wit, which is of that peculiar species which is neither pointed; nor blunt; I find therein advice which I highly estimate, and misgivings in which I sincerely sympathize.

I answer your questions with the humility & frankness which should be the result of such a schooling.

I mean civil.

I aint ashamed out.

We are Folsom & Metcalf.

Our business is principally the purchase & sale of shingles.

Not Tape & "6/-" (!) prints.

I think most young men do err in "hastening to set up in business for themselves."

I deprecate the fate you assign me, of failing.

The Edw. Leonard of whom you incidentally speak, I just now saw & like his appearance

My "condition & prospects" are of a highly contingent nature. Suffer me to say that Goss & Upham notified me to work for less than $400. pr an. or quit, as they said they could not afford it. I told them I could work for no less. The present chance offered. I did dislike to be cast loose upon the wide world, without rest for the sole of my foot, especially in the thin dull state of business. I have experienced it. One feels too independent. Had it not been for my schoolhouse however & a few such & other not such clogs, I should

quite [illegible] have departed for the broad far west & the wide south to seek my fortune & to be tossed up and down in divers seas. W. B., S. S. & other of my friends, in whose judgment I confided, thought well of the project. Loss & [illegible] as I have said, did so too, & we parted with perfect cordiality & good feeling on both sides. I begin here I am aware with many disadvantages & too early in life, but the door seemed set open, & the iron finger of necessity motioned me to enter. I dislike so much of Ego but seek excuse in the subject matter of yours.

You recall the subject of transcription & revision — let a man with quick-moving mind-strength, revise & transcribe his brain-tablets, then write.

I have never read "Heroes, Hero-worship, & Heroic in History" of Carlyle, nor Sartor Resartus, nor indeed any (but occasional extracts from some, of Carlyle's works. I almost fear to read them. I have but little time to read, & am compelled to read slowly. Will follow your direction when I can.

I had butt little time to look at Proverbial Philosophy last winter. Read ~~but~~ not many pages. Admired it extremely. The opinions I gave in my last were formed fm that slight knowledge & may very likely be incorrect. When my time comes round to give more attention to it and Lucy loans me your gift or loan, I may make them appear to you even, partly correct.

I am now reviewing D'Aubigne Hist. & reading Hayward Faust. I cannot read some portions of it but with transports, ecstacy of pleasure. ~~Walpurgis night~~ May day night on Blocksberg e.g. Please remit me the correct pronunciation of Goethe's Faust.

This paper cost $ 2.25 p Hf Rm. This is an outside you notice.

The Frances Clark about whom you enquire — just run back to then when we were emigrating, & tarried in Bangor at Mr. Clark's, and look again at Fantheth Tilton Clark ith my name

— — — age

And Bangor in my station.

You speak again of Nichol's theories, do you not treat them with "too much faith"? Is there not a strong taint of infidelity about them?

Thank you for your advice (which no doubt is prompted by a sincere desire for my good) in relation to journal entry for Nov. 19. — I however have never to my recollection "found fault with the Transcendentalism of R. W. Emerson & the Germanists" although I cannot say that I would not if I "found" with them at all.

I did not hear Sumner, was too busy.

I did hear Whipple, however which was very much better. His lecture on Wit & Humor was admirable.

"rough uncouth mirth among the dislocated joints & spavined sentences of Carlyle"

— "that ~~xxxx~~ twin-brother of Rabelais, cross between Mephistopheles & Falstaff — Punch".

I was in Boston 6 hs in. time of going & returning.

You have a busy & somewhat hard time according to y. account. Glad on it. Good for you.

You ask my opinion as to the expediency of fishing Etc. I state it in full in the following line,

and hope you will have a good time.

I cannot recollect the word, which belongs in the above quotation (fm memory) fm Whipple's Lecture. Am inclined to think however that it was gliding, but that is so out of character with the rest of the sentence that I lack the nerve to insert it.

Upon this sheet I had written just three lines when a civil sort of fellow called & handed me a book with a direction in your hand writing. Perhaps the circumstance was singular that some half hour previous I was about purchasing the same book, but just didnt.

Your commands relative to the letters & book have been or shall be observed.

A considerable part of your remarks in the letter which accompanied, are perhaps already noticed above.

In relation to a subject in which you express interest I have only to say that a female friend of mine in whose shrewdness I have some confidence gives it as her opinion that the matter in progress will be consummated on or about Jan. 1st 1847.

In answer to some of your enquiries would say that my opinion of politics is low. Why have we not great reason to fear that the Mexican War will continue these dozen years or more. France with no other enemy to divide her efforts & attentions, has struggled ~~[illegible]~~ for nearly fifteen years to overcome the petty state of Algiers, and Frenchmen can now, not venture with safety ten miles from Bona, Algiers, & a few other fortified seaports. Our own Uncle Sam had some delays & difficulty in putting down a few Seminoles. Santa Anna, Osceola, and Abdel-Kader may possibly in similar circumstances be found similarly & singularly, difficult to deal with. As to California, — an idea that Solomon used to express in a manner that I do not recollect, will perhaps apply, viz: that riches gotten without right do not spend well.

I have heard nothing of the Rows of Bowd. at which you hint. Please inform me; if the information is valuable. 4

Will you reread the portion of Proverbial Philosophy on Flattery. Strive not to be wildered by the many quaintly arranged, but trite truths which it contains. Read & weigh well the whole chapter and see if there be not an inconsistency about it; a want of truthfulness.

See if Flattery, which our authors happily defines as praise unmerited, is not confounded in part with just commendation. See if phenomena of Human Nature, which a just discrimination, and that regard for truth which we are entitled to expect in a work of that kind, would refer to a better principle; are not overlooked and treated with the same satirical contempt ~~with~~ as other phenomena of a different character.

I referred, particularly, to the first part. When Mephisto & Faust were wending their way to scene on Blockberg, & so on a little

In looking over this letter I am struck with one excellence which it possesses, in common perhaps with many of your letters and mine. I refer to the elegant order and arrangement of the subjects treated of.

It is nearly late. I must go home. In accordance with an arrangement which we once I will I suppose receive a letter from you about 1st Dec prox.

Mr. Jos. M. Metcalfe
Bangor
Nov 21 & 5th 1846

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Brunswick
Me.

Nov. 26th 1846
Topsham

Bangor Dec. 16 1846

Bangor Dec. 11th 1846

Dear Brother,

Yours of Dec. 3d is in hand. The set time of month's middle is at hand, & I have just now some leisure wherefore this. I am undecided, please give me your advice, — shall I be affronted, at the little notice you take of my last? writing yourself without reference to mine, heeding not in the least my inquiries & requests. One of the firsts precepts to be enjoined upon Corresponding clerks is to first notice & reply to, the letter or letters unswered of your correspondent, or if none such have been rec'd state that you have none of his favours to reply to. Perhaps either of us ought not to write ~~su~~ a letter without expending so much time & thought on it as to give it a value. You are hereby specially notified that nothing is intended or ~~be~~ meant by the foregoing.

A few remarks may be needed upon your Thanksgiving day. Not "Extra pleasantly" you say. Who has a right to expect anything or any time that is "extra pleasant". Tolerably pleasant is cause for thankfulness. — "Bitter rainy"; leave those to complain of the weather who are deeply interested, as lumbermen & captain, those who are exposed merely as stagedrivers should take it calmly and cheerfully as it comes. Is time not passed pleasantly when one is inclined to think of home? Or must the present ~~[illegible]~~ always ~~only~~ teem with joys, so as to shut out care & thought for past & future?

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to iterate my disapproval of Chequers, sitting up late to write letters, Josephine, &c.

In reply to your remarks respecting secretiveness, & the business affairs, I would respectfully refer you to the not very lucid manner in which you treat of a "contemplated journey to Yale". (not to say 'Phine'). Is it not often the case that those who [illegible] the impression that a great mystery is connected with

a matter, are dissatisfied with a straight-forward explanation of a straight-forward, every day affair?

I did not say I thought the Wedding would be on New Years Eve. F. & M. do not get the "terrible squeeze" you apprehend. Asa & Eliab went home to Thanksgiving. Folsom is not the Apothecary you mention nor his brother. The funds of which you inquire are furnished jointly & severally by the parties. F. & M. do not trade on borrowed capital, though their credit is good & is used to some extent. Am not now prepared to answer you question about 'not such dogs'. Do not distinctly recollect the phraseology. Please sequote if you require explanation.

Eritis sicut Deus, scientes bonum et malum. Please translate this for me in your next. I fear I mistook the meaning of 'ego'. I took my impression of its meaning from words which I supposed to be derived from it. Am well satisfied with pron. of Goethe's Faust.

I have never read 'true grandeur of nations'. I have access to a libraries containing if I mistake not between three & four thousand volumes. Still I find it difficult to get just the thing to read especially ~~as we have~~ at present no catalogues. I can afford the time to read none but superfine fancy brands. ~~Dis~~

What think you of the following. It was written I believe one night when the author had just returned from a large party. I quote abruptly-but — "proud lips & haughty brows. Then his lip curls, & his form se lever. He looked again on those proud lips and haughty brows, and a fiendly contentment gan gather in his eyes; but then, just then, fair forms & features, mild & modest eyes were seen. These half recall him. He's rising, he look again. Eyes, features, and very thoughts, almost are laid open to that glance. He rises. He's himself. He feels the power to move & downride that ebullient mass of live mind like a mad torrent vs. reeds.

But that whole power is rending his very soul in a black agony of ambition. See his mad tugs at the strong bars of his spirit cage. What a full, cold, wicked expression of triumph and scorn glistens in

Write keep wait. don't me, ing

his eye, and over every feature, as he repeats that searching mind-glance. But that fierce torrent of agony rushes again through his soul; tearing up his heart's deck. Thick planks crackling snap: bolts & spikes sunder twisted. Oh! Oh! the dense torment of that wild & fearful joy."

Saw you an anecdote of Cavier, meeting with old Horns & cloven feet? Lucy is here now as you are perhaps aware.
Are you acquainted with the works of Jeremy Bentham? What is the character of the man & of his writings?
How many volumes in your college library?
Why is it that you have ceased to lecture me on the claims of the softer sex?
Or do you now teach by example rather than precept?
Mainly now I write newspapers every week for a piece short my own for improvement. Wm. B. Trafton an ambitious youth with whom you were once acquainted, is about getting up a ps. of poetry for newspaper publication I understand. I learn from him ~~that~~ he used to write Poetry for the P. Farmer when he was at Foxcroft but has not written for the press for some time past. I see Eliot but little these days. Have not set eyes on him for about a week. My health is exquisite. I now weigh more than ever before notwithstanding had night before last a horrible fit of nosebleed & lost less than ¼ quintal of blood, which you know is the cream of the flesh. Is the Creation bounded or infinite? I can hardly conclude, but incline of late to the opinion that it is not infinite. If finite, it must have a centre. If infinite must it not have a centre? Point me to its centre, & be it finite or infinite, I will divide it into a given number of equal parts. Is one tenth part of infinity, finite or infinite? Is it possible for infinity to have a centre? If the universe is finite, it must needs have a centre & circumference. Where are they? If finite, why does not Infinite Power & Goodness build on an hundred part? Our knowledge of the attributes of Deity leads us to suppose that if finite it would be ~~rec~~ eternally receiving additions.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Suffolk ss.

Messrs. Nelson & Metcalf Boston, 7 Dec. 1846

~~Sir~~ Gentn,

A Draft for Seventy two dollars

dated Bangor Novr. 24. 1846

drawn by Robert Elwell

in favor of yourselves

on Wm. Bodge & Co. } & by them accepted

of Portsmo. N.H. }

payable ten days from date, at the Suffolk Bank Boston

endorsed by you

having been protested by me, this day, for non payment

I hereby notify you that the holder looks to you for payment, interest, cost and damages.

Done at the request of the Cashier of the Suffolk Bank.

M. S. Parker Notary Public.

1500
62
750

Would it ever thus become infinite? When? Will eternal additions to finity produce infinity? Will eternal deductions from infinity produce finity?
Can or cannot Infinite power create an infinite creation? If the Creation was ever boundable & if eternal additions to finity can never produce infinity how can an infinite creation be created? If creation be finite then it is but a corner, a speck; and life, light, mind, joy an infinitesimal exception to a grand universal law of darkness, silence, vacuity. Then are the heavens which declare the Glory of God & the firmament which showeth his handywork but an isolated footprint of Deity upon the unboundable blank of infinity.
If the work of creation ever commenced, and if it ever progressed can it possibly become infinite?
These things are big. Think if you will on them & express to me your convictions. Direct me to where these subjects are treated of if you can. But these thoughts are my property & respect you my rights.

Mrs. Tolson & Metcalf

J. Bethance

Are the terms evil / pain / vice { good / pleasure / pain } synonymous?

Actions are controlled only by the will. Motives only influence the will. Pain & pleasure are sum & essense of all motives. Will you deny these propositions?
Now a days I work what I can, read a little & think some. I earnestly desire for a letter from you wherein you shall weave thought & also truth. If there be thought above & know not that there is truth. Can you mention more perfect description that that of Meph. & Faust ascending by night the Blockberg? How much of truth & how much of falsity in the striking expression of Meph. "I am a part of that part which once was all? Why do you not vindicate your favorite Tupper? Beleive me I remain.

J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor.
Dec. 17th 1846

Mr. Jane J. Metcalf
Bonnwick
Me

Dec. 17th 1846
Topsham
via Brunswick

Bangor Jan 16 1847

Had Stetter give up the idea of being a lawyer?

Dear Brother

Bangor Jan 11th 1846.

Your last letter was a letter better than prompt, and I am opliged to take time for this as I can catch it, wherefore I commence thus to answer do. in advance of the stipulated time.

I should suppose that your visit to Yale would be valuable to you, and the journey in some degree so, though not slow enough for full benefit. Do you take sufficient notice of situations and scenes, to fix them in you — so you would know your locality if carried there in a trance? My misfortune in going to Boston per Eastern Railroad last fall was to go most of the way by night. Those salt marshes, yellow sands &c. will be remembered though. I would would like to know the result of your measurement of Caleb. B., and Enoch Metcalf. You have given me some of the objects of your mission to New Haven. I would like to inquire what sort of a character they wished to select for that ambassage, and 2ndly why they selected you. N. Buonaparte, and Martin Van Buren were great, in that they made good selections of men to serve them & their various objects, and I may so be enabled to judge of the abilities of the gross amt. of ΔKE. Your expenses of travel I suppose were borne by your employers, were they not?

I notice your remarks regarding the gift of life, and the enjoyment of life. A part I perceive is marked as quoted. Whence do you quote? The general tenor of your remarks is good in theory. But "man is of few days, and full of trouble". The days we see are comparatively few, the measure is but partly full, but full of trouble. We have more trouble than days, trouble all the time and more still, 'Fret not thy gizzrd' is counsel applicable to all, all then have troubles. If then one is free from pain, from bereavements of dear friends, loved projects, and long indulged hopes, if all of such sorrows, or nearly all even, of such as he may see in the dim future, are yet so distant as not to impend directly over his head, then let him rejoice in his prosperity, let him give thanks that he is favored so far above the generality of his race.

Cuvier ~~[illegible]~~ ~~then~~ was met by the Prince of Darkness in bodily shape and the following dialogue ensued.
Stn. "Bow down and worship me" C. "I may not do it." S. "Fall down & worship me I say" C. "No, I will not." S. (stamping) "Do it I say" C. "I tell you I will not." S. "Obey & do it, or I will eat you alive" showing the compass of his jaws. C. Deliberately surveying him "Horns & Cloven feet, graminivorus, You eat me, nonsense" Diaboulus sloped.

I should like well enough to see (Miss J. Hall, to see how your notions of female eloquence or excellence compare & coincide. What is the force of your remark that "fortunately for me she is engaged to" &c. It may easily be supposed ~~that~~ under certain conditions it were fortunate for the engaged, or for the engagee. but why fortunate for a non-combatants? Is the said Morse a relative of Hon. F. H. Morse formerly M.C. from this state?

"Not such clogs." Your mind must be eased of its weight of anxiety in this regard. The Miss F. T. Clark to whom you refer has not to the knowledge of me been seen by me these dozen yrs, indeed I should probably not know her from Mother Eve, unless I should see them together. Still I am at a loss for information to enable me to answer your earnest inquiry as to the relative importance, considered as clogs, of this individual, and Miss S. G. Treat. I have seen & been introduced to the last named person. In the root of this matter, I think I mention connexion with a schoolhouse, debts &c. as clogs, and alluded to the fact that other hindrances to emigrating of a different nature existed, I referred there to the impropriety of him who has a Mother & other friends, making a purposed separation when in the fixed course of things that separation must come too soon. I perced the writing to be susceptible of interpretation and mischievously ~~or~~ resolved to let the bait & remain exposed and also to the let the fish run out a long line ~~[illegible]~~. It is universally admitted that relatives and friends are great blessings, all wail at deprivations of them, Why should one discard the blessings which Providence has vouchsafed to seek other distant untried ones Do & his shadow.

Said library is an Union of the Bangor Social Library with that of Bangor Mercantile Association.

Jan. 12

The money you enclosed is passed to your Credit. Herewith please find statement of acct. to date

Isaac S. Metcalf A K E in account current with J. M. Metcalf

			Dr.	Cr.
1845				
Dec 13	To Balance of old a/c rendered		.71	
1846				
Aug 28	" Cash pd for 6 Doz Writing Book	50	3.00	
31	" Cash remitted by mail		3.00	
	Contra.			
June 1	By Cash			1.00
Dec 29	" Cash			5.00
1847				
Jan 12	" Balance to new acct			.71
			$ 6.71	6.71

Jan 12 Balance due J. M. Metcalf $ .71

E. & O. E. Jan 12th 1847
J. M. Metcalf

I weigh 146 lbs. While at G. & U.'s my greatest was 138. Previously maximum was 142. You ask "what business have F. & M. to be protested." I wood meat the question by another What business is that of yours! What sort of Book Business is J W Prentiss in? Peddling agent?

You ask me to give "Eritis sicut Deus" &c with context a second reading. A read the book through twice as is my usual custom. Who like Goethe describes imaginary scenes &c, He not only moulds his words into a vivid powerful & beautiful description, he evidently saw vividly, clearly, what he strives to exhibit, and compels you to see it too. The "long mounted rocks" & "serpent roots", ~~as he~~ & moonlight shadows, as he ascends the mountain, the ~~red glimmer~~ of red light in all crevices: — Did you ever let the sun shine through your closed fingers.

Are your remarks quite correct as to the antiquity of Bentham? When did Bentham write? Is not Bentham useful reading otherwise than as furnishing matter for thought. (Query. Which should tho't be furnished with, matter or spirit!) Is not his logical, methodical, concise style valuable? How do Bentham and Carlyle agree together?

You mention Carlyleisms and Headleyisms as a prominent fault in composition of an extract which I sent you. In re-reading the place whence I took it, I am able to put my finger on few prominent blemishes of this kind. Is not a person fully justified in coining a word to express a shade of meaning, which is otherwise not expressible with accuracy, provided that he do it from the current money of language that his intent is clearly perceivable? Is he not justified in doing it when terseness, vigour, directness, may thus be given? Does not much of the ~~literary~~ strength of Carlyle's styles lie in his Carlyleisms? Being naturally somewhat inclined to lawless innovations of all sorts, would not it be a little dangerous for me to read Sartor Resartus? Style is in some measure contagious. You asked if I had read Heroes, Hero Worship, & Heroic in History. Can you recommend it. Upon what Grounds? Tell me what I had better read. I must read history probably. What history of Rome, of Ancient & Modern Europe shall be selected? Shall Dante be read? Richer, I do not find in our library. Are you sure he is not obnoxious to the charge of infidelity, or at best of a tendency to infidelity? If space was filled with vague, unorganized, extremely tenuous matter, before suns and worlds were, if ~~of~~ sub-infinitely slow condensation produced slight imperceptible motion, motion aided condensation, and condensation again accelerated motion, producing increasing speed in revolution, the velocity of the whirling mass threw off concentric circles, if the velocity of these circles united with the results of their continuing condensation transformed them into rotating spheres, revolving around their parent mass, — Where was Creative Power? If after long ages of self caused revolving condensation, the constituents of the central nucleus became so far tangible as to be capable of chemical action on each other, and these chemical changes continually evolved light and heat, why then not admit that similar or dissimilar agency aided by foreign heat & light produced order, organization, life, in this and other worlds? The mere action of the Suns rays upon water produces the "green matter of Priestley", first & rudest form of organization and life. The green matter aiding those same influences or

acted upon by them, might no doubt produce a higher life, & this a higher, and thus by an unending progression, the wonders of nature be self caused. Refute the proposition that God made all worlds of nothing; show that from the universal dim shadow of matter which was there, they slowly wrought ought their own existences, and who will think it worth his while to dispute with you as to whether the vague substance of that all-begetting shadow was uncaused self-caused or created?

Is Nichol's first proposition of a "our universe" well supported by his reasoning?

From your remarks on infinity I beg leave to dissent. Instead of "always unprofitable" it seems to be to be calculated to stretch the soul, enlarge the intellect. I suspect each of the questions I asked in my last are answerable, with answers capable of demonstration. But the enquiry is as to space is space created & temporary, uncreated & self existent, or merely negative & non-existent? Is it in the nature of the thing or in the narrowness of our powers & conceptions that we can form no idea of an abnegation, annihilation, an ante-creation of space? See that thou quibble not on that word used. I could not think of any other way to body the idea.

I want to read Shakespeare, but have not time. I need too to read for facts, information, to read History. What of Alison, Theirs? It is hard telling what it will do to read, for me it is an expensive undertaking to read a book, and the loss great in reading a poor one. You say you have knowledge of these matters, inform me. Point out those parts of Shakespeare. Othello & Cymbeline are about all I have read. I read most of Othello twice, the third reading of a part of it paid the best profit I think. You mention Upham Mental Philosophy. I want to read that and Butler's Analogy, but am deterred by the magnitude of the job and by my want of History. We have breakfast by candle light. I have adopted the practice of reading aloud 1/2 to 1 hour before breakfast. Then the whole room may be had, the ~~females~~ folks all being abed or at work in the Cellar Kitchen. I dont believe Gr[illegible] fully ranks with Shakespeare (Milton) Dante (Homer).

as to measurement of Caleb Metcalf — is not it good & useful to measure every one you fall in with. All folks well. Recollect that my address is J. M. Metcalf, not Joseph M. Met as you usually write. Send me a big ponderous & pondered letter. It now (14th) is so long since I began this & in it I have wandered over so much territory, I cant make up my mind to go back to punctuate & correct. — J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf

Bangor
Jan 11th 12th 1847

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Brunswick
Me

Jan 15th 1847
Topsham

Bangor. Feb. 19 1847

Bangor Feb. 13th 1847, evening.

Dear Brother,

Another month then has slipped into eternity, and I am again looking at you, — by way of a sheet or two of paper. Old Mrs. Weston sits at one corner of the table, said paper lies upon the other. She was an acquaintance of Mother's some forty four years since when she was Jane Boyd. Many things have gone to eternity since then. Many too have dropped from the unrolling scroll of futurity, and taken station among things that are. In forty-four years to come what events will be unfolded, and who will explore eternity?

I am weary. You do not know all the toil, trouble, & carefulness of shipping 1430 M. of shingles of eight or ten different qualities, from a thirteen miles distant port, to eight or ten different men, in nearly as many different places, all at once, and by only two vessels, hauled down by forty different "Ishmaelites", — and keeping the direction right of each M, of each kind, to each purchaser. The shingles, to be collected from all the region of country, and concentrated upon F. & M.'s wharf, then transported by land & sea to Salem, Boston, Weymouth, Worcester, Springfield, Portsmouth, Etc.

Chum Jos. F. Treat has just arrived, on return from a six days visit home. What extraordinary events in the Flour, Corn, & pork market! Are you interested therein?

Twenty five yrs. old. A quarter of a century gone, rather more than a fourth of the available years of a long life. Some at that age have as you say, conquered kingdoms, finished life-works, & earned lasting fame — some have not. But what if they have not? Twenty five years of the world's work have been got through with, well done or unfaithfully slighted. Dominions & powers have been overthrown, reforms effected, declensions confirmed, sciences developed, and many things altered. Twenty five years to come, have also twenty five years of world-work assigned them. Will you labor there, help give direction to the unceasing effort which will labor there, let your action & in-

fluence ~~have~~ go to guide the tumult, or will you adopt one of the two other courses?" Undecided, irresolute, and dilatory, to be, by circumstances, or by the crowd, carried any way, or left behind: or to retire to a corner and stand spectator of the endless effervescence, in order to avoid a responsibility for the avoidance of which you must give account. One cant well avoid living in the world, if he is put there and is not called out. Let him then endeavor, and let him acheive. But what? What he sees placed before him. Let him not weigh objections, and measure difficulties very long, but do what he sees that is best, or that is good to be done. Let him do this and the unrolling of the future will provide him an occupation. Whether your questions are sufficiently answered or not is known not.

way is not much of the world work, sale work, a[illegible]tive show?

15th F[illegible] are equal to whole lives such as some lead you say. What shall then be said of the months of that 'nervous race, full of excitements always in a fuss'. It is very true in a sense, that I lived longer in one month a part of the time while at Goss & Upham; than in any previous year of my life. Much longer months those, than any you are accustomed to.

You speak of C. M. as a soured man. Such men are too often seen. I myself know several. It is a pity that there are such, but it cannot be helped. The important thing now is to discover a moral saleratus to apply to the case. I assign to you the task of searching out that important remedy, and restoring such persons to enjoyment of life, and usefulness in society.

"Business men do not wear their hearts on the outside generally." Very true. I wont do. I answer your by a quotation (fm memory) 'He that wears his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at, will not be likely to go far'.

The strength of Carlyle you say is not in his style. Where is it? That however was not my remark. I asked if the strength of his style did not depend in a great measure upon his "Carlyleism" Carlyle could succeed

in modifying the language. As could Addison, Junius, Martin Luther. Are you sure you are right in recommending 'Heroes Etc' in preference to some other of Carlyles writings & 'Past and present' for instance? I do not know whether Dante is in Mercantile Library. I have seen it in the bookstores here. If the object in reading is to get peculiar and grand ideas, it should it "had better" be read. Common sense is a good ingredient in ideas as in other things. I guess the object of education is to prepare the mind for their reception, and that of reading to enrich the mind with ideas. That great, peculiar, grand, ideas, which are calculated to stretch the soul, will not come amiss, nor common ideas, useful facts on every day subjects, in this utilitarian age. But perhaps the most desirable class of ideas is that which excites thought, and originates ideas in the mind of the reader.

18th As excuse for this letter both as to poverty & tardiness, I [illegible] m[illegible] unusually amt of business in hand. Vide Ante L. 2 [illegible]. As to History. Keightley's Rome, I cannot get, think I shall take up Arnold's when I get time. I suspect that there is nothing gained by choosing a brief work, tis difficult to remember, more detail & verbosity impresses more strongly the important points.

Birthday is July 25th or was once. What think you of the justice of critique in Boston Atlas on "Geo Gilfillan, one of the most inveterate Hero makers & Hero worshippers' whose classification of American authors alone 'shows that the writer has not yet arrived at years of discretion'?

A movement here in the way of seceding from the American Board on account of its connection with slavery — What think you of it? I understand that it is reported upon the authority of him most particularly interested that C W Rich is to be wedded about the first of March next. I hereby quit. I am compelled so to do.

L. M. Metcalf

Pos. M. Metcalfe
Bangor
Feb. 13th / 14th 1847

Dr. J. T. Heicuy
Brunswick
Me.

Feb. 20th 1847
Bowd. Coll.

Bangor March 29 1847

Bangor Mar 29 1847

Dear Brother

Yours of 27th just rec'd. I can write no letter now. Saturday last we sold about one & one fourth Millions of Shingles in one lot, must now see to counting & delivering them which is no small job.

I will try & find time however to get & send the books by Accomodation waggon this P.M. I have the C Chemistry & send it. The others some of them may be had by sending home which I am about to do.

The Mercury would come I suppose same morning but not free of postage under the new P.O. regulation. Cost 3½¢ in advance per an.

Have heard from Milo but once since I came from there. Lucy getting a good deal better. Ann is well. Eliab was so, when I last saw him, not quite a week since

Were I not so busy I would wish to endeavor to write you a lengthened letter on History, Shakespear & Capital Punishment, with gossip &c. & "old Shylock of Jericho" for small stowages

J. M. Metcalf

3 Burnett's Geography 6/9 $ 3.38
Less .38
$ 3.00

J. M. Metcalfe
Bangor
March 29th. 1847

J. T. T. Metcalf

March 29th. 1847
Orono

I buy & send Colburn Algebra .75
Longfellow Grammar 67
Clarke's Pope 13

1.55
Less 13

$ 1.42
Suspenders 31

1.73

Sell Alg. soon as you, we have 2 at home they can be sent for in haste

Balance of remittance placed to your credit in account $ 3.27

J. M. Me.

Bangor April 15 1847

Dear Brother, Bangor Apr 12 1847

In looking over my letters to file them as is my practice, endorsing the gist of their contents on the back thereof, for ready reference, I notice some in which are some things not yet answered as they deserve.

item. Jeremy Bentham. I guess your remarks are in part correct. Carlyle somewhere speaks of him as "making of this GOD's world, a dead brute steam engine, and of the infinite celestial soul of man a kind of Hay-balance to weigh hay & thistles, pleasures & pains on." — "Benthamic utility, virtue by profit & loss". But that his theory is not founded deep in right, & in the constitution of things, I am not at all certain. Are you acquainted with him? Is not his influence plainly to be traced all around us, in our laws & observances, our literature & in our very habits of thinking? Have you not read Young's Night Thoughts? And given it credit for truth, beautiful truth? Take Bentham's propositions & Bentham's deductions from it, & its whole frame work is gone; ~~it is~~ an unconnected & inconsistent pile only, no structure, remains. The writings of Story, Owen, & even Montesquieu, the Federalist, Thos Jefferson, Prof. Newman, &c. will share nearly the same fate. Some of the great sermons of Prof. Shepard will

have lost very much of their pith when Bentham is shown to be in an error.
Hildreth, of Boston is as you say one of his principal followers in this country, translator & editor of his works &c. I knew him very well when I was with Whipple & Damrell. I do not think the Garrison comentaries have much connection with him however. It might do you good to study him for the style of his dialectics, the close phalanx order, of his logic, the slow certainty with which he moves on from proposition to deduction &c.
Capital Punishment. Prof Goodwin of B. has I see tinctured thee with his notions. Now you are a College learnt man, a man of much reading & of some literary reputation according to your own showing. Come on then, with Goodwin & Cheever as your aids, & I will resist you according to my power, & when I am beat I'll quit & knock under. Haven't I fairly handed over the kreutzer, thrown down the Glove!

"He who wears his heart upon his sleeve &c."

"How each year glides away more rapidly than its already half forgotten predecessor"

You "literary man" you & don't know where they come from. Well versed in Hyperion, Philothea Heroes & Hero Worship, Faust, Festus, & Past & Present, & don't know, hey?
Give us your ideas about the "Souls of Animals". We may stir up something there yet.
Dec. 26 you dared me to make good some remarks

of mine vs. Proverbial Philosophy. I accordingly slightly & slightingly spoke of the Chapter "On Flattery" Since then you have been mum. Please cease to be so. The extract you inquired for in one of yours, (it was "proud lips & haughty brows — "Eyes for — are laid open to that glance. He feels the power to move & downside that ebullient man of live mind &c.") was written by the writer of this one midnight, cold night, when just returned from a large fashonble party.

I have made my will, arranged my papers, — put my house in order. Finished up today.

Mr. Marston, an man who had an office over Walter Brown's store was taken very sick last Friday or Saturday. He had a paralytic shock, was perfectly helpless, could not even speak at all. Doct. Barnett, who was called for helped him it is said, so much that in an hour he could speak some. You have probably seen Dr. B.'s advertisement. Galvanism is his principal dependence. He has had it is said very good success with Mr. & Mrs. Gen. Hersey, Mrs. Joshua Carpenter & some others. He is doctoring and galvanizing Sarah G Treat, Angella Dennett, &c. Now the question is — is reliance to be placed in his method? How far is it quackery & humbug & how far science & fact? And finally Shall Lucy be placed under his care? Chronic complaints, and debility of the system are the fortes of that kind of doctors are they not? What think you of the matter?

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
April 12th/15th 1847

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Brono. Me.
Case of the travelling public
& directed wrong side up besides.

April 15th, 1847
Orono

~~Wherein that place be priest call hell,~~
~~Whence all the tones of misery yell~~
~~And ranked woes their numbers tell~~
~~In dreadful rank~~
~~Thou Toothacke surely bearst the bell~~

Amang them, a

Is that strong language? But true? Bear in mind that I am writing for the pleasure of it merely, & not becom I have anything to say, any news to tell, or an idea in my head.

Brother Thomase Stone of the firm of D. & T. Stone in the Granite Block, died last Friday night. His funeral was attended today by the Crescent Division No 29 S of T, by the Penobscot Lodge I. O. of O. F. and by the Mechanics association of each of which he was a member. He had had trouble in business, the firm made an assignment recently. He left a young wife

and five children, of course that without much property to take care of them. The funeral benefits, and the help of the Widows & Orphans fund, will no doubt be a real benefit to them.

This paper was manufactured in China, and as you perceive, differs considerably from that in use among us. It has been tossed by many a wave, passed through many variations of climate, been close to many strange costumes, strange beasts, strange monsters of the deep, strange places. Strange to us and our notions but perhaps no more strange per se than its present situation, circumstances, and company. It has been where strange tongues & sounds have been heard, profane, vicious, & foolish, among the best, and now it has been taught to speak itself - and tell over its string of unmeaning follies as do many men and its present master. Take it all in all then it is a very smart, capable, piece of paper, and one too of great and varying experience

experience. It is as pretty to write on moreover as far as the smooth running of the pen is concerned as the very best of Yankee paper and if you dont burn it as soon as you have read it or a little before, as I shall be high & mightily displeased with you and have a very poor opinion of your judgment to boot.

J. M. Metcalf
Proprietor & Publisher

Bangor April 26 1847

No 10 Broad Street Bangor
7 m o'clock Apr 26 A.D. 1847

Dear Brother,

For once I find myself with leisure. I feel lonely, low-spirited. Experience has abundantly showed me that when one's mental sky is thus overclouded is a poor time to write, especially to undertake a discussion which requires the vigorous efforts of a powerful mind.

Three of your favors are before me and unreplied to. In the first which is 'sine die' you order "Andrew's Latin Reader". It was duly sent cost 90 cts. By the next under date Apr. 10th you order "A & S. Lat. Gr." which I obtained & left with Eliab to forward. Price 83 cts. Your interpretation of the price of the former was right, as was I suppose the pungent rebuke you remitted me for sending it in French. Your last of Apr 18th which seems to have been penned in reply to mine richly merits a more extended area of remark.

That your remarks upon Jeremy Bentham and his writings savor strongly of that species of prejudice whose life blood is ignorance, I do not assert, nevertheless, I would suggest a better acquaintance with his works before indulging in such an entire and zealous condemnation of him and his. Let thought be set at work to see whether or not in the great Plan of Creation, the line of man's duty was not beneficently made to coincide with that of his highest interest,

whether one viewing from Infinity, the history and philosophy of Humanity, and tracing it from time through Eternity, would discover any very obvious want of harmony between the dictates of an enlightened desire for Happiness, and the most rigid requirements of right. His 'terribly deformed intellect' may become less hideous in your view upon a closer inspection. The audacity of the atheistical sentiments (which you impute to him) may be mitigated in your estimation by more contemplation of the great sanctions of which he boasts, — an offended GOD; a future retribution or reward. —

If Bentham as you say merely translated (rendered) into an audible & legible language, what is & has always been the language of the (depraved) human heart, why elevate him upon the pedestal of notoriety as a target for all the curses and all the ridicule bestowed upon the opinion. If a score cherish an heretical sentiment which is outspoken by but one, is there such an infinite difference between the guilt of the nineteen and the one?

4.

You speak of a 'Challenge to Discussion' and indirectly decline accepting it, on the ground of a lack of 'authorities books or other means of reference'. To this I reply that you can be no less destitute of such helps than I am, and

~~that~~ it did not ~~an~~ contemplate any such course of argument, but rather one discussing the reasonableness, natural right, and Scripture foundation of Capital Punishments.

You however proceed to briefly discuss the matter, and "rest the argument entirely upon 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed', as a great, original, plain, incontrovertible, unevadable, command to the whole human race, and as the great foundation and origin of all human government and law."

You have then abandoned the open field of argument, the detached forts and the extended lines of defence, confident in the impregnable strength of your main argument, your citadel, your hill Capitolinus.

That the passage you have quoted is a 'great' & 'original' command I do not dispute. But are you sure it is also 'plain' & 'incontrovertible'? Learned & good men have given different opinions as to its meaning, and it has often & long been a theme of controversy. To some men of discernment it has not been plain that it was not to be understood as a prophecy rather than as a command, — 'by man his blood will be shed'. The true sense of it seems to be a denunciatoin, or a warning, or something of the sort. There

are two other passages of scripture at least which are almost exactly similar to this & which breathe the same spirit. I cannot remember them exactly. "Bloody & deceitful men shall not live out half their days" Ps. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword". Is not then this passage like the other expressive of the great fact that exciters & promoters of discord & bloodshed endanger their own peace & in the general course of things draw down destruction upon their own heads? Be that slayeth a man & enkindleth strife will perish in the strife sooner or later. "Unevadable" — has not the penalty been evaded?

June 14th After a brief interruption I resume this sheet & scribbling book. Some of above has become superannuated but other some is good as new.

The passage noticed above upon which you should have laid so much stress upon & I make some few objections to for these reasons as Stephen said about the cider.

You have cut the passage out, taken it alone without its connection. If here was such a great universal command what reason have we to throw away as worthless & meaningless the other part of the command given at the same time & under the same circumstances.

The command to multiply & replenish the earth was given distinctly & directly, & thrice repeated, the annexed command, denunci-

prophecy
ation, or whatever it may be called was appended to it & to say the least couched in language of somewhat dubious import. If one part of this communication from heaven to man & that part too most emphatically insisted upon, is ~~for any less~~ of obligation confined within any narrower limits than all time and all men, the other part must be likewise. Do we hear ministers preach vs violations of the multiply & replenish command? Do we read fervent exhortations to this duty? Does not the voice of St Paul unite with those of all other preachers of righteousness, ancient & modern, near & remote, in placing this as low as the least of all virtues? Be consistent. I am in a hurry now, my mind occupied with many confused matters, & can by no means do justice to the argument here, of which a few random clutches merely have been made above.

That which most confirmed me in opposition to Capital Pun. was the strongest argument that I never heard adduced in its favor, by your Prof. Goodwin. His fabric was based on two great pillars of argument, each of which seemed to me then, as to others, a 'mountain of strength'. But a closer examination & inspection convinced me that one of them was rotten & that the other though sound & strong rested upon a substruction of chips & cobble stones.

I should think your argument as to the company in which the driver of Capital Punishments finds himself, was dust thrown skilfully, nothing more.

Let this discussion be not a 'striving for the mastery' on the part of either party. I have been prejudiced for years in favor of the grounds maintained above,

but about a year ago, I wavered for some time almost took up a position on the opposite side; before doing it thought fit to investigate farther & was confirmed in my previous opinions.

I wish to hear from you a fuller explosion of your arguments in favor of that "Souls of Animals" doctrine or theory.

Your defence of the article "Flattery" in M. F. Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy is not satisfactory

I now come in regular course to yours dated Milo May 17th 1847 P. 10 P.M. wherein are discussed Green-leaf's shingle timber, john's celebrated cakes, the old desk & papers &c. As you were evidently drunk when you wrote it, and as some parts of it are now very much out of date a shall be excused for passing on without farther noticing it.

Yours of June 9th now comes upon the tapis. Your remark upon "Proem to criticism * # # upon Sacred poems, by N P Willis" I do not understand as I cannot remember what said proem was. Informing me would please me. There is no necessity perhaps for a farther discussion of N. P. W. and the matters evolved from him. Your remark upon Aesthetics, pecks of corn, truths, books, beauties & utilities is neither to be commended nor cordially acquiesced in. Nor ~~then~~ with a narrow & literal interpretation can it be censured. There is all utilities aside a great store of honesty, truth, and beauty in a peck of corn; if one has but an eye for natural & moral beauties "not laid down in the book)".

The paragraph in my last about which you inquire the head & front of which is "an extremely malign disposition" was merely an indirect apology or excuse, for the general & particular sarce of

it was nee ded. [illegible]

I mailed money to you the other day. Have you recd it. Now do you write to me.

So let you know the writer of this to be me I circumscribe myself
J. M. Metcalf

of which said letter was consisting. I ought not to do so. Any thing worth doing doing at all is worth doing better than the above writing & letter answering is done. I must however let it go & plead hurry.

Your remarks respecting settlement and division of property at Milo deserve serious consideration. The question though "How did you come at that arrangement" is unimportant perhaps. It would be a loss of much labor, as well as a source of danger to try to revise the whole matter from the beginning. That arrangement whatever it was, good or bad, was satisfactory at the time, was acquiesced in by all the parties concerned at the time and so onward. That arrangement should be a firm foundation for further proceedings. This will make 50% reduction in the difficulties of the case. The best time for this matter to be fixed up is in my opinion the time when I am next at home, as I know as well as any one the conditions of the former arrangement, had care & charge of Mother's part a 2 yrs. year since & have also experience &c in pecuniary matters. The only difficulty of serious magnitude is procrastination and unwillingness to attend to it at the proper & best time.

The matters between Charles and Almeida about the East lot might once have been settled on a fair basis without difficulty. Between C. & Mother it is of little consequence compared with certain possible evils to be prevented, what the settlement is. Fifty dollars either way is not of five dollars consequence. The thing to be mainly sought is to have something fixed upon which is definite & precise, tangible, uncomplex, permanent, to have it recorded, written, immovable, & guarded with ample securities for mutual performance.

My plan would be to fix a sum (say six hundred), this to be the present worth of an annuity at comp. interest to continue for 6. years (say twenty five) the payment of annuity to be secured

vide Margin

by mortgage. The said annuity would undoubtedly be forbone in a great measure for the present, & would be accumulating at comp. interest until a time when it was needed. This should be perhaps viewed as a provision for both Mother & Lucy

I find that I have already got more than a postage & so will not squeeze. This arrangement above spoken should be made in view of & with reference to the uncertainties of life, should be such as would not disturbed by & would operate favorably in case of the death of one or more of the parties concerned, should provide for settlement with & between the heirs of the parties. My will is made, attested according to law &c. & the whole job as I trust, so done as to ~~do~~ answer in case death comes to any of us, soon or late. It is made as is stated in the preamble "in view of the certainties & uncertainties incident to human existence".

As to the matters of College dues, bonds, degree &c. I am incompetent to judge. From what I do know however is should think the A/c

Dr. J. S. Metcalf Cr.

left college without paying bills | He saved 100$ thereby
bill stands against him.

would leave a greater balance against you than

Dr. Cr.

for dues & diploma | For cash to balance

even if the last should leave you in debt.

It seems to me that the best way would be to go frankly to the Prex. or the proper officer, and ask his advice. It is nothing to be ashamed of or to be concealed to be now. Flour has fallen $9.25.

Lucy was home to temp. celebration. They had a great time. Furnished dinner to 600 people. Chas Shugers have not yet arrived.

J. M. Metcalf

Bangor May 23 1847

Bangor 23 May 1847

Dear Brother

From the unenumerateable multitude, in the vast vortex of terrene trifles, a thing was whirled into my notice, & again engulphed. Many matters have gone over it. The indefatigable Mole of memory however dug it out in part, and a corner of it even now obtrudes itself upon my mind's sight.

Sacred Poems.

By N. P. Willis.

Presented to a youthful maiden by a Senior in Bowdoin College.

1846
Dec 25.

We must bow to the stern majesty of Necessity. The same Necessity is a most beneficent King notwithstanding the harsh way in which his mandates are sometimes promulgated. Necessity said "~~He that will not work~~ "Labor" & (as he always does) enforced the command by strong sanctions & penalties, so that the attempt to disobey or evade it was vain. But the command was good, & calculated to benefit those unto whom it was issued. It behoves us well to listen to the words of Necessity & shape our course thereby; to look at the actual, practical, state-in-fact of things, & their probable issues, rather than at what a refined taste & an exalted philanthropy, might desire to see, or strive to effect the case to be.

Poverty even to destitution, deprivation of accustomed comforts, humiliations of the pride we have, have had, or would with to have, afflictions even worse, are not of themselves very immeasurable evils, if we submit candidly to necessity & make the best of it. Happiness was not in these though we may have thought so; was not ruined in the wreck of these, but may still abide with us.

I dont like N. P. Willis's sacred & sacrilegious poems

He is a soft-brained, conceited fop. He does not regard truth & portray nature & reality, which is the poetic excellence. His poetry is insipid, almost nauseous sometimes, tis so piled full of manufactured, spurious beauty. Seldom is anything truly beatiful ~~which~~ unless it is pretty essentially homely, for otherwise ~~tant~~ true enough. Truth is an essential element of both Eloquence & beauty.

Nevertheless a handsomely bound, gilt edged & little vol. in fair type is very pretty. Made a purpose for a present. Suitable too, to present to a girl, if to anyone.

Do people dwell on this earth to deal in pretty things, & do pretty deeds? Necessity viewing truth & reality, sometimes says for the good of both donor & donee 'dont do't'. If in circumstances to present, some times & in some circumstances a peck of corn is in better taste than a gilt edged tome.

An extremely malign disposition, when long denied any vent, will sometimes when circumstances are favorable thereto, produce a somewhat uncontrollable itch for scribbling which can be thoroughly relieved only by giving it free course.

Words of Counsel to a young man.

Be industrious. Be not much given to fishing. Strive to do good. Try first to benefit yourself, next to benefit others. Really try & in any circumstances you can succeed in doing one or both. Be not idle. Rise early. Preserve health. "Time is money", mental no less than material wealth.

Arrivals have been frequent & numerous for a few days. The harbor is full of vessels of all most all sorts & sizes.
White Corn 1.30 Round hoop flour retail rates 9.75 @ 10.00 Genesee scarce 10.50 @ 10.75 Butter .25 Freights for Long Lumber 2.50 Shingles 25 & 30 @ 30 & 33⅓.

Your last letter is not now with me. You was evidently drunk when you wrote it, & as a drunken man will, got of some bright things. I am obliged for the information about Eb. Greenleaf's timber and for the whole body & spirit of the letter. If I am ever so far forgetful of propriety & of the dignity of Esq as to be sarcy you can retaliate.

Lucy says her cold is better and so is

J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalfe
Bangor
May 23d, '47

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Milo Me.

June 2d '47.
Wayside

Bangor June 11 1847

Bangor June 11 1847

Dear Brother

Your favor was rec'd [illegible]. The enclosed are delivered to their directors with them [illegible].

Your remark that I had not duly noticed some of your last is correct. That work has commenced & will perhaps be completed when I [illegible] time. I am a prompt, regular, correspondent when my applications permit. So no more sense about my not writing.

I send Bills thirty five dolls 35.00
a/c balance of 5.07

For which please return forthwith F.M. acc of your [illegible] 10.$ [illegible] 30$ [illegible] 40.07

Dont fail to endorse that 30. for Folsom's works sake & return note forthwith

Yours [illegible]

J. M. Metcalf

L. M. Metcalf
Money
Bangor
June 11th 1847

June 13th, 1847
Bowd. Coll.

Bangor July 6. 1847

Bangor July 6 1847

Dear Brother

I am in receipt of your favors of 21st ult & 3d inst. Have just returned to the store after an absence of several days, but snatch a few moments to reply.

Why do you not return that note? Do not forget to do it by your next.

Perhaps your plan for obtaining an Engineership may be a good one. A college course however is perhaps not the best & most economical training for an Engineer. He wants to know how to Boss paddies, rig & purchase of any kind, in short & in fact to evince a great superiority over common men in all practical matters, to superintend the rigging of a winch, a windlass, a derrick or a guy, at the same time to be at home in the practice (not the science or theory) of all manner of calculations, plex & complex, to know just the strain which can be safely put upon a hemp rope, manilla rope, iron chain, or bar &c, of a given size, the comparative strength of a rope & cable & iron rod of equal size & a vast fund of such matters requiring a seven yrs apprenticeship or a substitute for it. He also wants the ability to make a neat, brief, perspicuous exhibit of any matter he wishes to report to do it in a business way, "Shipshape & Bristol fashion".

He must know how much mud & gravel a given no. of paddies can remove in a given period & what is a fair price for doing it. Very possible as I seem it that you might make a good Engineer still it seems as though you ought to be able to do some thing else equally as good quicker and easier.

Your estimate of the pay of an assistant engineer is much too high probably. Another thing to be considered is that surveyors & engineers though receiving good pay per diem, are usually employed but a small part of the time. They get a job which lasts from a few days to a year or two, & are then out of employment & fit for no other business but that; for as long a period. A man with steady income of thirty per Mo. is doing better than one with a fitz & starts income of two or three dolls. per diem. The very circumstance of high & unsteady wages unfits him for improving his leisure. A man who has worked hard a month for $60.— will not like to work the next for $20.00.

Had not you better settle right here in Bangor Theolog. Seminary? Can you do better? You have then for a while 'a settled habitation and a name' if no more & perhaps as much prospect of doing well hereafter, as in any other way. "There is a treasure which men do not jingle in their pockets, & count up and exhibit before men". In a calculation upon future prospects of this sort, respectability, standing among folks, happiness, health, usefulness, Etc. ought to be taken into the account as well as worldly wealth and potency.

I should think probable that you could not do better than to take a school for this fall & winter if a good chance should present itself.

The Waterville Rail-Road I suppose will go through but probably not right off. I should think it quite likely that there would be an exploration of the route this fall & winter, but no regular & thorough survey for some time. The people out in Cassnal &c. are wide awake for the road, here all is quiet enough though as far as I know the feeling

is universal & decided in favor of the upper route. I beleive there is no company incorporated yet, and I have heard of no petition for a charter. Moor of Kennebec, Chamberlain of Carmel, are names which a arise in my mind as being the movers in the matter.

You allude to Athenean & Pencinian elections. If I had plenty of spare time I might tell you of a contested election here among S. of T. which resulted in the election of J. M. Metcalf W.A. W.A. is invariable put right along, W.P., & J.P. W.P., and ranks as a P.W.P. ever after. Hence W.A. is the only post contended for generally.

Do not know whether Goodman's History Natural is in our Library.

Have never heard A. Swazey mentioned as likely to be settled over Central Cong. Chh. in Bangor. I never heard him preach. Have heard him spoken of as among the first scholars in his class, and as a rich man's preacher. As to your surmise that few great men are brot forth by Bangor T. Seminary might I with pertinence enquire if a prophet is not usually without honor in his own city & in his own house. Adams, & Merrill I have a high opinion of, but do not think so much of Stone know but little of either however.

Since writing most of the above I have had a conversation with (Lewis?) Barker of Exeter. He knows & went to Stetson a fishing with you. My old friend Robt Fernald is chain man in a crew with Barker (David?) this season on the Allagash. They are running 45 mile lines. R. F. studied Mathematics to a great extent, has been one season before as chainman in employ of the State, is large, stout, rugged, receives now $1.25 per diem.

I know not what to say to you about [illegible] must reserve this to write next time.

E.A., L.H., E.W., & J.M. went to Milo 2nd in P.M.
E.A., E.W., & J.M. retd fm " 5th "

The amount of settlement was,

All the property to be given up to Charles, except that mother retain the line-back cow & a life-right to one room in the house, for which Charles is to pay $50.00 per annum for twenty five years, with annual interest on payments ~~if~~ forborne, payable in equal quarterly payments on 1st day of Jan. Apr. July & Oct. This however was not 'clinched' but "let ~~the~~ that be the understanding, ~~the~~ be considered as the settlement, & have the writings made next full or spring if there ~~[illegible]~~ is not ~~a~~ some better way concluded on."

You will perhaps be dissatisfied with this result; Write me what you think of it.

It is very hot. I feel very lazy.

I am cornelled to quit here

J M Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf Esq.
Bangor
July 6th 1847

July 8th 1847
Bond. Coll.

Bangor July 16 1849

~~Know all men by these presents that I, John W.~~

Bangor July 16 1849

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf

Dear Brother

Enclosed I hand you twenty dollars, to help you as far as it will go in relation to the pecuniary embarrassments alluded to in your recent letter.

J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf Esq
Bangor
July 16th 1847

July 18th 1847
Bowd. Coll.

Bangor August 20 1847

Bangor Aug. 20 1847

Dear Brother Isaac

Can't stop now & put down many words in answer to yours. I am a man of severity — to myself, perhaps to others. Permit me & inform you that I think that if there is a just & overruling Providence, if the sayings of Solomon on that subject are any ways true, you will always be a poor shiftless fellow — either dependent on the industry & purses of others, or in debt & with a poor reputation for upright, down-straight, debt paying honesty; unless you alter your course of conduct. So long as you treat time as of no value, or consider it well spent when you can enjoy yourself, & keep conscience from too loudly accusing of idle hours to be accounted for, ~~or when you~~ so long you must not expect to ~~be~~ prosper in what things you undertake. God made nature & the laws of nature — a law of your being is, take care of yourself. You are responsible for yourself & only yourself — and it will not do to try to shuffle off this responsibility, to evade it by substituting efforts for others in the place of efforts of yourself. The Author of our being accepts none but implicit obedience. When He says 'Son

give me the heart' nothing less or greater or different is accepted as obedience.

The very tone & style of your letter shows that you have allowed yourself to forget who you are & what & where you are, your condition & circumstances — so that you have much degraded & lowered your self. The tale you tell of your employments, shows the same thing. I beg your pardon, though I can't well take back a word if I had more time could say more & better what I had to say. Sam & Ann won't get along well till you have a more correct estimate of the comparative value of duty & what you call enjoyment & pleasure.

J. M. Meteaff

J. M. Meteaff
Bangor
Aug. 21st 47

J. M. Meteaff

Aug 21st 47
Milo

Bangor Oct. 4. 1847

Dear Brother Bangor Sep. 29 1847

Yours of Sep. 19th rec'd. Am glad you are enjoying such a good time. I don't even dare to hope nor think of any such comforts. I want to know if Col. Mattoon's son is yet alive to thrive. David Ball I used to know. You ask how much you owe me &c.

Note for $30.— & interest say 30.90

Linen &c. for bosoms & Expense forwarding on trunk — amount not ascertained, probably not more than the small balance due you on account.

Yours of 24th also rec'd. Am glad to hear that you have got a situation there. You did not inform me however, what your compensation is to be.

Your trunk shall be forwarded as nearly as possible in conformity with your instructions.

Good Gracious, what a mountain Mount Grace must be.

Oct 1 Yours of 27th ultimo also rec'd giving further directions for forwarding trunk. I am waiting yet to receive a package from Milo. If you receive your wages from time to time as required, I wish that if you can you would remit me the amount of that note so as to reach me by Nov. 6th or 8th or as soon thereafter as may be. I shall be short at that time & growing shorter after till about Feb. 15th when I'll be most distressing short

Oct 4. Eve. I have just rec'd a letter from Milo, informing me that your bundle from Milo comes by

the next boat leaves here on Wednes but as no expren goes on that boat, & the baggage is discomboborated at Portland, I suppose I will have to send it on Thursday per Ponoboset, pr. trusty expres of Jerome or his sub Capt. Wm. H. Mower, a former scholar of yours I think likely enough.

I say soberly to you take care of your health. You are perhaps tough & healthy, but you will last longer, feel better & appear much more sensible rational & gentlemanly to be careful of thyself. And never forget in all the vicissitudes & changes of life society & close companions who & what you are, — be consistent, considerate.

You will per Bundle rec' the gossip from Milo I can't write you much of interest from here Old Veazie has sold the boom to D. Pingree.
" " " bought " Oldtown railroad, appurtenances & fixings — so tis said. Onions 60 cts per Bus. Kennedy & Walton have failed but "pig Bragg" secured what they owed him. Prime, Ward & King will rub & go through after all.

J. M. Metcalf was recently, by an unanimous vote elevated to the dignity of Worthy patriarch C.D. No. 29 P. of T. E. W. Metcalf talks of emigrating to Canton in the Celestial Empire. Don't know whether he means to take his family. Ann, plodding along as usual, some new scholars recently.

B. F. Ferguson wants us to engage to furnish him with 3000 & more without limit, of Ceder R.R. Sleepers, 7 ft long, 6 in thick 6 in face,

Do you observe any facts to amplify & illustrate the Down East Shingles trade. What are Shingles worth in Northfield & where do they get them?

"In the multitude of words there wanteth not & in"

P. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Sept 29th
Oct. 4th 1847

J Metcalf
Brattleboro Vt.

Oct. 11th 1847
Brattleboro

Bangor Nov 1 1847

Dear Brother, Bangor Oct 15th 1847

Your budget of letters rec'd. I now take a few moments to look them over in search of anything needing an ~~immediate~~ reply, before sending them to Milo for further inspectation. Your trunk which left here by Jerome's Express Oct. 7th directed in accordance with your orders to Brattleboro, Care of White's Express, Faneuil Hall, Boston has no doubt reached there long before this whether it has reached you or not. I only point to my weight of cares & labors, in excuse for not being a more attentive correspondent.

Am much obliged for your descriptions of of places & persons — continue them. "Grout's" & the gout, I think will not be likely to occupy much of my attention at present. The first squatters there however may realize as great fortunes as the yankee skipper means to, who has spread his little tent & taken pre-emption right in the sand at the half way place of the royal mail ~~rail~~ route, which is to be perhaps across the Isthmus of Darien. You talk about Uncles Joseph, & Jacob, Aunt Covenant Etc. makes me wish I could sometime see them but probably I never shall.

Eliab is without doubt enjoying a good degree of temporal prosperity. Ann perhaps doing better in that respect than ever before, not however because she is receiving more though. Charles I am told has raised a fine crop of corn — 50 to 60 Bushels.

Oct 22. Your letter of Northfield Oct 17 is rec'd. Mr. Farber goes to Milo this or the next day & I look over this in search of something needing an immediate reply as before.

I should think the charges on your trunk to Jerome were about reasonable. By the way can't you get some thin & fine ruled letter paper, for the purpose of such a volaminous correspondence as this ought to be. Two sheets of such as your last letter are double postage — three no more.

Since sending you the statement of acct. to which you advert I have charged you for

1 Neat leather valise $4.50

which is as low as I can get another of the same kind & size. I never was on Mount Grace, would like to be very much but would prefer a view from some other as a matter of choice as that is one of the least of all mountains. I never was on any mountain but Auburn & Hope! The potato rot seems to be so general throughout the country. Probable quite, perhaps that thirty years hence potatoes will be but little thought of as a field crop. Will be merely a garden "vanity."

Is there a R. Road from Boston to Northfield. We send lumber to Springfield & Southfield per RR from Boston. As to politics. #

See that your being put forward to the use of instrument redounds to your advantage, & not to that of others who wish to raise themselves on your shoulders. I guess that such contact with mankind as I have had for a few years past would improve & correct your insight into human nature somewhat. You have got to look out sharp for two things I tell you, — Look out for yourself

Look out for the dollars,

for many there be that stand by to snatch em & stand too where you don't expect it. See after your buy. Many men that ought to be ashamed of it, almost double their salaries by wiping their subordinates out of their fair wages. Who hired you? Who is responsible & whom do you look to for yr pay? Did you rec' diploma, or how stands that affair?

I dont have much faith in the gossip about the Treat affair so called. J. Treat 2nd to be sure is the namesake & favorite of his wealthy uncle Gen. Jos. Treat which fact might set certain parties to fishing.

The house I live in contains two families. The family I live in consists of six persons viz: 2 females, one [illegible] [illegible] neice, - 2 children - descendants of the elder of the females aforesaid - 2 boarders, My friend and former companion James Woodbury Jr. (U. Schwartz) & myself. We are a snug little family as you perceive. Mr. Bewet the lord [illegible] is absent this winter in Kennebec Country somewhere I believe. They I should judge are very pleasant clever sort of folks & besides all that they dwell on Ohio Street. Woodbury & I have a good room, exceedingly better than that one wherein we were when you were here. (Mr Weston's) Guess though you said Woodbury had then not commenced to board with ourself.

Weston's folks concluded to take no boarders this winter & accordingly we were to Slope. Unable to find a place to suit us we on Saturday Evening went to S. Labaree & sons "Bangor Temperance House" under the most solemn assurances from the landlord of that Establishment, whose ~~Chance~~ intentions in that respect had been questioned by the wally, that the House would remain strictly a temperance House so long as the present owners & occupants had any thing to do with it. We intended if suited to board there a good while perhaps through the winter. In one week the next sat. night I came from the store a little late, about ½ past nine, & found a parcel of stage drivers, hackmen &c. - apparently drinking, a sat down to observe, & soon resolved appearance into reality. No great length of time Elapsed before the drinkers aforesaid called upon Host Labaree the Elder to arise & drink. After urgent & repeated solicitations he went to the bar & drank a glass of gin, making a short speech at the same time to those then & there assembled, stating that he had kept Temperance house long enough to satisfy him that there was no principle in Temperance, & he should do so no more. I arose & went up to our room. Woodbury was abed. So he concluded to remain

spiritual life, with moral, spiritual death. With the one experience shows us the result, in the other revelation & experience show what is the common result, & what it would always be if we had no help.

Those are the principal instances. There are others. Do you live in the knowledge, confidence, esteem, of your surrounders? Strive, struggle, or therein you die? Are you alive-solvent? Work, or you are commercially dead. Life is but a life-long, death-struggle with death.

Did you know 37st. so you didnt then & never can know what I was then next to write when I was abruptly broken of as ante.

It is a shame I acknowledge & avow that you have not been better supplied with letters from Down East. It is easy to appreciate the fact that they are valuable to somebody in your situation. My disposition to write is not to be disputed. My principles require regularity, punctuality & promptitude in correspondence, as in other things. But I am all alone, with a great many things to look after, not the least of which is the boy the only assister I have. Then too when there are moments of leisure, they are very generally unavailable for the purpose under pen. When matters of heavy import are remaining in suspense, though there can no thing be done to accelerate or improve matters, & the body stands Idle one is after all in no situation to take up the brother reaching pen. Superadd to this a dense load of cares & anxieties, a lot of schemes & plans to study out into detail, talk, actions & concurring circumstances of those with whom you have talked & must deal, to ponder & weigh sufficiently to enable you to judge of their motives, probe their intrigues & artifices & in a word know how to take them — with all this & much more is it very strange that some things get neglected & if any are neglected they must necessarily be such as this, that may without crying injury be put off from day to day. & so a fortnight slips off before we are aware of it.

The house I live in contains two families. The family I live in consists of six persons viz; 2 females, one [illegible] & her niece, — 2 children — descendants of the elder of the females aforesaid — 2 boarders, my friend and former companion James Woodbury Jr. (U.S. [illegible]) & myself. We are a snug little family as you perceive. Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] proprietor is absent this winter in Kennebec County somewhere I believe. They I should judge are very pleasant clever sort of folks & besides all that they dwell on Ohio Street. Woodbury & I have a good room, exceedingly better than that one wherein we were when you were here. (Mr Weston's) I guess though you said Woodbury had then not commenced to board with himself.

Weston's folks concluded to take no boarders this winter & accordingly we were to slope. Unable to find a place to suit us we on Saturday Evening went to S. Laborce & sons "Bangor Temperance House" under the most solemn assurances from the landlord of that establishment, whose intentions in that respect had been questioned by the [illegible], that the House would remain strictly a temperance House so long as the present owners & occupants had anything to do with it. We intended if suited to board there a good [illegible] through the winter. In one week the next rat, night I came from the store a little late about ½ part nine, & found a parcel of stage drivers, hackmen &c. apparently drinking, I sat down to observe, & soon [illegible] appearance into reality. No [illegible] length of time elapsed before the drinkers aforesaid called upon Host Laborce the elder to arise & drink. After urgent & repeated solicitations he went to the bar & drank a glass of gin, making a short speech at the same time to those then & there assembled, stating that he had kept temperance house long enough to satisfy him that there was no principle in temperance [illegible] so no more. I arose & went up to our room. Woodbury was abed. So he concluded to remain

for wishing to leave the room [illegible] sick. Myself put up at Varney's that night. The next Monday I hunted up a boarding place hither Woodbury & I moved & we have been here ever since. The labor of looking for boarding places twice & the troubles of removals have contributed to make it difficult to correspond. This verbose narration must be excused because fool to mentally weak & dilapidated & also lack time to write any thing worth reading, or to condense this into a shape of better consistency.

Have heard nothing from Milo recently. I presume not since you have. Eliab is plodding along some in the way of serving his master. Brown & Son are doing a great amount of business & apparently increasing it rapidly too. Gould has left or is about leaving there. Somebody supposes that ~~Jose~~ Brown has got so now that he can get along without him. B & Son have been making quite extensive purchases of timber lands this fall I am told. This is a wretched poor pen. I am writing at the house, staying home from Meeting Sunday evening for the purpose as I have a very busy fortnight to look forward too next. The first half of it will be probably spent away, in Massachusetts & N. Hampshire, the rest of course will be busier than usual, after a temporary absence.

Mr. Furber has engaged to do a winter's work scaling logs. The probability too is that he will work at Hampden at the same mill he does now, through the summer. He is offered 50.— per Month & boarded which is pretty good pay.

You do not inform us what pay you receive, nor how soon you expect to have it increased.

Ann has often rebuked me for my "hoggish way of eating pie", viz: crust foremost, which she avers is contrary to the conventionalities. I have found a young woman who does just so too. She takes her own way

way too about other things. Friend Woodbury having become acquainted with the facts suggests that it would be well for us to continue & keep up the breed.

You ask some questions as to politics. I hardly know how to answer them. I am in rather an unsettled state in that regard. I am somewhat dissatisfied with the liberty on some things. Am a little leaning to the opinion that the Democratic opinion as to a tariff is in the main correct; The Whig one in theory false & contrary to the correct teachings of Political Economy, as well as more repugnant to philanthropy. That Whig protection should be but an exception to be allowed in some cases to the general rule of Free trade. But the neccessary amount of Gov't revenue can be more conveniently & economically obtained by levying duties than in any other way. So that the sum of the matter is well expressed as a "tariff for revenue with incidental protection", & the whole quarrel betwixt the view. The thing & the [illegible] loco will be as to whereof what the incidental protection shall be. I am entirely undecided & unsettled however, intend to investigate the subject soon as I have leisure for it. When that time will come though is very uncertain.

He who said 'it is a very serious affair to live in this world told far, very far, more truth than he who said 'It is a solemn thing to die'. Whipple, Giles, T. Starr King & others have given very interesting lectures before the Lyceum. The last lecture was upon "Goethe". Should have been glad to have heard it. The Clock struck nine sometime since, this strip of carte blanche grows narrow. Write again soon. Be careful of your health. Look out for number one. Strive & thrive. This is written so hastily & with a so poor pen, it is feared 'twill scarcely pay cost of deciphering & postage. On here is a Vol. of Works of Charlotte Elizabeth. Judea Captae, Non-conformist, Judah's Lion, Wrongs of women etc. What think you of them. I am in good health. I'd are my friends, so far as I know. P. M. Metcalf.

Nov 5th 1847
Northfield

Mr. Isaac S. Metcalf
Care of A. F. Edwards Esq. ~~[illegible]~~
Northfield
Mass.

J. M. Metcalf
Danger
Oct. 18th
Nov. 1847

Bangor. Nov. 28 1847

Dear Brother

Bangor Nov 19th 1847

I now with these due ceremonies lay this corner stone for an Epistle to thee. Ann has informed you about the Lyceum pr Enclosed, I fear however I shall forget to enclose it when this is sent off.

Yours of Oct 31 to Nov. 8 rec'd. I expect the pay roll would yeild a little better than that. Rec'd Bangor Nov. 1847 of Isaac S. Metcalf fifteen dollars & endorsed the same amount on his note, my favor J. M. Metcalf.

21st Supposed your pay was to be greater ~~say~~ should not suppose they would charge the board. It is never done I believe in the land surveys in this state.

At this time it is monday morning before light, which for a short space I use in writing to you with numb fingers & no fire in the store. Have been in the Reading Room long while which is comfortable & warm. Uncle Smith takes first rate care of it. It is very cold considerin. Ground hard frozen. Probably river will remain open but a few days longer. Must ship about two cargoes first though or be in straitened secuniary circumstances for long while. This is a terrible nipping time for money. I do not know what folks & we among the rest will do ~~for mone~~ to live through the winter if money continues to be so tight. Walter Brown says that if it holds a fortnight only longer as bad as it is now folks in Bangor will begin to fail. E & Am read yer letters to me & Eliab (the scamps) requests me to exhort you to keep up the frequent correspondence.

Even the caustic severity of your remarks on my ever or never seeing Mrs. relatives again, does not alter my judgment as to the probability thereof. My snail shell is neither musty nor old; as to the drawing around of Slime you are partly correct &

partly not so, correct in as much as it is very much has been the slimiest, muddiest, nastiest, time in Bangor & on all the wharfs around me you ever did see, & furthermore as to freezing into it tis as solid as granite the whole out this could morning — nevertheless I dont admit that I am responsible either for the mud or the freezing. I furthermore in answer to your enquiry inform you that it is probable that ~~it is pro-~~ "that the sun will shine, the gentle rain or the dew fall again, and soften all out." (If the above reply to that part of your letter is not fully satisfactory please forward plan & specification of such an one as you require.)

Why do you pervert the original text. I did not say that "potatoes were" but spoke of the probability that the period was not far distant when that same might be predicated of them. In your political talk I am about ready to agree with you. Had no newspapers or nothing to enlighten the eyes of the populace on that subject but I had thunk out about the same conclusions.

25th Thanks giving day as you know. It is warm enough to all thawed out again, muddy as can bee, nasty, dirty. The sun has not shone a bright horn at a time since I can remember I was going to say. Wet uncomfortable. Wet feet ever since Sunday. Wet feet all last week. Work all day & on night tide too sometimes nowadays. Today do not much except some writing, besides on the tide. High water though comes just so as to prevent my hearing Parson Dr Pomroy D.D.'s great sermon. I am to go without any dinner today. Guess I must buy an apple though. Have you heard anything of the fuss about our gov Dana's proclamation. He directed all ministers not to preach about Government, the war politics or the institutions of sister States. The result will probably be that a great surplus of politics & abolition will be preached today. Some Clergymen refused & more neglected the customary

ceremony of reading the proclamation last the Sabbath.

When your railroad is done to Northfield, we want to open a market there for shingles, as the having of kithren or friends there is a benefit to us, gives us means of ascertaining the responsibility of customers etc. We have sent a good many shingles etc to Springfield, which I suppose is about the same distance. Is there a bank in Northfield to facilitate exchange?

What is used for sleepers on your railroads? What length & size? What do they cost & where are they obtained?

You say I have too poor an opinion of folks — "Could you but know what I have known Could you but see what I have seen" you would perhaps begin to think it would do to depend upon men whenever it would not mal-serve their interests to come up to your expectations. The majority of people however would hesitate to break their best friends neck when they could make two dollars by it.

The calm serenity of your philosophizing upon the blues is perfectly admirable.

I come now in a review of your letter to the advice or rather prescription for my case, & the "dignosis" of my disease. In reply, I have acquaintances enough, more than I have the time power or disposition to treat with conventional civility & thereby retain. I do not imagine all females to be "inferior & unworthy of acquaintance" it has been my lot to observe several or more of females & I think I have seen two who were not at all obnoxious to such a charge. I doubt not there are many more who are not. I have "made up my mind" or nearly so, that I shall not "get married." (I quote from your letter only) Not that I do not think "it is the best thing I can do" or that it is a good thing. Very far from it. I would sincerely & earnestly advise every likely young man for whose welfare I felt an interest, to look forward

to such an event, prepare for it, & when circumstances made it consistent to consummate it. I do not think that I am an exception to the rule. I do think that I am perhaps in a greater degree than usual, sensitive fine grained, easily made happy or low spirited, &c. etc. & that it would make more difference to me to be deprived of all those sources of happiness than to most others. That being shut out from domestic & social joys & comforts would be a greater loss to me than to most others in one which could not be so easily compensated by something else. I never expect to be married.

We have a young man aged about twenty in the store who also makes himself useful on the wharf in various labors. If we prosper and have business moving, he will pay his way well. His cognomen is Lemuel R. Horton. He is honest & trusty I suppose & I surmise a little soft. Do not expect that Mr. Farber will be here next summer. I believe his services are engaged until the close of the sawing season of 1848. The prospect of our prosperity in business for a year to come is impeded 1st by a paucity of ready funds, 2nd by a scarcity of total capital.

S. Laberee & Son have exchanged their sign for "Bangor Coffee House." I like Woodbury pretty well. I told Laberee why we left there, & complained of bad usage on his part in taking us as boarders with such temperance assurances & making such a change so soon.

Varney's prices are too high for me. I now pay 2.75 p. wk inc. Washing. I was in Mass. three days in N.H. one. Went on business, did my business, & went about my business. If it would cost but 2 or 3 dolls to go there, it would involve a loss of considerable time, & my absence would breed much loss as things would go wrong.

Your anxious enquiries about Irish cook or chamber-co-eater of pie certainly must not be disregarded.

The person, an allusion to whom by me gave rise to your solicitude, is neither chambermaid, cook, nor Irish exclusively. That she may not in some part or degree be either or all three, I cannot positively affirm. She is intelligent & well-informed, I suppose has had good advantages for education & should think she had well improved them. A great reader, of a literary turn, pretty good memory I should think from her talkative powers; is said to be something of a poetess, has dwelled for long periods in New York & Philadelphia; has a bad habit of snuffing, has had the small pox if the evidence of her visage be admissible (prima facie isnt it) Is well formed I should think saving & excepting she has lost most all her teeth. Would nt you like a letter of introduction to her & recommendation to high consideration.

27th The Lyceum quarrels Ann has talked of.
The said horse of ours has become the personal property of S. W. Furber. Cost him $75.00. He has also purchased a waggon & harness.

Oh! Woman, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, & hard to please;
But when we get into a row
Oh! then, a ministering Angel thou.

I believe it is not best to delay longer the remittance of this letter, as the value of the prospective additions thereto, will not counteract the deterioration in worth of the hereintofore written.

J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Nov 28th 1847

Dec. 6th 1847
Northfield

Brunswick Dec. 19. 1847

Dear Brother

Bowdoin Coll. Dec. 19 1847

Do not suppose from the prince of date of this letter that I am President of B. Coll. No, by no means. My only connection with that honored institution is through the Tontine Hotel Brunswick in the citadel or rather sitting room of which I am at present located.

I have nothing special to do and write for mere mischief determining in a spirit of mischief to inflict upon you a loss of one dime in aggravation of the sizable amount I have pid for expenses since I was dispelled from Bangor by force of circumstances upon my present course of travel.

I am disappointed somewhat considerably in the appearance of that stone chapel you have discoursed about to me in times past. It seem disproportioned; the main building much too long for the width & height. This is especially the case when viewed from the rear. The exceeding smallness of the blocks of stone of which it is constructed also detracts from its appearance. In disproportion of its tout ensemble would perhaps obtain some apparent relief by the erection of a small tower on the corners in wings. Unless the interior of the building be much superior to the exterior appearance, it seems to me that Mr. Upjohn must

look somewhere else for foundation of a reputation as an architect. Brunswick, from what I have seen of it is a pretty place enough I should think. I like the appearance of North Yarmouth better however from what I saw passing through it.

With feelings of displeasure I viewed the Cong. Meetinghouse inside & outside here. Whose getting up was it pray? A ridiculous affair, Neither Doric, Gothic, nor Authentic. The flummery of its inside top-hamper is however well calculated to take the attention of such part of an assembly as have causality & constructiveness well developed. They can trace relations of chains of cause & effect, while they would some of them otherwise employ their thoughts in a more objectionable manner. Mr. Adams preached. How much inferior to Prof. Shepard.

This Tontine I think is quite a good house for a place of its size of Brunswick.

Yesterday morning I awaked in No. 68 Elm House, Portland Me. The Steamer for Bangor, the haven which I wished to gain, would sail the next morning if the weather would permit. She had then laid in port 25 hours after her starting time on account of the weather. I had boarded in Portland till I was satiated. I disliked to commence the voyage on sunday morning. If she sailed then the next boat day with good weather would not come till next wednesday.

I can made up my mind to start off on foot for a tour of exploration & display. I searched hotel & Merchts. Exchg. Readg Room for a copy of the pathfinder without success. Then started for Hyde, L. & L's bookstore. None there. However took a good look at Greenleaf's map of Maine ascertained the points of the compass. & forthwith set my face in motion towards Montreal. After several miles travel I perceived to windward, (for the weather was a snowstorm with a stiff breeze) a good looking, civilized sort of a country & thereupon made a tack thitherward. You will perhaps expect a description of the face of the country, manners & habits of the people &c. Well: the weather for some weeks had been decidedly nasty; warm muggy, raing, muddy. The roads were cut up badly, rough & rutty. Freeze, it suddenly & severely did. A ~~sleety~~ freezing rain came & covered rough & hummock with a coat of glare, transparent ice. Four or five inches of dry mealy snow came along with the utmost promptitude & despatch. The driving wind put the snow in depths varying from none at all to knee depp. So much for the scenery. The inhabitans seemed solemn. The snow in spots correctly alligated with the warmth of my feet produced a wet-sponge sort of mixture which for wath of better term I called boots & stockings. I left Portland at 9 A.M. At six P.M. entered Tontine Hotel weary, wet, & worn, just as supper bell was ringing.

and nevertheless of day of high spirits, enjoyed myself probably much better than staying longer in Portland. Observed a new (to me) method of Agriculturizing in course of my wanderings. I term it the Pharisaical method. The prominent characteristics thereof were Unplowed, & Exceedingly weedy, corn & potatoe fields, surrounded by fences made of spruce & juniper poles, hewed on two sides. A native with whom I talked and walked a little while said he could easier walk fifteen miles in good going than five now. This morning I was stiff, sore, & lame. Just the independentest position a man can get into, is that of a pedestrian traveller with money enough to last him a fortnight and a knowledge of the language of the land he is traversing. More highly blessed is he, if his baggage consists like mine at present of an old umbrella, and a small "circulating" library. A catalogue of mine is at present a follows viz:

Littell's Living Age No 57

Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

In a short voyage by steamboat a short time since I was detained with my compatriots, by heavy sea & adverse weather for sixteen hours after the regular time of her usual trip. I don't think of anything further to write you now, but no doubt.

shall on receipt of your next letter.

Since the last time I wrote you I have been sick about a fortnight. Was not confined to my room however with sickedness but five days.

Does it sometimes excite you so that you can with difficulty keep from shouting, Hurrah! to ride in swift moving rail cars? Particularly soon after starting.

James Jenkins of Bangor has failed. His liabilities are said to $160.000.00. In consequence thereof Joseph Bryant & son of Bangor & Parker & Foster of Boston have failed. The nominal assets of J.J. are stated at $200.000.00.

Fears are entertained for the Mercantile Bank, of which he was a large stockholder & a director, as he had probably discounted a large amount of his paper there.

Three days since the Penobscot was clear of ice to Bangor. I have not heard from there since. This weather will no doubt seal it up. It is getting dusky & I shall quit.

J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf
Brunswick
Dec. 19th 1847

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Northfield
Mass
Care of a R.R. Engineer
by the name of Edwards

BRUNSWICK
DEC 19
M.

V

Dec. 22d 1847
Northfield

Dec, 29th. We have not yet had snow enough to make decent sleighing. Stages, country teams etc. all come in on wheels. We have a snowfalling to day however. Hope it will

Bangor Dec 25 1847

Dear Brother

I wrote you from Brunswick on the 19th inst., and on reaching my desk in which I now sit, found a letter from you, written of course before you received my last. Before noticing yours, however, I will for the sake of chronological order, say that I footed it on Monday up to Gardiner with very much the same kind of going as on Saturday. Tuesday & Tuesday night rode per stage in open wagon to Bangor & got there at 10 3/4 P.M. Tuesday & its night were much the coldest weather we have had this winter so far, I had a very cold time, had not my cloak, it being left on board steamer Secor, My hair was so thin I had no protection for my ears, the rough walking had worn my stockings about to finis. Never was colder before, or so cold, that I recollect of. My compatriots however, who were better protected, suffered more than I I beleive. On arrival found all of my windward ear frozen solid. James Jenkins, and Joseph Bryant & Son, had failed during my absence. Jas. Jenkins who was reputed to be very rich (& was so once) it is said will not pay his "outside" creditors any more then 50 % if so much. Bryant, who ~~was~~ lost by the flood, & was sustained under it more ~~than~~ by his character for integrity, than anything else perhaps, will it is thought pay dollar for dollar, only with a little delay, I if you are unacquainted with the technical meaning of "outside" above I'll at once inform you.

You remarks about Maria Stevens I guess are correct. (Don't mean to be understood that your opinions are not always so) As long ago as when I was in warwick, which I think is twelve years, she

improve matters some. For a long while past business has

was by no means of so ample physical proportions as you represent. I believe I liked her better than any other Stevens or Mayo, that I found them except Uncle Joseph. Jo Addison was gone from home about all the time I was in Warwick, so that I knew not much about him. Aunt Hannah Humphrey, & Hannah I disliked. Maria seemed to have less affectation & more plain common sense about her. She looked, if I recollect right, much more like Uncle Joseph than any of the rest, and likely enough inherited more of his sound sense. Festus says 'sorrow is the base of all great thoughts' or something to that effect. Perhaps there is an equal or greater amount of truth in this proposition, viz: Sound common sense is the only foundation for true & permanent greatness, the sole basis of a valuable fame.

In relation to the Lyceum troubles which Ann wrote you about you inquire "Why does not Dr. Pond or Pomroy administer at antidote through the Lyceum itself?" — The regulations of the Lyceum do not admit of any thing Sectarian. Under this rule the offenders shield themselves, & dodge as best they may the imputation of disregarding it themselves. It is fully as well taken care of however in this way perhaps. More persons hear the lectures probably. Besides it would be hardly the thing for the Lyceum to employ lecturers to attack the Lyceum; or for Lecturers hired for other ends, to take the opportunity to make attacks of that kind. The probability seems now to be that the ~~subject~~ subject will get pretty well discussed & settled before it is dropped.

It is supposed by some that neither the Gazette, its editor, nor the public, will receive much substantial benefit from the course pursued by Mr. Walker. Some of his remarks have been

almost the very shallest of any time ever known. The embargo upon travelling had prevented people from coming to market & produced a cessation in the ordinary of important operations, of selling & buying.

much more offensive to those who dislike the whole, than anything in the Number of the paper. I sent you Mr P's fourth & last lecture was delivered last night. It was for the most part an application of the whole subject. Some parts of it which were addressed to Editors, Publishers, & proprietors of newspapers, and to Universalists were extremest condensation of severity, pungent, biting, truth telling sarcasm. The Atheneum took its share too. I don't know what emollient will serve for the wounds of some of his arrow. You would not have supposed that such biting, stinging, faculties were included in the catalogue of Mr P's powers.

You mention the circumstances & place in which a part or all of you letter was penned. A busy time I should suppose, but if rightly conducted, and your head men &c are of good business habits all was done without hubbub, flurry, or confusion. Perhaps I will here take liberty to say & think that thought and effort must be put into our correspondence in order to make its ensure to our mutual benefit, or to ~~be~~ make letters useful & interesting to their addressees. There must be a constant endeavor to raise ~~their~~ its tone, and improve its character, these efforts too, in order to ensure success must be mutual. The tendency of a correspondence, if of such a character as to be valuable at all, is to deteriorate. It is rather difficult to prevent the reply to a hasty, insipid, epistle from being itself insipid and empty, and the occasions of fatigue, mental depression, or constant interruption, ~~in~~ which letters must ~~often~~ be written if written at all, occur too often. In order to recover from these retrogade movement, & maintain a constant, though slow, advance, a considerable portion of vigilance and effort is at all times necessary. We should also be stimulated by the recollection that beauty, depth, & vigor of thought; felicity & power of expression; beauty and strength of style ~~[illegible]~~; acuteness of criticism; etc.; seems each more excellent in its kind

Jeans have been detained from going into the woods, those that started early have been

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* unable to do any thing. Some have [illegible] much for provisions & [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

to its writer or originator, as it comes fresh & warm (boiling it may be) from his brain, than it ever will or ever can to any reader or hearer. The author himself can never again so see its beauty. Hence has the orator a deeper and more intense joy than the audience; the poet than the reader of poems. Whatever degree of excellence we attain, this reflection should lead us press on to a higher, rather than to rest satisfied where we are; for that which to us seems good and strong may to the vision of others be of very ordinary excellence.

How thoughts tend to breed, observation often shows. E.g. in case of the preceding rigmarole. So much thereof as comes after the marginal #, was unborn & unbegotten when the first of the paragraph was penned. The vague substance of the first part, was on hand. Giving form & tangibility to the ideas possessed, somehow or other called forth more. "Thought's disentangle passing over the lip"

It has been thought that our correspondence has depreciated for some months back.

The bridge over the Connecticut of which you write certainly has the merit of being built on the most singular contract of any in the United States, if your description thereof be correct. Are there as yet no stone or iron bridges on R.R. lines in the U.S. Mine host, Mr. Jewett, is at present under contract to build two stone bridges on Lewiston or A. & St. L. road, Lewiston I believe. They are not far from Winthrop, at least the one he is now building is not. Superior to any other R.R. Bridge in the United States, is rather a vague way to express a contract; I suppose however they contract in the same terms for all of the many bridges they build do they not. The length of your bridge exceeds by a few feet that between Bangor & Brewer. The rebuilding of that, exclusive of boarding, clapboarding, shingleing, painting &c. cost I [illegible] $3[illegible] round numbers. The part of the piers which is under water, the filling up at the ends.

the travelling such that supplies could not get in, and Leeny could not get out. No leaden could well be worse

for the numbering interests than this has been. The probability is that a much less amount of lumber will be cut and handed this year than usual.

The health of Ann, Elias, and J. is very good. The folks at Milo were well & thriving at the date of our last advice from there. Also shots of money. The only reason they are not hiring cash (Sheet No 2) at 12½ o/o is that we cannot obtain it at those rates. A new bank is to go into operation here.

almost all the stone, & so much timber and iron as could be got from the remains of the old bridge, costing the builders nothing. It is said that the contractors made a good job. In order to estimate the cost of such a bridge as you speak of; the space to be filled up at the ends, the prices of materials &c. are very important items to be taken into account. I should hardly suppose that a better bridge than this at Bangor, could be afforded there, short of seventy thousand dollars. I guess the largest timber in the bridge here is less then 7 in. square. I was told that ~~several~~ two of the bridges which I saw on the Atlantic & St Lawrence road were to be completed as they they were begun, all of granite.

You did not write me of the falling of the R.R. bridge in Royalston. Saw it in the papers however. The report was that some Irishmen to gratify a grudge took somes nuts of off the ends of some important bolts, which cut the sinews of the bridge. Tu sayest that all those bridges are made on the same plan. Are they covered bridges?

29th The two blank sheets of paper in my last letter I cannot account for. Twas a strange freak of fortune. I am of too economical habits to do such a thing purposely or wittingly. Your remarks on postage give me new ideas. I knew not the distance to Springfield & questioned not the correctness in business of our venerated Uncle Samuel. Almost the whole of your letters have been taxed 20 cts. Some light ones only ten. One I recollect which was written mostly to others but directed to me was marked 20 cts. paid 10 cts. Our valiant Gen. Miller must be looked after. No, the fault must be with your postmasters there, who consider Down East Bangor as being in the very uttermost part of the earth.

about the first of next month which I [illegible]

Your remarks upon the immense income of $6000.00 or even $2000.00 dollars which you already begin to enjoy in perspective call to mind a few facts.

The annual income of one man in this city is supposed to be not less than $80.000.00; that of one in Bangor Wales, from one of his quarries only $100.000.00; that of Mr. R. Peel about $5.000.000.00; that of certain Roman noblemen & grandees was several hundreds of millions of sesterces. How do you that when your income swells to the amount of two or three thousand dollars per annum, your business will be better than mine? I have made money considerably faster than that in my day.

The remarks of your honor in saying what a cold frozen country Down East must be, are "vain and empty as the whistling wind." This Sir, has until a few days been the very place to satisfy seekers & lovers of warm climates. The river has been open, no signs even of ice steamers & vessel at the wharves Etc. as on September. Navigation open until the 21st December. The warmth has heretofore been unparalled at this season I believe.

I did not say I had no newspapers, but that I read none, being for some time then too busy & hurried to visit the reading room. I so far agree with you in thinking it every ones duty to keep himself informed of public affairs, as to suppose that every smart, capable, intelligent, & enterprising chap, at least, should do so. Cedar R.R. Sleepers cannot be furnished there except at a much higher price than you mention for Chestnut (20 cts). We were solicited to take upon ourselves a contract, to deliver in Salem Mass. from three to many thousand at our option, of such sleepers to be 7½ ft. long, 6 in thick, half 6 in. & half 5 in face at twenty four cents each delivered. The terms were altered in order to induce us Etc. to eighteen cents each delivered on

will make money affairs a little easier. It is in some sense a successor to the Kendall Chaag Bank, whose charter has expired & whose affairs are nearly wound up. The President & Cashier bear the same names as those of the Kendall Chaag Bank & the name of the Bank is nearly the same.

It is also troublesome in Kennebec County. Has also got into a good many logging camps & made much trouble

a wharf in Bangor, which we consider fully equal to 26 cts. dld in Mass. We declined taking the contract. Perkins & Mason however are under contract to furnish several thousand, a part dld here at 17 cts a part in Salem at 24 cts. It is thought that they will lose money. There is no need of informing your RR folks of the P. & M. contract. Is the supply of chesnut limited, or exhaustless?

You inquire for the Greenleif boy. Neither he nor I were suited, at least he was homesick. He was also taken with a lameness, which rendered it expedient for him to go home, which relieved me without giving his folks cause for offence.

I dissent from your opinion that one in Mercantile life "comes in contact only with the worst part of human nature".

When I was in Boston, I did not at either time call on H. Stevens, because I knew not where to find him, or even that he was there at all, and besides had no particular inclation or inclination to make his acquaintance.

I know not how to understand your closing enquiry & therefore reply not to it other-wise than by quoting it? "Have you been in a row lately?

In my next I propose to send you certain poems for your criticism.

Times was when you & I dreaded being called to chalk-mark blackboard. After a time we found a pleasure in it, loved it. Myself disliked & even dreaded a bit to preside at a meeting. That has left me. Last night, was the last of my term as W.P. — Some of the leading members, got out for something & strove to plague bother me — by appealing from decisions &c. — I got a bit vexed & aroused, & was on hand, & gave 'em a pretty "tart" rein. When I got fairly into the fight & well waked up, I could do business as well again as ever before & got to love to do it.

The small box is quite prevalent here. Twenty five cases are reported in the city. Matters however are so much what exaggerated perhaps.

J. M. Metcalf

According to our ancient understanding, am entitled to expect a letter from you on or about the 1st of Jan. Next. Hope however that you will receive this before projecting you missive or missile. Delays will be dangerous however after the receipt of this. This will be 2nd unreplied to you know. Your remarks upon the Northfield shingle trade are decisive. Good bye J. M. Metcalf.
The date 29th herein should be 28th Dec.

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Dec. 25th 27th 1847

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Northfield
Maja

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Rec. 31st

Bangor Dec 29 1847

Dec. 31st 1847
Northfield

Bangor Feb. 1 1848 (sheet none)

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Bangor Jany 17 1848

Dear Brother

I write this commencement because I am unengaged, and feel like it. Its transmission is to be deferred till after the receipt of your next. I must stop. My thought must be arranged. Nothing can come from a fermenting chaos of Mexican affairs, S. Bolivar, Goggin's resolutions & the Pres. Message thereon, the Ten Regiment bill, the condition & prospect of financial affairs such as infests my brain.

18 Above is not strictly correct, as far as chaos is concerned. That was not the term. I knew not where to begin. With time to spare I should like to scribble a page or few on each of those subjects & each of several others of which I have made memorandum of from time to time. I cannot attend to the whole & dont know which to choose.

What do you think of Mexican Affairs? How shall the United States & Mexico get fairly & with decent honor out of the scrape. How can either get out? What do you think of great men? If it be true that the time & the occasion makes the great man, then it seems to me that a great man should arise among the Mexicans. The position of things there is such that a great mind & man, fortune favoring, can do a great work, and so earn a great name, send himself down to history in the same category with Hermann, Peter the Great, Cromwell, Bolivar. Give him the military ability of no greater than Bolivar, the perseverance of Cromwell, the high ambition of Czar Peter, with some of the shrewdness & cunning of Cesar Augustus, & you have the main points in the character of the man who might unite & raise the Mexican people, settle a difficulty with the U.S.A. honorably & advantageously to himself, and more so to the U.S. than by any settlement under present prospects can be made, reorganize, remodel the Government of Mexico,

establish it on a stable and enduring basis, stamp permanence on its every feature, give it internal strength, self-respect, and make it respected among the great family of nations. Give it a direction and an impetus, somewhat like that given the Russians by Czar Peter. The ingredients of his character are not all included above. He must have an address and eloquence, to enable him to act the Demagogue in the outset, and the sound dignified orator when establishing the constitution & superstructure of his new Government. He must have a unity of ideas & a devotion to some fixed principle of action, like Julius Cesar or Cromwell. The sound common sense of almost any of the men mentioned will go far towards making up the statesmanship required. It may be said that such a combination of greatness is impossible, but it is not so. Other combinations of abilities have made much greater men than this case requires, and if the occasion calls out the man, the needed component ~~talents will~~ capabilities will be called out too. I dont know that any one else thinks so, but it seems to me that there is a soil & a hotbed, prepared, sufficient to grow a great man. The character & deeds of our ~~army~~ army find nowhere a closer parallel than in the records of Hannibal's invasion of Italy; the whole aspect of ~~our country's~~ mexican affairs points our hero to the military policy of Fabius. The ~~history of Republics whether ancient~~ History, and Human Nature, instruct him to found a government with the form of Republic, the power & substance of a despotic monarchy, energetic & prompt administration of ~~the~~ law & justice, ~~public~~ Public education & intelligence must be fostered. The maxim that it is better to let ten criminals go unpunished, than to condemn an innocent man, must not, at first, be too closely adhered to. Enough of this castle building. In my view the present state of affairs requires another great man, in a station in Europe, greatness however of very different sort, from that of our Mexican.

If you have read Mexican News, & the speeches of Calhoun,

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Hale, and for ... please forward me your opinions thereupon.

Leaving subjects that generate brain-burning thoughts for such subjects may be had, I proceed to look over & comment upon the contents of your ~~last~~ letter of December.

There is much truth in your remark as to pleasure of having friends visit the places we have seen, because it gives them one idea more in common. The idea may perhaps be extended to thinking the thoughts, & searching out the subjects which we have ~~done~~ thought & studied. How often one suffers for want of a companion who has ideas and aspirations similar to his own. How much one might say on this & still spare your patience. In your remarks on Kings Chapel, & Brunswick Church, ~~the~~ you lay down some proposition from which I do not at present ~~affect~~ dissent. Viz:

1st Churches & Chapels are out of my "sphere."

2nd Of things out of my "sphere" I know nought.

3d The architecture of Churches is a subject upon which perfect harmony of opinion exists among all critics, ancient & modern.

4th Your honor however, having turned critic, pronounces an opinion analogous to, but somewhat differing from theirs, & backs it by the authority of one Ruskin.

The Elm House is said to be conducted on strictly Temp. principles.

The failure of Jas. Jenkins & Co. was probably caused by too great extension of business, losses in lumbering operations upon the St John, and the extraordinary pressure in the Money Markets.

Due deference to your remarks on the comparative value of coin, bullion, & real property: ones, muscles, & physical health. The last are unquestionably of much the greatest value, but all must sometimes be sacrificed, in order to the prompt fulfilment of pecuniary and other engagements. You ask how certain things shall be valued. Money fails here as a "standard" measure of value." Some other things do not. I quote from yours, "in winter scarcely any thing looks more dreary than the sea or sea shore in winter". Very true, but is this a reason for shunning

19th

the view! He who would shut dreariness from his invental view, must keep closed his mind's ~~[illegible]~~ eye. I like that same wintry sea-shore view. There is a truthfulness in dreariness. The summer landscape, bleaching in warmth and sunlight, enlivened by bird-songs and brook songs, by moving forms of joyous life, and adorned in greater beauty than Solomon could fathom or appreciate — it is good, it is fine, but it is illusive. It tells of a paradise — on earth — of joys attainable; of roses to be plucked, it speaks of no thorns. ~~The sight of~~ The other sight ~~is~~ though perhaps stern, & to him who loves the illusions of hope, repulsive, is candid, sincere, & truthtelling, taken as a picture of life. Smooth & of even tenor, at a distant view, though cold, heartless, barren, with many tosses & buffets in actual transit, & ever & anon a bright sparkling ray, as the oar throws the spray which cheers & gladdens, because unsought & unexpected. If there be other and more dreary views, they tell more truth. They are fitting & benefitting objects of contemplation.

I must think of your accusation of "crabbedness." Is it of use to cram a page or two with details of business transactions, successful, deceptive or unprofitable, details hard to understand, hard to perspicuously relate, unteresting, and useless. "I made the journey" is the sum of all the intelligence of any value, which was omitted in the letter which you are carping against. That fact might surely be inferred from its contents. W. & S. landed our shingles on Eastern steamboat wharf, instead of Central or T. whf. That fact might have been stated, their reasons therefor might have been detailed; but would the fact & details have been of benefit or interest to you?

If you understood drawing would it not aid you considerably as a draftsman? To make yourself good in that line, I suppose you must begin by doing things slow and well. Yours of 28 & 21st ultimo is referred to above. Do you interest yourself in Politics. I do not refer to party squabbles. You ought to. Do you keep yourself informed as to European politics? Do you think? That is the great thing. Great source of improvement. What think of the Calhoun policy in relation to mexican affairs?

I was going to go on constructing this. I don't feel in a frame for it. Too calm, sedated, depressed a bit below par, in a mood to sit & think on some agreable & easy subject. 1½ hours ago I felt raving, tearing, stout, mentally. I hardly know where the previous sheet left off as I have it not before me. I take up that of yours recd last (date Jan. 20) & proceed helterskelter. Your prosperity & favorable prospects as set forth in yrs of 28 December seem somewhat shaded now. Is nothing strange or unusual. I think you find another too much fault with Eliab as a correspondent. You yourself complain of not having thoughts, etc. being "constantly occupied with thoughts of very different things" "want change, relaxation, unbending, to write words instead of thoughts" If that be the case with you, what with him? You should have a disciplined mind, you have a more favorable occupation for it. "If a man succeeds in business in the city, he must give his time, and thoughts, and life to it, with an intensity that knows no relaxation; with an earnestness that knows no diversion, and a concentration that is in danger of excluding every thing else."

"I will not say that there may not be here & there a weak man who may in a great city "make a fortune", (continued p. 4)

It will not be wrong to directly accuse you of that which you almost admit — Mental Indolence. You may be much less worthy of rebuke on that account than many or even most others. But one, especially one who has enjoyed the advantages which you have, ought not only to have his mind so trained as to be able to do like an approved workman what it undertakes, but to be in a great degree superior to fatigue, able to endure hardship, and to love hardships, ought when a chance for an effort presents itself, to "rejoice, like a strong man to run a race" Hard usage does not injure the mind. It is a vessel whose contents are increased by being drawn from. It equals exceeds the widow's cruise. Hopping into your letter to E. — it is true that this is a time of depression in navigation. Prices of vessels & rates of freight have very much lowered. Tch. H. Crosby however has a prospect of being less affected than many others, that is to say of always having a freight to carry at some price.

We have had a singular set of weather this winter so far. For from what I hear have that which is similar. 27° below zero, I believe is the coldest we have had here. Did you get anything remarkable out of that Notch Mountain Survey?

Sleep vs. mental vigor. Cannot agree with you. Permit me to quote the words of a correspondent. "Undue privation of 'nature's sweet restorer', incessant worryment, cogitation, and anxiety of mind about any thing, must (in any of the Metaphys at any rate) create derangement in the nervous system, which derangement causes" Etc. Now as to the thing discussed in the quotation, the issue is in the point of fact, I propose there to meet the charge, & when the charge is refuted, your complaint falls with it. One who sleeps each from 10 P.M. until 5 A.M. cannot with justice complain of undue privation Etc. An excess of sleep, will unfit him to bear "incessant worryment cogitation and anxiety" Such at least ~~will~~ is the result of my experience. I usually go to bed at 10 P.M. & rise 1/2 to 1 hour after waking.

Pray who is Nancy? Aint to be troubled by a poxen ear no how. 'Took' no 'time to recover'. Outside creditors are those who don't happen to be specially secured. Relatives & Endorsers usually happen to be so secured. In my quotation from Fates an important word was changed. As it stood however guess twas better & true than your substitute. Know nought of your Miss Stevens. Your explanations on Conn. R.i. Bridge are entirely satisfactory. "Kendusskeag Bank of Bangor" is the style of the new bank. Pray what is the difference between altering and amending?

27th. You say that thoughts "tangle passing o'er the lip!" I will not run a great rig on that. But yer wrong. You only become conscious of the entanglement, in the effort to straighten them. The ideas are confused & indistinct. If thought out in their substance ramifications & ~~of~~ connections, so as to be clearly & ~~forcibly~~ strongly perceived by the mind, they will be & remain disentangled. Will roll fro the tongue easily as the multiplication table. But the mind is usually unable so to perfect its work as not to leave somewhat

to disentangle. As I know nought of Metaphysics philosophy, you need not notice my misuse of terms.

Is it not a fact that the New Testament, the epistles, do not enjoin upon the Christian any such duty as effort, or prayer, for the spread of the Gospel, But that the apostles confine their efforts & exhortations to the personal improvement & growth of those addressed? Shall we thence infer aught vs. the ~~ex~~ subject of modern exhortation!

A subject which has occupied my thought & researches considerable lately, I intended to ask you many questions upon. ~~A sort of something make me [illegible]~~ — Contradiction of myself Inconsistencies. These questions take the lead, & I have formed many differing conclusions in reply but none of them consistent & satisfactory. Would be much eased & pleased by such a conclusion. Am I a fool? How much & what lack of it? What am I? What ails me? I want an explanation of myself.

Why do Christians grumble & murmur at want of worldly wealth, happiness, &c. Did not they deliberately, solemnly, & publicly choose a chosen portion. What have the to find fault with?

I have proposed to purchase & read Butler's analogy. Is it worth my while. I have delayed it partly to ask your opinion as you are probably acquainted with its merits. Shall I ~~get~~ read Kames Elements of Criticism, Upham's Mental Philosophy, or wont it pay? (Abercrombie?)

From what I have since heard & known of the lands in that vicinage, I am inclined to suppose, that by the exercise of a good portion of shrewdness, you might have made a good speculation out Uncle Nat's proposal to you & Ch. about some land up on R.R. track. A few hundred dolls I guess might have been picked up there, & perhaps a great many. These regions have heretofore been highly undervalued.

Prof. Shepherd has commenced a series of lectures upon the Authenticity of the Scriptures. One of them passed by. Powerful, Masterly, great. Ambition, is that right? Is it safe for one who regards his own happiness to indulge himself in an overburning ambition? Can he be improved without it? Can he derive

any benefit from it? Does he, do you need such a spur, such a thorn in the mind? Are you & I ambitious? #

I sometimes suffer for want of recreation. I must patiently bear such deprivations. I am debarred from recreation. I have always been unable to get it from play, could never see & enjoy any sport in that. I never played as other boys do. Something more than sleep is required. Idleness will not do it, for it does not banish thought. Exercise (commonly so called) will not do it, it operates to excite & stimulate mental action. Exertion in line of business etc. will not, it requires close attention & mental labor. I know what you will say, but that fails too. I cannot talk "small talk," can't keep it going, hence with one portion of people, whether male or female, silence must of necessity reign; with the other, conversation must be deliberate & thoughtful, and at the same time impregned with a quick vigor. It will require a full exercise of the mental powers. I wish I could sing, (next page)

(continued from p. 3) "but I will say that such cases are very rare." "I have heard surprise expressed that the man of business is not more intelligent on other subjects & &c. & let me say that there are two good, permanent reasons for this. 1st the man of business must be so engrossed with it that he has no time to seek other knowledge, 2d his mind is so intent upon his business that every thing else is excluded from his thoughts."

An acquaintance with men of business has given me a very high idea of the strength of intellect, of the disciplined and concentrated mind, essential to their success. They must unite thoroughness and accuracy with despatch, — minute calculations with great plans, — pliancy that can yield to every impulse with an energy that can surmount any obstacles, and overcome any difficulties." {An author with most of whose works you are acquainted & whose style &c. you ought to be able to herein recognize

+ Russell calls amb. a vice of great minds. Is it not more properly a virtue?

(Sheet No. 5)

I wish you to carefully criticize the enclosed verses, to the extent of your scholarship, & write me the result thereof. Am also anxious that you should preserve them with much care, & return them to me by the first letter chance. Would not be glad to make you mad, but still am more anxious for their safe return, than for your critical remarks which is saying a good deal.

Long $20. safely rec'd & duly applied. Reference craved to statement of a/c current & cancelled note forwarded herewith.

It may not be amiss to state that sheet No 2 of this letter would have numbered 3 but for a singular circumstance. About three pages of it were written for that purpose, when I crossed of three or four lines of the commencement & sent it right off to the printing office. When writing page 1 of sheet two, had not the authority at hand, from which I wished to quote, therefore left a vacant space & wrote on. The space not proving sufficient for the extracts, they were concluded on p 4 of same sheet, where they interrupted an unfinished topic.

Reverie, castle building, was tried as a promising source of recreation. But it was found to produce the same effect upon the mind, as severe mental labor. (Surprised at such a result, the subject was examined and a conclusion formed as to its why & wherefore) Listening to music might possibly do, but I have not that privilege. Whistling, in my way would be an outrage upon all surroundings.

It is a great help to the memory to talk over that which one reads or hears. It helps him also to form right conclusions from things &, is very beneficial in divers ways as well as very pleasant. I have for a long time been so situated, ~~and have~~ as to have no one of sufficient similarity of tastes, pursuits, ideas, information, or whatever it is, to make such a companion. Have been particularly unfortunate in the character of my fellow boarders & room mates perhaps. Wild, Treat, Woodbury, e.g. More properly however it may be unfortunate in having

Will perhaps forward to you sometime per mail?

tastes Etc. so different from those of most others of my [illegible]. The collision of minds too is undoubtedly favorable to thinking as well as talking etc.

Is Gen. Bolivar dead? If so, when, where and how did he die? What his history since 1835?

Should think you had better defer the purchase of mathematical instruments until you are established with considerable certainty. If you have any thing over send to us & we shall be glad to pay you 10 or 12 % for it till next June, & longer if money continues as hard as at present. The market rates of interest at all times.

29th. I have just read a letter from Mother & Lucy to Ann. People ought to look at the probabilities of the future, whether that future be dark or bright. They should be prepared to meet that future, with its evils and its sorrows.

Abruptly, boldly, harshly, & repulsively, as my manner is, I state what seem to me, to be among those probabilities (It is impossible that all probabilities be realized.) Mother must be maintained in her old age, by her ~~[illegible]~~ youngest sons. ~~[illegible]~~ Her rights and equities in the property at home, must be resigned to the present occupant thereof. This will be necessary to prevent a family quarrel. Such a quarrel during her life would be an evil, destructive to the happiness of her & hers, and one to be avoided, at any required sacrifice of property, pride, feelings. (Though still a great evil, it would be a comparatively trifling one after her death.) This will be attended with expense & many trials. ~~[illegible]~~ The matters will be difficult & delicate to manage, so as to be right & save feelings, all round. It will be necessary for one at least of those three sons to be married & settled in life. The harmony of action requisite in delicate transactions ~~[illegible]~~ is highly liable to be disturbed by wives.# Unless old age be found without many of its peculiar attributes, there will be much opportunity for self-denial, patience, &c.

There was no particular news. The small pox was more prevalent in ~~[illegible]~~ Brownville than before. No cases yet in Milo ~~[illegible]~~. I want to go to Milo very much. Was there 5th July last.

Hence as a [illegible] more of those sons should be settled

I am not an advocate of Eliab's leaving Brown's. Brown said to him the other day "Eliab, I want you should stay here just as long as I do business" If Brown quits in decent season, that may possibly do. Brethren in locating themselves should aim at such relative positions, as that they may mutually benefit each other in business matters. In that view it seems a pity that you are placed in such an isolated position. The mutual benefits in the present state of affairs are distant, — after the parties become experienced & monied men.

The requisite means having been raised by subscription, the railroad route from Waterville to Bangor is now being surveyed. So it is stated.

As you are probably not much interested, or much versed in the science of financiering, your remarks upon our present monetary difficulties, their causes, their probable duration, the sources of relief &c. &c. would be misplaced. There is one good feature mixed in, the big bugs have to take the worst of it, the R. R. Corporations, Lowell manufac. do. the millionaire Lawrences, have their notes brought to the grindstone as badly as, rather worse than, common class of business men. Metcalf & Farber have paid a little extra interest this ~~time~~ winter, when they could get the money by doing it, have refused bank accommodation, which would require payments this winter, in short by staying on their oars & designing hopes of profit, have been flush all winter so far. They will probably not make anywhere near enough to pay their expenses this winter. They look forward with some concern, to their March & April payments, will probably have no trouble until that time. Have got to raise considerable before or at that time. Has been a very unfavorable winter for business aside from the pressure in money affairs. In looking over the foregoing I perceive much ambiguity in the remarks upon steels vs. metallic vigor. The fact appears to have been vindication for your charge vs. the writer.

J. W. Metcalf
31st Jany 1848

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Jan 17
Feb. 1st 1848

Dr. J. J. Metcalf
Vt & Mass. R.R. Office
Northfield
Mass.

20

Feb. 5th, 1848
Northfield

Bangor March 7 1845

Bangor Mar 6th 1845

Dear Brother

I read yours of Feb 6 March 2 this morning some four hours ago and have read it almost all the time since. How rich the receiver of such a cargo feels when he remembers the probability that each month will bring its successive cargo of equal richness.

I send this to inform you that instead of replying to it immediately as you request an unusual delay will be necessary. &c.

I have got to deliver a Lecture in two weeks from this evening the preparation for which will take up time. I have some other correspondence to attend to first as it claims priority of right.

I must within a few weeks make a journey to many places in states of N.H., Mass. & R.I. which of itself will produce a very considerable delay.

Business before friends requires me to do such jobs as the first two above named and the one under consideration only in my ~~unemployed~~ when unemployed about my daily labor.

It shall however be attended to as soon as it can be consistently, & do you ~~not~~ disregard my necessary shortcoming & promptly write yourself.

I enclose a letter from Dun.

Recollect that mathematical instruments like real state are easily purchased but generally very

difficult to dispose of. One should deliberate long before choosing, when the decision and the choice is final. If you get instruments, which after a while prove to be not such as you want.

Do your folks generally furnish their own instruments?

Funds sent us as you propose, will be highly acceptable & useful to us until Aug. when you propose to see Squire McKeen, & will pay you the best current rates of interest. We a short time since launched out into a bold business enterprise, which if carried through, promises to be successful & profitable. W. Brown & Son strove to snatch it from us, & had the very best prospects of succeeding when by a bold & energetic stroke of policy we put ourselves in a position & "pile ~~our fingers~~ upon our noses" at them. The great requisite is now to get funds to carry it out. Middle of August the pinch of the game will probably be over. We have probably got to pay one firm Green & Smith, (L B Green) full $1000.00 per month upon an average till the river closes next fall & do more business besides by a great deal than we have for four months past. Brown & Son were somewhat struck up when they heard the result, but finally remarked "Well, he'll make money this year". Whether we shall or not is of course uncertain. I would however have been sorry to have been offered ~~to be~~ $250.— dollars for the bargain, half an hour after the contract was closed for a should not know what to do.

J. Warren Appleton of Boston
G. S. of Mass.

I should not want to forego a bird in the hand for two in the bush, nor dispose of a thing for much less than its real value. This creates the need of my going to N. Bedford Providence &c. We hope to prosper. We shall if we are prospered.

As to your Sons of Temperance business, the first thing to do if you wish to form a division, is to obtain a Charter therefor from the Grand Division of the State by petitioning for it. A petition signed with the names of those who wish to organize must be sent to the G. Division, addressed to the G.S. Grand Scribe. I will procure & forward you his address if I can. The rest will come round of itself. Proper offices will be sent to [illegible] the petitioners & organize the division. The immediate expenses need not exceed 10$ I suppose. I don't know as I should be advise you to take the lead of a movement of the kind. It will involve some expense to yourself, considerable trouble & probably a great deal of time. No very interesting local news. The three political parties, have at their respective caucuses for Mayor nominated three staunch temperance men. The rummies made the most strenuous efforts to nominate Wm. A. Blake (Prince of Rummies) at the Whig caucus. The nominees are Lawyer Wm. Abbott Whig, Judge McDonald Dem., Pothecary J. Curtis Lib. The two first no consistent man of good moral principles can reasonably object to. My letter will probably come in about a month.

J. M. Metcalf.

Mr. J. S. Metcalf. Bangor Mar. 5 1848

Dear Sir

I am informed that you are the owner of a copy of Chitty's Edition of Vattel's Law of Nations. The present is to inquire whether you are willing to part with it and at what price. Please write at your early convenience and state to me your best terms and if they should be such as to meet my views, we can no doubt conclude a trade at once.

Very respectfully yours &c.
J. M. Metcalf

Mr. G

Case of Thomas F. S

J. M. McCall
Bangor
March 7th 1848

Mr. C. S. McCall
R. Office
Northfield
Mass.

March 10th 1848
Northfield

Dear Brother

Frankfort 10 March 1848

I shall perhaps have no other time very soon to write you & therefore take with me your letter in order to indite a reply while on board steamers and waiting at Hotels. Yesterday we had a smart rain storm. Last eve it began to snow about 9 o'clk & continued to snow & hail till 11 this morn. I left Bangor at 7 this morn, to go from here by the Admiral at 10 a.m. She is not yet 4 P.M.) in fm Eastport & how long we shall be detained here in this rum tavern I cannot say.

The tragedy Julius Cæsar of which you speak I have never read. Why I do not read it will perhaps be shown before I get through. I cannot say how I should compare with Cassius as to leanness, — I am lean enough weigh 139. A year ago or so when at the culminating point of size 149½. Which is your theory, that thinking produces leanness, or leanness aids thinking? If so you speak rightly in calling those "disciplined minds" which do not think, habitually?

I do not know as you are fully right as to the results which you attribute to mental indolence. One's mental powers will grow to some extent, under almost any circumstances, and especially in youth. There undoubtedly may be such a thing as overworking the mind, as injuring it by doing so. Our minds may have been injuriously excited & over-employed when quite young in Boston, so that the cessation was beneficial, if not essential to safety, but that you have more or better ~~fm~~ mind than if your intellect had been regularly ~~*~~ tasked during the season of "perfect mental indolence and inactivity" of which you speak, I do not believe. Because you had injured yourself by too intense application, was no reason why you should injure yourself by an opposite extreme. If your mental energies did not during that period "rust out & decay away" they also did not strengthen & expand as they might and ought to have done. Besides all this there is another thing to be considered in weighing your argument. — the premises are unsound, you were in that time far from being mentally listless

Thood. Parker & W. L. Garrison's anti-sabbath convention comes off here in Boston next (this) week. Two or three gentlemen from Ohio stopping here. Men of enormous One a stout, large headed man, large farmer, independent, old fashioned cut & drab ~~tr~~ suit looks acts & appears well though altogether different from any body else in modern times.

(1)

and indolent. Heedlessly & at random, without object or system you read, thought, spake, treasured up facts, & compounded ideas, and constructed rhyme. The inaction was not what developed & strengthened your powers.

Thinking is a habit of mind, which like other habits may be put on or off, becomes easy by use, & sticks closer the longer it is continued. Mental health, is to be desired, rather than mental precocity. Is common sense anything other than a name for mental health? Perhaps it may be said that common sense, if its dictates are obeyed, produces mental health, while mental health necessarily includes common sense.

You are rather apt to run into extremes. Your remarks on national honor are perhaps somewhat too severe. National honor, though it springs from a corrupt fountain, has done a great deal for the good of mankind. Your tirade is I suppose directed against it as manifested in its worst form, taken in its lowest, though its most common meaning.

You say "a nation can no more have a conscience than a tenpenny nail a human heart", & quote "Corporations have no souls". I tell you nations do have consciences, every nation has a conscience. In calculating upon future political events, the national conscience must be taken into the account, or you will hit wide from your mark. Almost all reform, to be successful must work upon the conscience of the nation, enlighten it, raise its tone. It is the only way to exert an influence. Suppose for a moment that the public conscience of New England, were to take the place of that of Paris? National conscience is seen in all history.

If the people have no right to govern themselves, who has a right to govern them? If the right of self government does not naturally inhere in the people, and is not in some way virtually by them delegated, by what title do rulers exercise authority? If the collective ability of the people is insufficient for their government, by whom shall they be ably governed? The expediency of the people governing themselves without the aid of intermediate agents few will try to maintain. To answer some of your previous questions — A Whig, is a supporter of whig principles, and

H. Clay is "the embodiment of Whig principles". There is no such exact & compendious definition of Democrat & Democracy extant. Democracy is a thing as changeable as the hues of the chameleon. It once meant what you define it to be, "government by the people." It does still perhaps in some places. Some times it means the largest liberty to all. In some places, agrarian Equalization of all classes & descriptions of people. In some abolition of all forms, ceremonies, & usages. It as often as any thing perhaps a bait whereby to entrap for decay the multitude.

D. Webster's argument on the R.I. case, is little more than an ingenious lawyer's plea. It is somewhat flimsy I guess. It will not rank with the papers in the old "Federalist."

The taunt of Carlyleism which you give to my words upon a Mexican great man, I apply to yours upon absolutism in Government. Your sentiments savors strongly of "Hero Worship &c." Mine of that perhaps and history of such men as many which you can recall, Bolivar e.g.

A great man has been for some time past much needed in England, a financier with the abilities of Colbert or the Marquis of Rosni. A great man has recently arisen in Switzerland, I do not now recollect his name. He has united his people wrought the triumph of Sonderbund, ~~humbled~~ broken the papal domination, expelled the jesuits - met & conquered experienced & renowned general, negoitated with Metternich & the able pench ministry, and penetrated, exposed, & thwarted their objects. A few months only have passed since he was a plain farmer.

If life is all sunshine & honey moon then are you right in calling scenes of which you speak "true pictures." By so much as it lacks of being so are they untrue.

You say that as a man and a scholar you are interested in European politics? Are you also informed therein? How long do you think the Austrian Empire will live & hold together under the present dynasty? History is but the politics in the past tense. Which is the best definition this of mine or that of R. W. Emerson, "An aristocrat is but a democrat ripe & gone to seed". — I guess the present time will be looked back upon as an important period in European History. I do am tough so far as bearing the cold is concerned

In connection with the subject of your friend Nancy, I only record ~~the~~ one result of my thoughts, viz: that one real solid female friendship opens the door of the heart too a world-wide female friendship. Induces & produces it, makes itself susceptible of an indefinite expansion. The thought is perhaps but half expressed, but you can get it.

The interrogatories as to my self were not intended as in joke, but in sober earnest, I wish that they had met with a better reception.

The returning of the note was incumbent on me as a correct business. The correct course for you would be to place it on file with other similar papers.

Your pecuniary matters it seems if well managed may it seems be soon put in a very good train. You ought at your time of life to be accumulating property. Your interests and your duty both require it

You ask if (Frankfort 11th) there was any thing in the letter from Mother to which I referred, to "induce such thoughts." There was something which induced a train of ideas which resulted in those thoughts. The tone of a pt of the letter. I have not the letter here. I recollect ~~me~~ an expression like this — speaking of her situation "I suppose Charles will always be ready & willing to furnish me with anything he thinks I need." "He is in the hands of an o'er ruling God." A remedy should be seasonably prepared for possible evils. A house is ~~not~~ insured against a possible evil, not a probable one. Greater precautions should be taken against great evils. It is wise to foresee & be prepared for evil, & also to look at the "dark side" of them. As to your remarks upon the ability etc of our mothers younger sons, I do not know. Young men with no one dependent on them ought to be independent in pecuniary matters. But the common lot of such as us after being settled in life & with families around them is to struggle to live & keep out of debt. With the condition precedent of Providence prospering, your view would be correct. You say that family difficulty will not, can not, must ~~not~~ be, shall not be. I suspect that it is doubtful whether it can be prevented. I presume it will not rage with great violence.

You will perceive than an exposure of this may do mischief.

but will be kept buried, smothered, concealed, yr after yr. I am sorry to see the way in which you speak of the caution suggested. {Straws show which way the wind blows. {& how you treat & think of the thing. It is a subject not to be treated with levity an any time, less than so in many other connections than in this. By the way, that is a subject I presume upon which most young men think a great deal. I have perhaps as much as any one & have arrived at several conclusions. You are one of those who ought & might be expected to dispel the mists of trifling, which custom has thrown around the subject, and to take a matter of fact view, candid & sensible, of the most important of worldly subjects.

As to bigbugs having their noses to the grindstone, it is a great evil. I spoke of it as a comparitive one. Such men as the Lawrence's can better afford to pay a shave, than many others. They may & ought to, and generally do carry their business payments out, with the same exactitude & regularity as ever. Dont "make a speech" only when you are readily & able to make a good one. Do you often be engaged out doors at night to oversee operations? Do you give up the practice of spending your leisure time in waiting upon upon ladies. It is both foolish & profitless. Lucy health is I think improved & I guess improving. Her ride to Bangor did her good. Y

Your specific for my faults and defects as a writer is undoubtedly a good one. But I cannot possibly swallow it, even if the ingredients could be obtained. "An extended knowledge of general literature" is not of easy acquisition for one in my circumstances whose time & thoughts are so much taken up, that most persons in the same circumstances would not think of trying to read a book. Your advice too ~~is~~ to read thoroughly Upham's Mental Philosophy, Wayland's Moral Science, Proverbial Philosophy etc is rather tantalizing. I am so ignorant of important facts & must read some history etc the first thing. The road to that general literature is very long, I shall probably never traverse it. My life will be such as to debar me from reading much for a long time to come except newspapers.

It seems strange that you should speak of the express

ion "Slaughtered Sons Victims of Janus" as strictly correct. Had ever Janus any pretensions to being a War God? You speak of having fell in love, heretofore I wish you would tell me all about it, being green & having never read novels. It would be highly valuable as illustrative of Upham's Mental Philosophy, as well as the Moral Science & Prov. Philos. Am obliged to you for your critical remarks on the said poetry. Can't tell whether I agree with you, when I am in receipt of the returned documents. You probably err some by taking a false view & confounding the characteristics of two writers. Am as I said before surprised that you should not discriminate between my doings, & those of one so different. Why are you no judge of poetical merit as you say? Your life & habits, your acquaintance with general literature would make us expect you to be an able critic.

Your peculiar situation as "one set under authority & saying to one go, & he goeth &c" I suspect will tend to make you like unto my old friend E. E. Upham. He resided long in Charle Savannah & in the West Indies. In consequence of this or something else, he is almost excessively complaisant to a class high above him, & then graduates his scale of behaviour to that of the standing of him with whom is conversant. Some negroes & Irishman he treats in a way which it is disgusting to a northerner to witness. He lacks in apparent self respect & dignity in his excessive obsequious on the one hand, & in real self respect in his supercilious hauteur on the other. You should gaurd against injury from such sources, & recollect that you are never more or less than a man. I do not know what I more despise than a {supercilious, pompous, inflated, Meeching, sneak.

Boston March 13th. Here am I. The boat which was to leave Frankfort at 10 A.M. on Friday last, arrived there from St. Johns at 3/4 P.M. Saturday, & after waiting 5 1/4 hours at last ~~started~~ put us again en route. She laid by at Eastport during the worst of the storm. On arrival at Frankfort she was literally cased in ice

to the thickness of 1½ or 2 inches from "highwater mark" (the guards) to mast head. Sides, decks, railing, boats, spars, rigging, all solid ice. She had a pretty good assemblage of downeasters from Calais, Eastport, Etc & Blue noses of all sorts, sizes, & kinds, Irish scotch & English, besides some hundred irish immigrants in the steerage. One open countenanced, good natured fellow, of easy & familiar manners & of height about 6½ feet, had evidently pretty good Education, talent & wit, made a deal of sport for the company, but entirely overdid himself, did too much, made a clown a la circus of himself. It was fun to see an Irishman in the company swagger & strut & swing about the saloon. He evidently had gotten to himself riches, was pretty well dressed, & as good as the best, but was quite inexperienced in bearing such dignities. ~~See him~~ Short & bigsandy-whiskered, bigfur cap drove down to his ears, both hands in his breeches, coat tails swinging wide to larboard then starboard. Some peculiar acquaintances too I made among our party from the Penobscot. Theodor Streck, a Pole by descent, a Prussian born & bred, a Russian by naturalization, reading & speaking Russian & German, & with some difficulty French & English also. He was born in Breslau, Silesia, went to the King's public schools, 4 yrs to Grammar School, 4 yrs to High school (Gymnasium Prussians call it) where is taught languages Latin, Greek, &c. Then served his 2½ yrs. term as a soldier of Friedrich Wm. Has travelled about some, can describe to us, Berlin, Copenhagen, Cronstadt Riga, St Petersburg, Moscow Kremlin, Odessa, Black Sea voyage, Constantinople, Belgrade Vienna, Leipsic, Hamburg, Bremen, Quebec N. Orleans, York New, Etc. Friedrich Wm. 3d, do. 4th Nicholas, Etc. He is not yet 25 yrs. of age & "Has a face for twenty" to use his expression. He speaks of the strength of his race, says he is a weak one among them, the muscles of his arm, which he showed are a sight, he lifted with one hand the heaviest man in the room, 180 lbs. said he would so lift any man.

A young blackleg, fm Philad.! too while waiting at Frankfort, won forty dollars from John Goddard, They played all night. In dress & manners a perfect gentlemen, only excepting evident signs of dissipation. as usual. After some delay at quarantine ground, for the examination of steerage passengers by health officer, & collection of head money we arrived at Wharf in Boston at ¼ P.M. We had fine cold, clear weather on the passage, a smooth sea and a pleasant time. It being sunday (when we arrived) the passengers were still & quiet.

John Goddard & John the long (noticed above) would occasionally get up a noise though.

In afternoon, I heard an artificial literary sermon at Park St. — In eve. lecture at old South by Mr. Phelps on "Sovereignty of God" I stop here at a private boarding place Mr. Griffins, 31 Brattle St. They are clever folks, it is a quiet place, as comfortable for me, as a hotel, board .75 cts per diem instead of $1.50. They take both permanent & transient boarders. Perhaps you may find it convenient to stop here yourself sometime.

Rail Road house. Lynn.
Wed. Mar 15th } Yesterday morning I awaked in Boston, ran round town in Providence about all day, & went to bed in Taunton. Spent most of this day in New Bedford. The above only reaches to Monday morn. Monday I spent in all parts of Boston, E. Cambridge, & Charleston visiting Navy Yard & Monument. Evening at Bayne's Panorama of Voyage to Europe & river Rhine. Have you been in Providence? If not please notice when opportunity offers the Arcade & if you have seen nothing of the kind — the Rolling Mills. Christian hill contains nobody & nothing worthy of very especial notice unless it be the Meetinghouse. Providence bears the marks of being a rich & busy place. Taunton is a very pleasant place of considerable business. About 10 M. inhabitants. ~~Recaring~~ Two very pretty churches one of them stone. New Bedford appears decidedly oily. Twelve whale ships arrived within 10 days. Six already, this week. It is an old and rich place. Has been a city one year. The city ordinances are very strict vs. sliding down hill. This winter the same has been all the rage, the Mayor & Aldermen taking the lead, till two o'clock in the morning sometimes. Six or seven thousand people in the streets, some evenings at a time, holding possession of the suitable sts. to the entire exclusion of horses & carriages. The next time you are in N. Bedford please notice the Presbyterian Stone Church as a building much preferable for its purpose in my view, to the heretofore mentioned King's Chapel at Brunswick. I arrive here about 6½ this evening. This you now is a soil in which

boots & shoes are indigenous, as sperm & whale oil & bone are in Bedford. Will probably become a city in about a year. I understand they are moving in the matter of obtaining a city charter now.

Do you know any thing by experience of the joys of the blues, — the felicities of hypochondria. Of indulging the blues when you know its wrong & injurious, for the mere pleasure of it, as you would sit too long by the fire on a cold morning, or lie abed late. The old Lynn clock rings nine.

Bangor must go to Cotton manufacturing if she wishes to hold on her present course of prosperity. The lumber ~~the~~ trade there will not last forever probably, but die out as the once great & rich fur trade has in Montreal. Are you acquainted with the history of the North West & Mackinaw Fur Co.? It is not improbable that the Bangor Lumber trade will have a similar history, prosperity, decline, death. The facilities here, point out the track in which that region must prosper permanently, if it does so prosper at all. Blessed ~~the~~ are they who are up & dressed for it & so situated as to take advantage of the current at the right turn of the tide. How this business has built up Pawtucket, Providence Fall river Canton, Taunton, New Bedford etc. as well as other more distinguished manufacturing places. Bangor lacks, economy and industry. I am inclined to think that the community is injured (in its habits) by the large profits & high wages received by a few.

Portsmouth N.H. — 16th. In Lynn are seen 6 sorts of signs, being different combinations of the words Boot, &, Shoe, manufac-tory, terer. For variety's sake a big wooden boot is occasionally displayed, and there are in the place a very few signs "Hardware & shoemakers tools." The old city of witches you perhaps know as much about as I, except in some business ~~views~~ matters. Newburyport, were you ever there? I spent but a few hours there between one train and another, & that about all on one street, Water St. Granite Building opposite Agile Eng. house, and new wooden meeting house, are worthy of notice. Here in Portsmouth, people are yet excited by the recent election & democratic triumph. I have not time to read & find out what it is exactly, — have ~~not~~ been able to get but one regular meal

prediction for several days. When you have a chance please read Theodore Parker's Sermon on the death of J. Q. Adams. I wish I could communicate with you without the time, labor, & expense of this slow method. I great many things come up that I want to have my say concerning. E.g. How much is it best for you & I to indulge in Ambition. Be the sin & shame large or little I must plead guilty of being occasionally moved thereby. Sometimes it pushes or drives in one direction, sometimes in others. It is no fixed direction but rather stretches after anything. E.g. As the house of Austria rose, as wise political measures have caused the rise of men, dynasties, & nations, so I sometimes see the three Metcalfs rise in wealth & position in society. The road is open for them, the means are at hand, they may be discerned, — & they then can rise, rise some, rise high, rise very high, at their own option, the question is, is it best, to do it, — the bill must be paid, the whistle settled for.

Boston 19th I ought not to have begun upon this subject. It is too long. What I wrote was written in a room full of noise & men at a tavern. It is contradictory & not to understood. A piece of the thing here, another there, unconnected, disjointed. I wish I had time to write you six sheets of paper about it. "The heart of man deviseth his way but the Lord directeth his steps." Given the blessing of Providence upon means & efforts used, and the question to be solved is not "shall we rise?" but rather "to what extent shall we do it?" At least it now so seems to me. For an eminent increase, between three of us there must be concentration of plan & of action, self denial. Self denial to a great extent. In fact the amount of self denial must be the measure of the advance. At last date I was in Portsmouth. On the 17th setd to Boston, worked & did up deeds there a few hours & went p. rail to Dorchester. Did my doings there & walked to Neponset. Per rail thence to Braintree, p. stage thence to Weymouth, walked back to Braintree, cars to Quincy. Here I turned for the night. A ball being at the house my sleep would have been disturbed if it were not for my previous hard day's work

A granite meeting house here is I like. It is of what I term the New England order of Church Architecture. Why has not N.E. a right to an order of her own. She has a church-building, church-going people, and a form & spirit of worship in many respects peculiar. In Quincy, granite seems quite plenty, so much so that you will now & then see pieces of it laying right in the road. Wareham Co. manufactures 20 Tons rail roid iron per diem. The 18th as first trains do not stop at Quincy Depot I walked to Dorchester via Neponset as I did finish my business then yesterday. D. to Boston pr rail. Then leaving Old Colony for Worcester road, took cars to Brighton. Walked thence to Watertown, Newton, & retd thence pr cars to Boston. What pretty residences these regions must abound with in Summer. P.M. Went pr B. & M. R.R. to Medford & back, that place now, and of old famous for shipbuilding. In the evening was tired & wrote & folded twenty letters. This A.M. went to Winter St. Church to hear Mr. Rogers, but found some one else, a very dull preacher. This P.M. intend to go to Mariners' Church, & in the evening to Mr. Rogers' lecture at Old South. You will no doubt hear of the revolution in France before this reaches you. What do you think of it? What will it do, kindle a general European war? Ameliorate its despotisms? What its political & commercial effects upon the United States?

Have run my over some of the foregoing. Have you heard Russian language spoken? Harsh. Taven at Frankfort was over full. I lodged with aforesaid Theodor Streck. Was waked in night by his loud talking in his sleep in Russian. This at the moment of waking will [illegible] who is easily started by sudden unearthly sounds. I intend to leave here pr Stmr Admiral for Frankfort tomorrow night. It looks likely to storm. This letter written in odd moments, in haste, & under diverse disadvantages & inconveniences, & in three of four different States, will be open to much censure. Do you really think of going to Milo next spring? Will you run no risk of losing situation thereby? It seems doubtfull to me whether such a course is advisable. Folks were all well when I left home. I wish my Monday's days work was done & I at home. J. M. Metcalf.

It will take more nice [illegible] to set up one of my letters than one of yours I am so fine-rulers.

J. M. Metcalf
Boston
Lynn, Portsmouth &c. &c.
March 10th 20th 1848

Boston March 21. 1848

Mr. J. M. Metcalf
Northfield
Mass.

March 23d 1848
Northfield

(Sheet 1)

Bangor April 11, 1848.

Dear Brother

I commenced to write a letter a few days ago. The result that is not now at hand. Some of time die is before me. You ought, I read there, to have read Julius Caesar. It is a serious charge that, of a sin of omission. The charge however cannot be sustained. It is untrue. I have not had the time. I wrote to one, then a Senior in Bowdoin College for advice as to which of the works of Shakspeare to read, as I could not furnish the leisure requisite to a perusal of many. He recommended Richard III, King Lear, Hamlet, which I accordingly attentively perused. Othello & Cymbeline had previously fallen in my way.

I am lean from natural constitution, mental and physical habits, business and favorite modes of enjoyment & occupation of leisure. A good swimmer can swim, and does, when occasion requires. All occasions require thought.

National Honor, is for one good thing opposed to repudiation of debts & treaties. A national purse, you say you can partly understand, I advise you to study the subject, endeavor to make yourself master of it, look at the French finance the British Budget, the Treasury note & sub-treasury scheme with the rest, examine the sources of revenue, the estimates, appropriations, and disbursements, till you can fully perceive that there is such a thing, real, tangible, essential. You will perhaps then be better prepared to "imagine" such a thing as National Pride, "Get up an idea of" a national conscience or public estimate of right. I am somewhat dull & tired this evening. I made no attack on Carlyle, & why should I upon your remarks about Divine right to govern, Oliver Cromwell, the man capable, Etc. If I strike a blow it must fall on neither or both, would it be prudent to risk so unequal an encounter? I am in no mood of mind now for writing, or thinking, but merely for scribbling. Carlyle's question, however comes back upon you, how will you find your able man, in whom is the Divine right? How will you reduce your talk, & theory to actual practical use?

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree. You & Lamartine state the course of progressive mind-growth differently. You, say radical, democratic, conservative, he arbitrary, aristocratic, constitutional, republican, with suffrage broad & free. You have undoubtedly ere this been more acquainted with life and character of O. Barrot.

For national conscience see Lamartine's circulars to French diplomatic agents

"Strict truth, rapid reason and true integrity are the only essential ingredients in oratory." The author of the quoted, Mr Prof. Adams, evidently regards oratory as synonymous with Eloquence. Such is his meaning here. Eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, are treated as synonymous by all lexicographers, whom I have now an "opportunity of consulting". I am dissatisfied with their definitions. If they were in my employ I think they would all be discharged. They are slanderers of Eloquence. Rhetoric (in my view) is mean and contemptible when seen by the side of Eloquence, and aspiring to be its equal. Rhetoric may be written, transmitted, read. It is a draught from the water-butt, ten weeks at sea, not fresh from the living spring. The speech like the water should be taken as it comes from the clay. Oratory may be studied and premeditated, artificial and lifeless. A mere oratory may put in an indisputable claim to the name of oratory. Eloquence is more and higher than either. It includes them as the greater does the less. When it pleases & as it pleases, it uses, discards, continues, and tramples them under foot. The rules of rhetoric, the graces of oratory, — Eloquence has them all at her beck, but is still independent of them, goes on her way with, or without them, around, or right over them as suits her convenience. Truth, candor, and zeal, + the lightning of life + sympathy = the thunders of Eloquence.

But there is a lower Eloquence, or a mock Eloquence. If the qualities quoted above are essential ingredients, it is a spurious & mock Eloquence. Instead of strict truth, the speaker assumes an air of confidence, unblushingly asserts his propositions as admitted truths, or treats of them as such; is facile, agile, and rapid in sophistry, rather than rapid in sound reasoning. Impetuosity, and a sort of bold & confident audacity in asserting things unproved & uncertain as truth, and deducting principles & inferences &c. in all sorts of ways & from all sorts of premises are characteristics of his tactics. But such a speaker may have great sway over the minds of men, — over the careless & unthinking who do not examine for themselves, and for a time even the well informed and thinking minds. When they have taken time to analyze & weigh the things, his dominion over them is at an end.

Your remarks in your letter of Feb 6 & Mar 26 which I

partly replied from Boston, in relation to Democracy &c & the true foundation and sanctions of Goverments were such as I was then in no condition to meddle with. Tired & confused, going hither & yon, my best opportunities a boarding house or tavern parlour full of divers & diverse persons. My circumstances now are not such as to favor such a work. In your last you touch upon the same subject & trace government to its fountain of right in patriarchism & primogeniture.

But how then will you find your Patriarch? The oldest son of the oldest son from Noah down in regular succession, who is he? A Anglo Saxon, or a Mexican lepero? African or Malay? Most probably a Chinese Mandarin. How shall his standing be certified? Where he get his credentials? You could not have found your birthright holder two yrs. ago, nor at any time since. You are here at fault. Natural justice, Human nature, and the constitution of things are all against the right of primogeniture to rule. The principle is nowhere recognised in Scripture, nor the practice observed. It is moreover impracticable to carry the system into operation, or keep it up after it is established. Two things then are against it, it is false in theory, impossible in fact. Jabez has seventy sons and rules them with dignity & propriety, is worthy Patriarch of his house. He dies. The seventy brethren are free & equal, independent each of the other. Who shall rule? The first born? He cannot enforce his right. He has no sanctions. He may be dead or incapacitated. The subject is vexed with considerations of legitimacy, the favorite wife or son etc. — No. They must split up into seventy separate patriarchates. Let this process be continued and your world is filled with petty clans & feuds, quarrels, hatred & bloodshed, while the result for which we are looking is no nearer — all are equal among your petty magnates, you have no bond, no government. A system of patriarchy is ~~fate~~ so prolific in pungent, vital, evils as soon to destroy itself. One of primogeniture unjust, absurd, & impracticable.

A government can only be the result of a united action & common consent of equal & individual men; — in some form, or without form found. Power once obtained may be abused, may be retained by violence, but yet all forms of rule are traceable to that source. Trace your Elections, by the people to their Constitution of you will, & the constitution to a

few popular leaders but who confides in those leaders who are their work, the popularity must needs be from a populace.
In the consent of the people if any where must rest the right to govern. The forms of expressing the consent are various & numberless, the result the substance of all the same.

My own reflections raise some doubts in my mind as to whether there is such a thing on earth as a right to govern. That idea is perhaps like a mist – a well defined cloud if seen at a distance, but when traced back and argued out it vanishes in air.

Individuals are charged with responsibilities. Responsibilities various, weighty, vast. The human mind shrinks from responsibility. It hates to decide. How few they are who are uniformly willing & prompt to decide even in small matters. He who rules must take on burdens of responsibility, must decide for himself & for others. The sole fact of his deciding will make seven men take hold by the skirt of his garment. No lavish expenditure of words paper & time is needed here. The thought is originated, the question is started – does the great fact of government find its ultimate explanation in any right of one human or set of humans to control others, – or in the necessities & lawful cravings of our nature? To follow out the subject would however be pleasant.

19th April. What is lying? Please furnish me with a satisfactory definition of the term.

I wish I had time & opportunity to trace out Democracy to its basis & foundation, point out the excrescences & parasites which feed upon, & dishonor it, without any right. To show the high duty, with the right of democracy. The youth may be radically & rhapsodically democratic, the man of middle age a steadfast holder of democratic principles so called, and the man of age, experience, wisdom, & ~~experience~~ conservative, as you say, but it will be conservatism of the true principles, the tried gold of Democracy.

You eulogize Guizot. Against him I put not his political & partisan opponents nor do search history for his competitor, but name a few among many actors in present affairs, – Kossuth, of Hungary, that Switzer (I forget his name) for example. My memory is poor. I do not remember the name of him at the head of the Gov. instituted by the Sicilian insurgents.

I read most of Webster's argument in the R.J. case. That the Court was predisposed to favor the other side, I think you will find it hard to show, all most all other influences were very much in his favor.

(Sheet No 2)

You quote an author, without naming him, upon the misery of man etc. He spoke eloquently & elegantly upon "looking at the stars" "the splendid ornaments of the heavens" etc. etc. From the quotations I conclude that he accords better with his taste to do it & he is much more used to looking at those "splendid ornaments" than at the world & its actuals and practicals.

The Reviews of which you speak I estimate very highly, and groan for time to read some of them. "Literary life" I am & must be deprived of part or let in. These necessaries thereto, as you term them, I must pass by. I question the ~~correctness~~ of the estimate you put upon the New York Tribune & its Greeley. Your answer to my prognistication as to the political affairs & policy of Metternich and Austria is properly noticed by the foreign News!

You discourse of facts. You do not do away the fact that knowledge is power. Knowledge of facts — accurate, extensive, in detail, is one of the very keys to mercantile success. The science of using the power (which seems to have been uppermost in your mind) is evidently secondary, though perhaps no less important. I am reading Butler's Analogy a little. I want some body to talk about it with. Am still amused at your cool tone of remark upon that ridicul^s absurdity "Victims of Janus" &c

You ask whether my journey was for business or pleasure. I presume you are not so grossly ignorant as to suppose the latter.

You speak of "the blues" as in opposition to enjoyment. I infer you understand not, experience not, appreciate not, the joy of which I spake. The subject of ambition is mentioned by you, with an inquiry as to the means &c. I must postpone the subject for the present.

You allude to the subject of matrimony. Let that subject be by us taken up for discussion. Female education, character fitness, and all other of its collaterals. Let it be taken right hold of with hard, rough, strong hands, not timidly stirred with a silk-wound & tasseled ivory wand. The thing has been half buried & hidden in the rubbish of fashion, ridicule and false shame, long enough. Pull out the animal, see how it looks. You are commiseratively old and experienced in everything relating to feminine affairs — commence the thing —

Let us not fall into the great weakness of succumbing to a fear of betraying petty weaknesses which are the lot of all.

I was at home a few days ago for 5/7 of a week. I rather expect Lucy is going to be married. Albina is a sensible woman in some respects. They have papered the fore-room. Many sheep & lambs have died. ~~It great men~~ 'The great merchant should be half a statesman', is an expression I recently came across. The rise, prosperity, decline, fall of families is in more than one respect, very similar to that of states. Means & appliances. I do not feel like saying any thing of the political prospects of Charles Affairs or of any of the Milo residents among his relatives. As to my general feelings I speak, Now I feel sleepy. 20th April. Make sense of the above if you can. It is a time of drought here, the water very low, the snow up in the woods all wasting away, no freshet. Money scarce, business dull, little building doing, shingles very low & dull of sale. A pressure of our money affairs comes on 14th to 20th of May. S. W. F. I believe intends to be married on that week. It would be hard & distressing on some accounts for us to fail on that week. I can see no way for us to procure money to meet our payments which mature then. We have 1100 $ to pay & 300 $ to pay it with.

I am afraid you miss it in coming home this spring. Really I am. If ever Carlyle wrote a true thing, thinked a great thought, it was 'it is a very serious thing to live in this world.' The load of responsibility resting upon each & all is great. It has almost always been my lot to bear a still greater burden, greater than most others of my age, ability, &c. Wherever I turn, in whatever direction I look, it there impends. For one example, here I am at the helm of affairs in our business, all alone, a young, inexperienced, poor beardless stripling, with not only my own education & support to provide for & provision to make for those whose welfare Providence & nature have or may put in my charge, but with the whole poverty or abundance of Farlee & of Lucy, directly dependent upon my

activity, sagacity, prudence, a mistake or an error on my part — tumbling us all into ~~a~~ trouble, — trouble to which honest, independent, & extreme poverty bears no comparison. Bankruptcy, vexation, anxiety, law, loss of character for integrity, loss of the respect & esteem of most men, & other evils all to be appreciated only by those who have suffered them, or seen them from a close point of view.

You will perhaps have perceived by the papers that we expect to have Telegraphic communication extended here by about August next. The portion of stock allotted to Bangor to raise, has all been taken up I understand. Secor, Admiral, W. J. Pease, Penobscot, ~~Governor~~ State of Maine, Steamboats furnish us with facilities for travelling west.

I considerable talk is raised here upon the question whether a Theatre, alias school of morals, shall be licensed this summer. Did you move in the matter of a Tons of Temperance Organization? Eliab talks of leaving Browns He & Frank do not love each other I fear. He has concluded to ask pretty high wages & let Brown give it or not as he pleases. Eliab is perhaps better off, all things considered, in pecuniary affairs than any other descendant of his mother. The question however is yet completely one of even matched probabilities, whether he will get along in the world in comfortable circumstances, or not.

From henceforth through the season, as business & anxieties increase, you must take the laboring oar, must almost unaided, sustain this correspondence. It had better be sustained. It is probably of benefit to both of us. Lucy is a valuable woman. In law you know a good consideration does not make a contract binding except as between the immediate parties to it, a valuable consideration is requisite. Lucy is not only good, but valuable. She has common sense. Many, perhaps most, women have it in a much less degree. Mr. Furber is a deserving man, he is worthy of an excellent wife. He has rec'd ample justice fully equal to his merits. This is behind the mid-month considerably, do you make up the time by yr. promptitude. J. M. Metcalf

Appendix. Apr. 21 I find my letter is overweight & some &c. My travelling expenses avd. $2.52 I hope not to be again placed in circumstances to require so great prodigality. Particular description of places & objects would be to lengthy. You did not give your opinion of Parkes sermon. I have not been in Boston but 1½ Sabbaths for many years, have in course heard not the preachers of which you speak. Heard M. H. Smith once here. Did not like him.
I must try to find some thin paper, couldn't find none the other day, 5 cts pr sheet extra postage 1.20 per qr.

F. W. Metcalf

This is interlocked into the
Sealed letter.

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
April 22d 1848

Bangor April 22. 1848

30

April 26th 1848
Portland

Bangor June 19 1848

Dear Brother

I hereby commence this as an answer to your next which I hope to receive sometime. Supposing that you may be somewhat interested I send something of relation to B. & Waterville R.R. A lithograph of the survey, & profile of road, report &c. are just published.

Distance 54¼ miles, of which 4/5 is in right lines balance in curves of 4000 to 5000 ft Rad. The shortest rad. of curve 2000 ft. Maximum ascent 39.6 ft pr mile. Longest plane at max ascent 3 miles i.e. from tidewater at Bangor to "high table lands" back of the city. Road bed to be 15 ft wide at top of embankment — 25 ft at grade in cuts.

Estimates Earth	18, 20, & 25 cf pr yd	
Ledge	1.00	pr yd
Culvert Masonry.	2.00	"
Bridge "	3.00	"
Clearing	15.00	acre
Grubbing	1.—	rod.
Superstructure	7509.50	mile
Whole cost	16.756.20	"
Buildings &c.	15.600.00	whole route
Fencing & landdings.	20.000.00	"
Gravelling roadbed	1.000.00	mile

Whole cost of road inc. turn-outs, turntables, Building & in short every thing but "running furniture, & after adding 10 % to the Estimates, for superintendence & contingencies $908.899.20

Gen. Taylor is Nominee.

June 14th Yours of June recd. 15th Every little helps. The [illegible] object for which # I devote time # # to Fr. finance &c. may be found in my last letter to you, i.e. to enable to see a thing which you did not could "just imagine"; Few men see the sun shine on [illegible] If the quoted remarks from Lamartine were made in the connection of which you speak, your distinction is evidently just. My [illegible] which contained it has "gone into circulation" so that I am unable to "audit your acct." of the matter. I believe I never heard Isaiah Rider & so cannot judge between him & S. H. Blake. Have heard R. Choate & H. B. Sargent & have no hesitation in awarding the palm to Choate.

Your remarks under the head of matrimony I cannot fully coincide with. At 20 or 21 yrs of age it would no doubt be an excellent thing for a young man to have his course of business, life, &c definitively settled. In practice this can

seldom be done. Men often float upon the current of circumstances or rather providences, powerless as to regulating their own course as chips in a millrace. But suppose is settled at 20 or 21, the next thing is not to get himself married. He should when he becomes mentally strong & ripe, sound in judgment, principles &c. use his judgment in selecting — but he must not then get married. Not yet. He must have the culture of a close friendship with the worthy object of his choice for perhaps years, before he will be fit, to take on him those vows & those responsibilities. Some however will be fitted much sooner than others, as their mould of mind & disposition, or their previous circumstances vary. Acquaintance, intimate, familiar, & extended with the other sex can never fit him, though it may go a part way towards it. There must be the one hoarded in the choice closet of the heart. That is the leaven which will leaven the whole lump of the character. Falling in heartily in love, careful as it effects are in almost every other respect, is sometimes, or may be made of almost unappreciable value as a discipline of the uncorporeal man.

Few except such as above are only fitted to enter that holy of holies, that earthly type of disembodied spiritual union & communion in a higher world. The few, are those who have attained that Shakespearian power of thought, which carries them prior to experience through all these regions. These will merely need the through life mechanical influence, included in the spiritual influence alluded to above to refine & polish &c, their external character. This part may without material injury be dispensed with.

24th Jeremy Bentham, you say you never read. Whence did you imbibe your violent prejudices against him? From Carlyle? I happened once to read a little of his "Legislation" & was very much pleased with it. I wanted to become farther acquainted therewith. Since then I have read none of his writings but have seen his peculiar principles almost everywhere adopted by authors, every notice of him this

every allusion to him, except by you alone has tended to increase my respect for him. Such men as Brougham & Romilly were proud to be called his disciples. Wilberforce, Clarkson, Mackintosh, were of the heart of his principles & his measures. He is styled the father of modern law reform, with justice I doubt not.

As to your inquiries relative to Gen. Gass I believe the loco do swallow it, but the strain was so severe, or the feeling of faintness caused by the effect so great that they are unable to speak ~~as yet~~ even since.

If you have any money to spare I wish you would loan to us. We are in great distress for means. If we can get once freely out of our present embarrassments, we shall probably go on smoothly until another crisis at least. Things are dark enough now, but we think we can see indications of a better prospect ahead. I board at J. Smith's State St. a pleasant place, eight boarders, all of them tolerable good company, too far too ~~to~~ walk however. It is beyond Mr. Shepard's.

Lucy's direction is Bangor.

I can reason out no other tenable foundation for "right to govern", but the inherent free agency, self control responsibility, which was a constituent part of man as he came from his Creator. All rightful rule it seems to me must be based upon that & the Laws of GOD. The Nation of the French I think will succeed in establishing order & permanency. They have wiser and better men than the Girondists.

You very likely speak too highly of H. Greeley's paper as to its foreign news department. He is no doubt deserving of praise in that regard however. You say you dislike him for only one thing. I dislike him for more because "he will go for" Z. Taylor for President, & is a radical in several respects, is a decided

Strenuous advocate of Fourierism & Universalism irreligion
This letter poor & tardy as it is must go for [illegible] middle June. Let me hear from you July 1. I am fairly ashamed not to w[illegible] better to Mother.

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
June 10th 25th 1848

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Northfield
Mass.

Bangor June 25 1848

June [illegible] 1848
Northfield

July 25th

Dear Brother

Bangor July 11 1848

I find that considerable time usually elapses between laying the heel of a letter to you & getting it fairly launched upon the tide of internal communication navigated by Uncle Sam. I therefore make a beginning merely as a prelude to an ending. Giving the preference to Choate was not "blankly denying my fine spun theories of Eloquence"; for Choate rightfully bears the palm anyway, the said theories are not fine spun, they were not theories at all, the preference involved no denial or abnegation at all. An ideal of Eloquence was imperfectly [illegible]. Choate when I heard him in a whig ratification meeting had nothing to say in his talk, still he talked well. With good subject matter he would perhaps as nearly approach that ideal as most any one

The subject of J. Bentham we will with your leave adjourn till longer evenings give more time to write. Where did men go to find the principles of our U.S. Constitution? You have credit for "masterly inactivity", for well sustained non-committalism & for an obdurate imperviousness of chosen course, as to discussion of that matrimony.

"a simultaneous & almost miraculous uprising of millions of minds as of one mind, against those who have occupied these hereditary seats of authority; a dissolution of the spell which bound the nations in the belief of the divine right of Kings; a conviction that will no longer be suppressed in immense masses of mind, in different Kingdoms & under different dynasties, that the source of power is in the people and that they have an inalienable right to exercise that power." J. G. Whittier's notice of A. Barnes of Phil. Sermon on the "Casting down of thrones"

Samuel Stetson, a leading whig of this county, formerly Sever at times whig Cam. for Senator, was chosen one of the Vice Presidents of the Great Taylor cel obration here on the fourth. He went to a Lib. party mass meeting as Exeter on that day & renounced the Whig party & took up for Abolit.

You ask 'remaineth in man all that inherent self-control &c. Not all actually, for some he has given up, so far as it was in the nature of the case assignable. By compact or by tacit consent, ~~he has~~ or by some means, still real though informal, he has given over portions of it to civil society, & social customs, to the opinions of his fellows &c. Still it is after all in him, he himself, men, angels, & devils, cannot all get it out. He can conform to civil requirement, customs, moral obligation or not as he chooses. That inherent self-control &c. can but remain. It is indefeasible, indestructible, as much beyond the reach of all disturbing accidents & events as the life of his living soul. It is a part of that living being. The attached responsibilities, he must eternally bear. Here is the firm foundation of Govt.
2nd Q. "Can he now govern himself?" He cant do nothing else.
3d Q. "Aright?" Through Grace.

Your remittance of $30.00 could not well have come in a better time. I am constantly straitened but was just then peculiarly so. The state of the market is such that it is quite difficult to make sales of shingles at all, when they sell it is at low prices and on 4 or 6 months. Discounts are not to be had. You see the effect of the thing at a glance. It is a wonder to me that we have worked through it as we have. One concern from which we had a reasonable prospect of getting all our pay last May, - owes us 315.$ which we shall not probably get till more than a year from that time. We just hang on by the skin of our teeth, & that is all, with means on hand (Lumber) enough to twice pay our debts almost, that last year would sell at once for Cash. I send statement of acct. as you request. I must confess that I know but little about the Girondists. Have not read Lamartine & suppose I can't this two years at least. You are very probably right as to my estimate

Bangor July 25 1848

Mr. J. S. Metcalf in account current with Metcalf [illegible]

1848			Cr.	Cr.
Feb 7	By	this amount due from J. M. Metcalf		1.96
Mar 21	"	Cash		20.00
May 9	"	"		40.25
10	To	1 Knife	.60	
20	"	Cash	5.00	
22	"	"	5.00	
July 7	By	"		30.00
		Balance due J. S. Metcalf besides interest	81.61	
			$92.21	$91.21

Please pay mother five dollars for me & I will give you Cr. in 91 for it.

J. M. Metcalf Bangor July 1848

Northfield July 1848

of Horace Greely being too low. I have never read the Tribune much. Will try & look at it occasionally. He is too much of an Universalist & Fourierite. J. T. Buckingham & Dr. Bailey were & are my favorite Editors.

13th Wm. H. Dow of here you know is one of our rich folks, merchants, here. The story here now is that he has just put his property out of his hands, to save it from creditors. Times is Oh! Oh!

Gov. Kent is not an exponent of the (former) Whig party of Maine. Some of them go with him, the excitable, unthinking sort, the tissue of whose minds is such that they cannot retain a principle or a fact, who are to weak (voluntarily so) many of them to adopt a principle to absorb, conceive, a thought. Some like these go it, blind & zealous, some go "for this once", some look at Cass & "choose the least" &c many are undecided, don't know what they will do. A good smart, adroit, speaker who could handle the truth, hit the head of the nail, could almost ruin Taylor's cause here. When a ~~[illegible]~~ Whig gets hot for an argument here the way

surest way to quiet him is to hold him to answer the question "What is a whig" or "What do you mean by a whig."
I love mischief enough to ~~through~~ throw among a sqad of Whigs now & then a squib, for of which I own the copy right. ~~Dear~~ Viz. I arrive among them & am addressed. "What is the news," "Don't know as anything — some good news for the Whigs though?" "Oh! what is it?" — "Gen. Taylor has come out & explicitly avowed one principle." "So he has a good many before hasn't he?" "Guess not, what are they?" (This last question having been in due course evaded) "What is it?" — "He says he is in favor of early marriages." Exeunt. It has got into circulation so, here, though, that a have dropped it as "common & unclean".

Have you seen "Tam's Fortnight Ramble & other poems" by Thomas McKellar of Phil. — pub in Phil. — If so how do you like it — ——— Compare when you have opportunity his "stumps, trees & fences join the fun" — with the wild woods dance I once wrote you about. Collect & forward to me as you have a chance items of knowledge as to the history, genealogy, heraldry, &c. of the families Metcalf, Stevens, Mayo, & more particularly the first. Eliab & Ann prosper. Have nothing to say as to why they do not write. Have not endorsed them & aint liable. I have given up Botany by virtue of necessity. Am glad to hear that you have not. Do not. Have not much opportunity if I had leisure for natural science. Am studying out Banks, Banking, Currency, its fluctuations, national finance, commercial crises, their causes. Etc. Etc. Have been planning a scheme to pay off the National Debt of Great Britain & conclude that it can be done well enough, but that it would not be sound policy to pay off more than half of it. Your fondness for the Natural Sciences is but a family idiosyncracy. Would like the Demonstration you speak of — for they like "livelihoods are hard to get". Metcalf & Turbex would like to be informed when you will probably want the funds you concentrate in their hands.

J. M. Metcalf

Dear Brother

Bangor Aug 7th 1848.

Several reasons combine to induce me to reply to yours last (23d ultimo) which was rec'd here on the 4th inst., earlier than our customary practice would require. A principal is the intimation about a payment to J. McKean on or about the 1st prox.

As to that recurring subject of Eloquence — I do not know, but you are right. I have heard Choate but once. His may be a spurious eloquence, an artificial mock oratory, put on like stage scenery for effect. Rider I have not heard. Sargent lacks some of the essentials to oratory, or eloquence. He has not that full fund of matter, that outlet seeking ocean of thought, which is the ground secret, & ~~[illegible]~~; nor that natural & feasible channel for relief to its surplus waters whose full strong uninterrupted stream may long flow on without spasmodic interruption, like those of lasses & water from a full jug's neck, & without endless iterations & tautologies of logic. He may have zeal, candor, & truth, sometimes, but he has not the root of the matter in him. Perhaps by referring to some of D. Webster's remarks on the subject, & to Proverbial Phil. "Come & I will show you a joy which the parasites of pleasure have not known" you will get at the ideas which in my present haste I am incompetent to set forth. Sargent is much too small in all his incorporeal dimensions for it. That T. C. & Z. were the sole ingredients essential to eloquence I did not mean to say if I so said. In reference to your derivation of the principles of our U.S. Constitution, through our pilgrim forefathers

[illegible] Cromwell & his associate round heads, to the Bible. I say "Render to Cesar the things" &c, the principles of our Representative system, Habeas corpus, jury trials Etc. Etc. may be as much and as truly the good gift of GOD, if reasoned out by Hermann, or P. Henry, as if an assembled mankind, ~~as if~~ ~~a~~ blanched & tremblingly received them mid long & loud-waxing tornado-strong trumpet-blasts, and earthquake throes & thunders roar from some quaking, smoking, ~~bla~~ burning thick darkened Sinai's top.

Where in the Bible is your Representative system? Wheir do you trace your congress, your commons house to? If you claim to have in the Bible the germ of the whole fabric of civil law in its three great departments of rights, wrongs & remedies, as well as the foundation & basis of all systems of Morality & the springs & means of all mental advancement — can you therefore find all new discoveries in all things there. Steam Engine Telegraph & all. Representative government is a Saxon institution, as Congress as Parliament, Diet, the essential thing ~~thing~~ is traced back in the Saxon race. We distinctly recognise its Wittenegamot, far back ~~abou~~ among the shadowy regions of its history. We get a ~~glimpse~~ glimmer of the faith & life of those old Northmen, their Jotuns, their skull-cup banquets their Thor & their Skrymeer and a glance at that Wittenegamot.

8th As to yr. quaint & eccentric notions concerning matrimony. I think they are in the main good, but a little ultra E.g. "A young man should get married, — as soon as possible"! May there not be in relation to this ~~an~~ extreame of preanature &

precipitate action, in some small portion as injurious as that fatal delay which you & I are destined so long & bitterly to lament? He is one perhaps deserves commiseration who with a heart susceptible & full of sympathy is and remains an inferior man, because he meets no feminine mind "exactly fitted to absorb & carry away his own." The fact that the mind of the opposite sex beneficially influences the man & the man's mind is not doubted. His case is to be pitied. The sluggard, with thistle-bearing garden is to pitied. The indolent & improvident when suffering the effects of their folly are to be pitied. The fool & the idiot, whether in fact or in act, is even to be pitied. Man & man's mind were not made to be absorbed & removed thus. In him, should be the power & the absorption. In his should be merged in a degree the mind, opposite, but become associate. Your mind should be so trained as to have the power to attract, absorb, control, - benefit improve, elevate that other mind; should thus exert itself & it will unavoidably recieve its benefits direct in abundance; and also its main harvest of benefits reflex & conjoint from & with that mind.

A word more as to never meeting that right one. The idea is larger & more is contained in it than at a hasty look shows itself. It is an inquiry of some interest, why, as we go through the world we meet so seldom a kindred spirit, a lovable one, a man or woman of that moral & mental physiognomy which we can but respect, esteem, love. Is there really on earth such a dearth of all that is good? - My paper grows shorter & I will leave you to furnish an answer to this & to another inquiry which has been suggested by the topic

which we mutually (!) agreed to discuss.
What is the origin of the difference between the sexes? Are we in this 'creatures of circumstances', or are we originally made different? Do not mistake. Our bodies are thrown out of the case as in fact no part of ourselves. It is the differences of ourselves to which we are to have reference. Every thing permanent about us, intellectual & moral; propensity & sentiment, to be taken into account; every thing physiological being of course excluded as entirely irrelevant.
I do not know that I am now any less able or disposed to argue rev. marriage than heretofore. In what respect do I "seem to be quitting the ground"?
I do see how we can payover your funds to J. McKeen now. We ought to do it if you wish it. Hope you can without great damage make him wait a lot, say a year why not. We have met with heavy losses (in proportion to our business) & the times have been such as to prevent the accruing of profits. &
Buffalo Convention comes tomorrow. I am glad you are interested in Heralding, Genealogy &c. Respectfully invite you to become a coworker with me in investigations therein. You speak of "understanding a coat of arms". Do you? If so blazon this following for me.
Per chevron argent & gules, in chief two falcons rising proper, belled or. Crest. Falcon rising or, wing azure, on each an estoile or, charged in the neck with a bar gemmels of the second.
I know little of them, except how they are to be portrayed in an escutcheon. Of what they are emblematical I.

know little, except of for instance lion rampant, or rampant guardant, chevron & a few of the items. Arms quarterly, of virginity &c. I know a bit about. Please inform me. Transmit to me such information as you can acquire. You there have advantages therefor which I have not.

Your honor was the son of Isaac[1], son of Pelatiah[2], son of Pelatiah[3], son of Michael[4], son of Eleazer[5], son of Michael[6], son of Michael[7], who in 1636 fled from religious persecution in England & arrived in Boston in July 1637. The Metcalfs are a very ancient family. The family dates from 1312. Their coat of arms for many centuries, through some eighteen generations, has followed their fortune & been famous with their fame. You are not wrong in being willing to give x $ for it. But you can do better. It is in my possession. I do not mourn for the money it cost me. The family being old is of course extended. Different branches in this long period have been permitted to assume distinctive arms. These variation however go no farther than to changes & transpotions of color except in case of the family to which belongs Sir Charles M. late Gov. Gen. of the Canadas, whose ancestor for distinguished services as an ambassador, had another crest of a man's arm & hand with a pen. Senator M. of Kentucky is of our folks. His father moved from Wrentham Mass.

I have in my keeping divers isolated facts & wish to obtain many more. Please assist. Find whether any Metcalfs in this country are traceable to any other ancestor than Michael 1st the persecuted, what are the mental idiosyncracies & physical hereditary traits of the race. The standing of the house in Old Eng. now & in the olden time. Be careful & not commun-

cate to any one the statements here made at present out first make at least ten years efforts at acquisition seek diligently for the family arms where they have been handed down from father to son & in every way to verify every obtained fact & conclusion. Be particular as to colors & all nice distinctions of arms. When you have opportunity seek in Harvard & Yale Libraries for records of ~~Id~~ Old heraldric visitations. Chelmsford, in Essex, is where you would find the family I presume. What means ~~Con~~ Conquiesco?

I board with Stephen Smith. James Woodbury Jr. is my chum. I know of no p.o. reform between here & you. Letters come at 10cts. I like Prov. Phil. some. You probably overestimate it. Am glad you are interested in Botany. Wish I could be. Am often much inclined to be discontented. Now & then wish it was not wrong for one to put one's self out of the world.

Spectfully

J. M. Metcalf
By Amer
Bangor
Aug. 7th 1848

Aug. 12th 1848
Northfield

Bangor Aug. 7. 1848

Bangor Sept. 12 1848

Dear Brother Bangor Sep. 5 1848

Yours of Aug 20 is outspread before me. An abundance of good merchantable letter paper is at hand, the point of a diamond delicately fitted in a golden tool waits to transfer the product of mind to the vehicle for its conveyance which has been ~~produced~~ contrived by some of the highest efforts of human genius aided as we have reason to believe by the Divine Power. Selah.

I re-grate & re-grind my teeth in re-reading your re-marks on yr money matters; McKean debts; my delinquencies, Railroad pay-roll delays, etc. The troubles vexations, miseries, are perhaps not, after all in poverty, perse, nor in wealth, perse, but in the nature of the case and the constitution of things inseparable from pecuniary affairs and transactions. Will there be money or wealth in any form, in Heaven? Is there anything preposterous, in the idea that the right of property will be recognised there?

You are very probably right in attributing the great principles of human liberty & equality that of responsibility of self to God" which was as you say "the great principle that Cromwell & the Round-heads, and our puritan forefathers found in the Bible", in attributing this great principle to the Bible. You make that Bible principle the "strong foundation of our & the English Constitutions." For the sake of mischief permit me to inquire what those old, bold, proud, robber barons arrayed against King John [illegible] know about Bible principles?

P.S. Eliab pd. 4. or 5 Dol for mother's expenses. You pd something, & wish to bear my part of such. Please send me memo. of how much you that I may know how to equalize somewhat. I wrote you to pay over 5.

& Charge it to me but have not given you Cr. — just write a mem. of what you pd. Sep 11th For a reply to my queries as to the true reasons for the apparent scarcity of 'kindred spirits' or lovable ones you refer to Proverbial Philosophy. Please suggest reason yourself or point out the page where satisfaction may be obtained. Just investigate subject of difference between the sexes think of it, though not a subject of the greatest importance, it is a curious one, & the inquiry itself beneficial.

I understand that a race of Metcalf's unconnected (unless distantly) with our Wrentham Metcalf's are to be found in Barre, in Berkshire Co. and in N.Y. state, — two of them in Seneca, or Seneca falls, N.Y. being men of great wealth. Also that there are black haired dark complexioned Metcalf's dwelling in Rhode-Island, who are of still another breed. These facts, the origin of those &c. should be ascertained. The family being so ancient it is reasonable to suppose that they should be widely diffused & of many distinct branches. These matters are to be ascertained only by a patient & diligent collection & collation of isolated facts, for a long time. E.G. I find that in 1648 there were citizens of Ipswich Joseph & Thomas Metcalfe, & can as yet find no others of the name at that early date in N.E. except in the town where our transatlantic ancestor, Michael settled in 1636-7. Now said Michael had brought over nine children, & was 50 yrs. old when he arrived. Jos. & Thomas were perhaps two of his sons. Again the Barre Metcalf's mentioned above are said to have an account of 3 Brothers, coming from England at somewhere about the same time. Here said Michael, (the persecuted Cromwellite) Joseph, & Thomas, the three & we descended from one, & the Barre-ers from another. Black hair & dark skin are said not to be seen among Metcalf's of our or Barre race.

You will perhaps be able to confute or verify some of these things. The Motto from Chelmsford in Essex, England, "Conquiesce" is the motto of several branches of the house. "Vi et armis" that of some of the branches of Stevens. The armorial bearings sent in my last were those of Stevens. I am inclined to the opinion, though almost without facts, that the Winthrop, Sandriscotta &c. Metcalf in this state are of the Burr & Seneca race. Please keep to yourself all these matters & quietly pursue inquiries.

I must have pure a laugh about yr ancestor in the "Shed house", without knowing how indignant the old warrior might be at such an imputation. Chevron usually refers to some feat or prowess, at a seige or defence of a fortified place. Is still in use as a technical term in the military art is it not? Yules, you know is blood. Our library has lots of Encyclopedias, which it said by the Librarian is useless litter almost, as nobody but we ever looks at 'em. He would fain clear them out & put in works in demand like Wright World &c. Without at present entering upon the discussion, I give my opinions (of course with the further opinion that they can be sustained by argument) that any person has a right to be rightfully seized of $100,000.00 or more if he can get it, or of 50,000 acres or more of land. That human laws, Bible principles, Utility, (sneer if you please) the authorities on Moral Science recognize such right. That however Moral right will not justify him in hounding in depriving the community of the benefits which they may have of it, without prejudice to his interests; that is — the capital must be employed, the land for rent or sale & having regard in all to the laws of supply & demand. The right & security of private property are foundation stones, in civilization, peace & prosperity of communities

Rice's mentor are of the utmost importance to the welfare & prosperity of communities. They are very much needed here in Bangor. Ann has dismissed her school. I'm making efforts to sell the house. Intends to leave Hartford for the Western States on the 11th of October. I wished to spend a fortnight in Hartford previously. Goes out under the patronage of the Society you have heard of.

J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Sept. 12th 1848

Mr. C. S. Metcalf
Northfield
Mass.

Sept. 15th 1848
Northfield

Bangor Sept. 23 1848

Dear Brother

Bangor Sep 21 1848

I rec'd 15th inst. a pacquet from you directed "Metcalf, Timber & Company" (for Metcalf Timber & Co) — & have done the needful for the letters to Lucy & Mother. The other to me is before me — has neither date nor signature, by the way. I am also at a loss how to conclude from it whether or not you were in receipt of my last of 5 to 11 inst.

Sundry matters in yours seeming to require immediate reply I intended to have written you without delay but have been hindered somehow.

For your remarks upon indulging in gloomy forebodings &c. accept my sincere thanks.

Ann left in the Governor this morning for Hartford. I think under all the circumstances it was best for her to go.

Whence is your quotation about the source of authority of Governments. I thinks I have read the same before but cannot recollect where. Story's commentaries? Or Kent's. By the way what are now our several positions relative to the issue we began to discuss as to Gov. — both on the same side?

The rate of interest on your Vt. & Mass. R.R. bond I call 6⅔ % if bought at 10 % disct. Should not suppose they would sell for 90 pr ct. — with so short a time to run. The 10 % made in cost of bond is to make up the loss on interest, the trouble, etc. prapr.

I do not know what to say as to your Mr. Dutton. You certainly give him a very good character. If such a man should go into the lumber business here he would stand quite a chance of losing all he had before he would get to know the ropes. Cinder &c. It is a business entirely different from most others in many of its leading features

You know. There are few really good situations as Book keeper here. There are here I suppose good Society Schools &c. &c. but it is said to be a very bad place to bring up sons on &c. of bad influences. A person might probably do well tolerably here in the Corn flour & grocery business with a capital knowledge of business to enable him to purchase advantageously & the right tact. The difficulty would perhaps be to get a good stand. The business would be quite likely to pay a loss at first till set of customers were collected unless some other business could be mixed in which would draw trade e.g. Fish & Beef barrels, purchase of wool, pelt, hides, shingles knees, cedar sleepers, Etc. One acquainted with the business might perhaps do well with some capital, in ship-chandlery, with vessel building & buying & repairing old vessels. Hemlock bark.

Your letter to Mother relating principally or partly to pecuniary affairs with Charles I enclosed to her with some remarks of my own. I dont just now seem to think it is such a great question in either of the five points of view which you mention either as to its difficulty or importance. I should suppose that it ought to have been attended to long ago, but as it was not, that now a note for a proper amount, on demand with interest annually, joint & several from Charles & Mother should at once be procured, & by you duly preserved. As to the question of what amount that note should be given for, I have not time to consider it now, for it is late & I am tired & I ought to be going home & I ought to send along this letter from Eliab, containing money rec'd for your watch for which he got a got a good price.

Eleazar Metcalf who went to Wrentham about 1680, was grandson of Michael who came over, son of Michael Jr. was one of your lineal

ancestors. He was born Mar 20 1653 married Apr 9 1684 & begat eight sons & two daughters (twins) & was Deacon of Wrentham to boot. Judge Theron Metcalf is I believe a Wrentham Metcalf. The father of Sen. or Gov. M. of Kentucky moved from Wrentham. A man from Mass. journeying in Kentucky went into a store while stopped to change horses. Saw two young ladies who he thought had strong resemblance to Mass. Metcalf family. Accordingly inquired of merchant after health of Gov. M. & was referred to the damsels as his daughters. I know nothing of the other Metcalf's you inquire about. The Books & Documents I know nothing of. My eyes are weak.

G. M. Metcalf

22r

The above was written last eve but was too late for the mail & laid over. This morning I rec'd yours & also without date enclosing one to Lucy also without date. Will add something to this & send it forward at once. In replying to the question "will there be wealth in another world" you use language figuratively. The wealth of mind, treasures of affection, are figures of speech. Reason clearly. Wealth is that which has an exchangeable value. Sunshine air water important as they are to us are not wealth. Metcalf beareth vc. — sa. is abbreviation for sable. I saw the portrayal a few weeks ago. Perhaps your best way to remit to Keen, would be to send your money or Check on Boston to me, & send him a 3 days sight draft on Metcalf, Fuller & Co for the amount you wish. He can collect such a draft without trouble through Brunswick or other bank. The We could at most any time meet such a draft for 13 to 33 dolls. more than the amount of your remittance, though of course we shall be for the present somewhat short. If you are sending money east it seems a pity to send this and of Eliab's the other way. For this immediate time we are flush of money, but have payments ahead that will depleate us bitterly. You ought to take care of your constitution, preserved sound & fresh for old age it will be of great value. The Preserved in pickle or spirit not so much so.

G. M. Metcalf.

$83.00 Northfield Oct. 1848

Three days after sight for value rec'd please pay to the order of J. McKeen, Treasurer, Eighty three dollars and charge the same to me.

Messrs Metcalf, Furber & Co. P. Van Strand.

Bangor

Me.

Precedent. I take the liberty to abstract the money E. sends & credit you in a/c therefor. $18.00. You can remit so much let. I should go & see him about it but it rains so like guns I'll run the risk.

Charles & Almeida were here yesterday to see him.
[illegible] yesterday. Almeida is at [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible]. Things moving on after the old sort. Corn [illegible]
by the frost. Cats damaged by all those [illegible].

J. M. [illegible]

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Sept 23d 1848

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Northfield
Mass.

Sept. 29th 1848
Northfield
Farms

Bangor Oct. 17 1848

Bangor Oct 16 1848

Dear Brother

Yours of the 8th inst. was handed me by Uiah yesterday (Sunday) and in compliance with your request I reply to it at once.

Your opportunities for a practical acquaintance with all branches of your business I should think valuable, valuable especially in the long run, for although circumstances apparently fortuitous often seem to do much more to promote a person's prosperity than real merit & ability, still the reality is the better ground to rely on. The quotation was "The authority of our government is derived. Neither is it derived simply from the people. If all the inhabitants of the land were to assemble in masses at the capital, we would no more concede to them absolute power than to their representatives. In the best and most legitimate form the power cannot come from the people. It can at most only come through the people. It comes from Him who is possessed of all power in heaven and in earth" "It creates than all governments people or princes kings by making reign and princes execute justice."

Have I never seen Goodell's constitutionality of Amer. Liberty.

Your remarks respecting remittance to McKeen are noticed. The expenses of the method named that of sending him a draft on us would be probably for 100. dollars remitted 25 cts ie. 1/4 per ct of the amt. for exchange as it is called which would include "expense, cost of collecting, Bank fees or what not" McK would deposite the Lft. in Brunswick Bank, they would forward it to Bank of Bangor they would collect it & place the amt to Cr. of Brunswick Bank at Suffolk Bank Boston, when Brunswick Bank would place to the Cr. of [illegible]

as money deposited the amount, less the exchange at usual rate which would possibly be as high as one per ct. On further reflection I conclude that the still better way will be for us having ascertained the amount to send McKeen our st/soft on Boston; St. Lofts. on Boston are intrinsically worth from 1/4 to 1 % prem. as exchange varies, — the Banks here constantly sell at those rates, a great part of our receipts for lumber are in that currency, we are generally unable to sell for more than par. Said currency is as valuable in Brunswick as here, perhaps more do. may be remitted by mail without risk, which always attaches more less to remittances of bills. This is rather an extensive correspondence for a doc. to pay! May help you however to a practical knowledge of all branches of your business.

We can draw on Boston as above every little while probably until the river closes after which we can't much for some time. Let your calls on us be as light as convenient.

You ought to be laying your sticks — in other words intriguing for a situation on Atlantic & St Lawrence Road. — It is a good long job, the best on that account I suppose of any in New England & as far as I know in U.S. at present. It is an advantage also to be near home, in a healthy country rather than south or west. Free soil has done wonders about here though I suppose this region is much behind others in that respect. You speak of your ability to convert conscience kapers to Free soil men. I find it easier to get round, convince them, than to keep them; prejudices, the ridicule of others, the falsehoods in circulation etc. keep floating them back for 'only this once'. 'Least of two evils' is a potent to spell-bind their consciences & judgement.

The Central Church has got no Minister yet. Has no particular person in view. I know not your friends among the students here. Who were they? Mason I have a slight acquaintance with. Webb, also — did you know him. — The first parish Church is also left without a minister, Mr Pomroy having left to take the place of Secretary of the Am. Board. He preached his farewell sermon yesterday to a full overflowing house. They are free from one difficulty in getting a minister, which we labor under — that of poverty & inability to support one.

Our Lyceum lectures have commenced. Mr. Giles opens the ball with a course of 7 lectures on Don Quixote — it is said he received from ~~Boston~~ Philadelphia Mercantile Association $700.00 for them the first time they were delivered. He has to the course $150.00 here. I have heard one of them. One of his remarks is in substance that we are put in this world not so much to enjoy, as to endure and to grow. Cervantes a Spaniard, a great man, the pride of Spaniards. I have been cogitating upon the foolish & narrow minded pride of race which we see so much & so widely diffused. Anglo-Saxon pride; Yankee pride, contempt for paddies & everything Irish; of colored race, — The sentiments of this head of the Dwellers in the Celestial Empire may be taken to characterize the whole. What race or nation if we except a few Hottentots & New Hollanders who as per Carlyle have no ancestry but may as justly glory in their race as we in ours. Tamerlane Timur Bek, Genghis Khan, Confucius, Genseric, Hannibal, — hundreds the more we learn of other races & their history the more we

J. M. N.

realise & despise [illegible] infinitely [illegible]. An Irishman and a negro [illegible] among the rival [illegible] the rank of greatest living orators. A dapper fop of a Frenchman (as Anglo Saxon pride would speak) competes with them. Yes said [illegible] the Anglo Saxon may ~~[illegible]~~ ~~with~~ "attain unto the first three" — Carlyles ~~stands~~ mongrel of Goth & Moor as he [illegible] stands side by side with Shakespeare, King of English.

J. M. [illegible]

Bangor
Oct. 16th 1848

Mass.
Northfield
Mr. J. S. Metcalf

Oct. 20th 1848
Northfield

Bangor, Nov. 13 1848

Brother Isaac

Bangor Nov 9 1848

Yours of 22nd ult / 2nd inst is in hand. Most of it seems to be of a conclusive rather than a suggestive character so as not to call for many words in reply. – Your Mobile R.R. I cannot think preferable to A & St. L for you, if you could by any means get a chance on the last. Health is to be valued. I probably understand the matter of puffs of Rail roads & patent medecines. The Worcester RR & the Atlantic & St Lawrence have been about equally noticed in the papers. – I forgot that I had previously sent you a report and plan of Waterville & Bangor route, if indeed Eliab did not send the first with my knowledge. I have forwarded $83.00 to McKean or rather shall by tonight's mail. I have taken the liberty to peruse the accompanying letters from Mr. & Mrs. J W F for fear that I should inadvertently write the same news. I have been much edified thereby. I have learned items of news which I previously knew nothing of – e.g. of Col. Lee selling his farm, the depredations upon his fruit etc. Poor J.W. Is it best to try to disabuse his mind of his errors in regard to the action of Van B upon abolition documents and state Negroes &c., or to let bygones be bygones now election is a bygone. Have you formed any opinions for which you can state the reasons, as to the tariff, sub-treasury etc.? If so what are they? We must look into those matters. What thing you of the one thing needful as to a wife which Samuel suggests? If love gives its object such unbounded influence over its subject, how momentous the job of selecting that object, that the influence may be a good one. That love & therefore the influence are of course reciprocal. The object selected should be such as to exalt, hallify, strengthen, improve, enlarge.

~~did~~ You knew the Weld's in Brunswick. You probably heard that Amos Davis was engaged to Caroline W. Well — he did not mean to marry her, said that she was not a suitable woman to take into his family etc. — but her folks threatened him & compelled him to do it, they were married & she remains at her mothers — the consequence of the marriage being that they have every reasonable expectation of a young heir in two mos. or so from the wedding day. So the story goes here. Don't swear to it myself though. You no doubt will get by the papers an account of the loss of the Incorporation mills by fire. If I had time and funds a plenty it seems as though I should want to write several quires to you. As it is I don't know what to do. Some of the topics I wish to "enlarge" upon if I touch them at all. My twaddle at the best I fear is scarcely worth the postage & perusal.

There is to be but very little business done here this winter probably. But a small percentage of the number of teams in the woods last winter will be fitted out this winter in all probability. Some of the effects of this are easily foreseen. Wages will be and now are very low. Oxen & hay ditto. Lumber probably not so plenty next spring. Almost all kinds of business languid as lumbering here is the main spring to the whole.

Nov 11th There will be more books written. That is "manifest destiny." I have [illegible] it [illegible] & t the good books were all written, the great subjects being exhausted ~~that~~ the age of discoveries in science is past, as the great truths &c of the solar system; steam, electricity and ~~sso~~ are all. Such is the opinion of my friend Woodbury. I am too much a believer in that

great saying of Theodore Parker's to believe that. "Why, all the space between my mind and GOD's mind is full of truths waiting to be discovered." The good books are not all written either. The poet of equal genius has as much opportunity to do a great work as if Paradise Lost, & the Course of Time or Gray's Elegy had never been written. Are not kindred reforms to be yet evolved from and in this great fermenting universe of things, as great in idea, and in effect too, as those of Equality, temperance, peace, anti-slavery? This idea will bear expanding. That age of the world has not yet come in which a man is unable to move the world for want of a fulcrum to rest his lever on. But I must stop running this rig. I started to mention the plan of a book that might be written, to meet & benefit the taste of the present reading public. "The Battles of the [illegible]" Some similarity might be traced between it and 'W. & his generals' 'N. & his marshals' "the Heroes of the Am. Rev." Etc. Etc. There have been great battles on whose issue the fate of almost of the world has seemed to depend, which have been the turning points of history, hinges of destiny, - where we can see that if they had resulted differently there would have been an entirely different history of the world to write. Such were perhaps Marathon, Cannae, Thrasymenus, Pharsalia, or in modern times Pavia, Blenheim, Waterloo. Had Divine Providence permitted the Persians to overrun Greece, or Hannibal to execute to the full his vow of destruction to the Roman name, had Bonaparte unchecked pursued his schemes of ambition, or had Cesar been estopped of his, — — the things resolves itself into this 'if things were not as they are how would they be' and here just here is an ocean for all the poets, romancers, dreamers, & lovers of fiction to sail voyages of discovery ~~in~~ to all eternity. But to come back to the subject — the topics if properly handled could not fail to be interesting, absorbingly so, when viewed in their right connection there is a sublimity about them, (historic sublimity shall I call it) which must almost spellbind the mind.

I tell you we must ascertain about that tariff, and sub-treasury, study it out, think it out; we ought to be ashamed of ourselves if we but hold our share of the prejudices and crude, distorted notions of the community. It will need some ingenuity on your part to rightly find out the meaning of this erroneous, unpunctified document I wish I knew what under the sun to do do with myself, I don't much like the prospect of dickering shingle all my days. I wish for a correct and candid reply to the question ~~intuitive~~ on ~~[illegible]~~ slip enclosed don't fail of it

F. M. Metcalf.

Question.

Have ye not confessed to feeling, a consciousness
strange & vague
That ye have gone this way before, & walk again an
old routine
Hath not at times a recent friend looked out an old
familiar
Some newest circumstance or place teemed
as with ancient memories;
A startling sudden flash lighted all up for
an instant,
And then it is quenched, as in darkness

In his distant cradle nest
Now my babe is laid to rest
Beautiful his slumber seems
with a glow of heavenly dreams
Beautiful over that bright sleep
Hang soft eyes of fondness deep
Where his mother bends to pray
For the loved one far away
Father! guard that household bower
Hear that prayer
Back, through thine all guiding power
Lead me there

Mrs. A. M. Metcalf Jun.

Nov. 13th 1848
Grouts

10

Mr. I. S. Metcalf
Grouts Corner
Mass.

J. M. Metcalf
Danger
Nov. 9th 13th 1848

Bangor Dec. 12 1848 Bangor Dec 7 1848

Brother Isaac,

Here & now I touch pen to paper in alpha of an epistle justly thy due. My last was commenced twenty eight days ago. Yours of the 19th ultimo has been rec'd. First, for the sake of chronological order, suffer me to advert to a letter rec'd from J. McKeen under date of 11th ult. acknowledging the receipt of $83.00, with statement of your a/c annexed. He says this pays "all his bills to Dec 18/46 & pays 14.71 on his bill of May 21/47 - leaving a balance on the latter bill still due of 7.92 - also Term Bill of Sep 1/47 & int 28.43 = amount due Nov 11 1848 $36.35."

"Mr. Metcalf thinks there ought to be an abatement on some of his bills & I don't know but he is right, it is however a matter for the Pres. & Profs. to decide upon. They will be willing to do what is right whether a bill is paid or not. Mr. M. wrote to me last summer but the general tone of his letter was such that I did not like to show it to the Govt & did nothing about it. He wrote probably under some excitement which has passed off. A respectful application to the Prest would undouttedly receive immediate attention & be decided upon its merits, & if the Govt thought an abatement should be made they would make it."

Said McKeen appears from his letter to be a man and a gentleman.

Yours of 19th etc is on the tapis. Please explain your phrase "that solid falsehood the material." I consider you mistaken in your exposition of the "context" of the fraction of Prov. Phil. under consideration. I suppose your proposition that "I may read & think so much of Palmyra Rome or Niagara that when at last visiting them the scenes seem familiar", to be opposed to all principles of

of Mental philosophy & false in fact. It is contrary certainly to all my experience. I never, to my recollection visited a place which I had formed a conception of from hearing or reading of it, but it would be different from my expectation — would seem all the stranger for the former false fictitious view. Small object susceptible of accurate & precise description, & objects of which our conceptions were formed from good pictures, would be of course exceptions. I am much indebted to you for your remarks upon that whole subject — those unspeakable mysteries, unthinkable thoughts, powers of strange might, unknown elements & energies, they scarcely tally though with your adopting the saying in another place that those ancients have said all the good things before us.

But I want the answers from your own experience, has not to you "some newest circumstance or place teemed us with ancient memories, a startling sudden flash lighted up all for an instant?

Speaking of mysteries, I once heard mention made of a sound of knocking heard a few hours after James's death; that was thought strange. Please fully inform me about it.

The last peice of on the slip of paper I sent you was not meant to be connected with the other & I do not know where it came from.

8th I cant agree with you as to New Books & scope for genius. Infinity can never become finite by successive diminution. I will however lay to heart your solemn personal admonitions. "~~The Battles of Life~~" (2 Vols 12mo!) Mem. The part crossed is an error. "The Battles of the World". Similar to books of Hardy in being a set of detached subjects, connected by ~~the~~ a common property, that of importance in the world's fate & history.

You say you think it a much better subject than Nap. & his Marshals or Washington & his Generaux, but more difficult. You speak of 'what might have been' — of a 'new three volume novel on every page of history & ever written." I meant not just that, but close semi-mathematical deduction of probabilities. —
For instance, had the Persians gained the day at Marathon, we can but infer that Greece had been overturned, perhaps her arts & refinement & greatness gone to strengthen, enlighten, & refine Persian capital instead of the Eternal City. The grand trait in History reversed ~~which is embraced in the formula~~ so as to be "Eastward the star of empire takes its way." Had Pompey succeeded at Pharsalia — another great man & another party with different views, aims, all, ~~dominant~~ at Rome then would Cesar have had no Brutus, Rome no tyrants, no universal empire, no Easten & Western schism, {a different constitution of government at least} no papal supremacy Borodino, reversed, & Russia is swallowed up of France, Bonaparte becomes lord paramount of a hemisphere.
O! Sorrow! Lamentation! Wo! I sent yr letter down to Hampden. They have not rec'd the 2nd sheet thereof. I fear tis irrevocably lost. I have forgotten its contents. I am unable to reply thereto. I left at Quincy house last Friday a package derected to you & marked per Robbins Express. By the way I went to Boston last week. Eliab I think will stay at Brown's this winter. I should not suppose it would pay for him to go into your business even if a favorable chance should present itself. He is in a good business & has in some considerable degree learned a good trade. A box is made of boards of the spec. grav. of water 10 ft. below the surface containing exactly 1000 lbs of water of the same sp. gr. It of course remains stationary 10 ft below the surface. It is taken up, open, the water

poured out & replaced by exactly the same weight of lead, the box closed airtight & put back 10 ft below the surface — will it then remain stationary — or rise or sink?

Which was the greatest man, Gen Washington or Gen Lafayette? ~~Did~~ Are you acquainted with Thiers' French Revolution — Alison's Hist Europe from 1788 to 1815?

Mr. G. S. Metcalf
Bangor Va & Mrs. R.R.
Grout's Corner
Mass.

J. M. Metcalf
Bangor
Dec. 12th 1848

Dec. 14th 1848
Grout

Continuation

Which had I better read when I get through with Russell's Modern Europe, which ceases before the first named of these periods? Please Recommend me.

Is the new French Constitution really on the whole preferable superior to our own federal constitution? What think you of those Croates & Magyars and their doings? What is to come of it? Does not Pellalich promise greater greatness than Bolivar or Washington? Answers in your next.

That sudden uprising, that resurrection of those Croate millions, from their long interment in that land of torpidity. The startling energy of their hostile arrayal against their proud Sclaves, ~~which~~ whose oppression, insult, contempt, has been so long so patiently so stupidly insensibly borne.

Dec. 9 I chafe in impotent uneasiness at mother's situation. Charles, from his nature, condition, — tout ensemble, will always be in a trouble & worry, striving, laboring, as a woman in travail to conclude; he must have a barrel of flour, he can't do without attaining some end which he sees no way to compass. The causes & ~~phil~~ reasons of all this would be an interesting & fertile subject for scientific research. Philosophically viewed it is a curious agony, a ludicrous misery, but it is a none the less bitter draught for those who are forced to partake of the Chalice. I suppose that the thing itself is an evil past all cure, at least that it is not feasible by any means that can be employed by us. But must Mother always share there? Must she remain a principal in the case? It is too bad. Her age, her well spent days, combating boldly & wisely the ills of life, her ancestry, her posterity, her ~~or~~ all that goes to make

& qualify her entity, entitle her to that comfort, quiet of mind which consists not in wealth & its adjuncts, nor with those little vexatious cares & troubles; never ending, ever recurring, always tormenting, hydra headed, mean, disgraceful, contemptible & fearfully fecund miseries. Perhaps you will comprehend me. I am too enraged to write sense. I have had two letters from her recently. She does not enjoy herself as she ought. What shall be done?

Sundry failures have occurred here, the names would probably be of no interest to you. Among others Son & Upham, Wm. H. Dow. Somebody it is said has bought Bangor & Oldtown R.R. They are laying new track of cast & rails. Foster & Hayward now keep where G & U formerly did.

Passion, excitement, must no doubt be added to the list of ingredients essential to oratory or eloquence.

You had better apply for and obtain the place of commissioner under the part of this country to run the boundry between the United States & Mexico under the recent treaty. It will be a good job, better than Railroading. What think of California gold stories? They say that one of the Lambert's & one of the Dwinel's are going for to go from here. The river is not yet frozen the vessels have all left. I have a mixture of sleighing & slosh. Neither sleighing nor wheeling. I Met. goes to Mile with his family this week. He is going to scale on Cam. & yrs & 2 in the 10th this winter. Business is previously dull. If I find the rest and your letter I can duly notice its contents in my next. J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf

Bangor Jan. 11 1849

Bangor January 3. 1848

Dear Brother Isaac

I suppose it is best to go through the form of writing to you again though I have nothing to write. Your jaundice I am rejoiced at, that is that it is over — I once had it, not half so bad as yours though. The old German or Russian you speak of, who cares which the old crazy transcendentalist was. ~~The~~ that Ideals are the true reals is a ~~true~~ sound wholsome thought, rational & scriptural & natural too; the other, unbiblical & contrary to the very foundation laws of the mind, so much so that if fact, the old fellow was a fool to tell of it. Nobody will or can believe him. Those 'original & authoritative grounds of belief' which form the very Mud-sills of the mind won't let em. Hooray! There is a first rate example of Prof. Upham's definition of the ludicrous. I have been reading " Mental Philosophy & have some notion of writing the old gentleman to discuss with him & correct some of his notions. I entertain considerable respect however for the man, since I have ~~m~~ concluded that he was in the right, in relation to a certain point concerning which he & Bishop Butler, his Analogy were at antipodes. In illustration of his doctrine of association of ideas, I will proceed to inquire why in all nater you did'nt answer my hard questions about space, finities & infinities, a year or so ago — you having read Upham & of course

being bound to know all about 'em.
But anyhow the saipent (erratum, p has lost his place in the class by getting down one) (or else 'tis all in your i) Professor has credit for great learning & candor, is said to have the most perfect mind in the country, sets ~~up~~ himself up ~~as~~ to teach others to reason, & therefore, & by reason of this, & in consideration of the premises, he ought not to undertake to reason at all, if he can't do it in a more sensible way & more to the purpose than he does in speaking of & combating Hobbes' definition of the ludicrous. He ought to be ashamed of himself & his bungling sophistry. You may show him this letter next time you ~~meet~~ him, & see if he dond feel dreadfully.
I aint "a little tight" as you will perhaps suppose from my style, though indeed I have been putting some rum on my face for the benefit of a humor therein seated.
I wish I could talk with you on some of those extracts from Prov. Phil. we have been speaking of. If the question I asked you were put to me I would have to answer "It has, with wonder have I experienced the same several times".
I should think you had better write to Pres. Woods or to some other proper officer of the college, in a manner gentlemanly, mild, respectful, self-respectful, firm, stating in full the facts in the case & requesting ~~such~~ abatement.. Is McKean or Woods pecuniarily interested? I should suppose the sum worth saving & that the arrangement might without difficulty or abasement be consummated.

You mean thrice a year by "triennially" do you not when speaking of Mc.K's interest computation. Should be cautious of speaking ill of McK or any one else, though I should perhaps allude to the fact of your having written him letters, to which he had not favored you with any reply. Would you know will enquire if Treas.r about the state of your account, he will allude to your letters, they will thus unavoidably come upon the tapis, — you had better have the initiative & call them up, even though they should be to your prejudice. Whether it would be preferable to write Pres. Cleveland you of course know. Augusta Bank robbery $40.000 you have probably been informed of by the papers. Several more large failures here recently.
A. K. Norris & Co, S. Parsons & Co, Franklin Adams.

January 8. — Do you recollect a theme at Foxcroft Academy "stripes." Well, who shall effectually gainsay this theory. A promising. 1st Some metals are known to exist in a gaseous form (or combination) as arsenic, mercury. 2nd By Recent researches in chemistry we are let to suppose that Hydrogen has a metallic base, or is a metallic base. 3d Metals differ in spec. gravity — several float in water as is well known. Theory. There are divers metallics which naturally exist in a form much lighter than atmospheric air, perhaps lighter than Hydrogen, & are by supposition not likely to come under our immediate observation. (Incidental remark. Metals & minerals differing from any other earthly thing are found in meteorites.) These ~~metals~~ aerial substances are some of them at least magnetic, some are electrical generators or conductors — the earth is an immense magnet, they naturally tend of course to congregate

near the magnetic pole. Numerous disturbing causes prevent this — scatter & diffuse again. Chemical combinations, changes are occurring. Northern lights, thermal changes, & magnetic variations it may be result as well as meteric stones & meteric metal. In various combinations are caused now strictly terrene substances are sometimes kept on high & act & react there with the rest. These different substances, of various & varying natural altitudes, subject to usual mutating causes may, reasonably be supposed to produce numerous otherwise inexplicable phenomena. Ocean has his tides, has not the atmosphere, these distant unexplored regions their? I have given words enough to give you a little hold of the idea. Write me your opinion of this theory, original with me, & not yet a month old.

If you should come in possession of a sum much less than a million dollars & want to invest it at about 9 per cent interest please forward it to us. We will accommodate ourselves very much if you will. I want a Dictionaire Francaise Have you got Ann's Boyer?

10th

I believe my cistern of nonsense is running rather low and you will be spared the trouble of more of it at this dose. The idea in relation to volatile metals is the only part worth sending. Have you seen a new work called "Acton, or the Circle of Life"? A collection of ~~appo~~ aphorisms & smart sayings. National Era does not give it a very flattering notice. I will stop — we shall both be asleep over it presently. Have not heard from Ann since she first reached Racine. All folks well as far as I know.

F. M. Metcalf.

Dear Brother Frantz. Milo Feb 9 1849.

Yours of the 20th ult. was rec'd in due season, & but for my having to write a letter to Ann, & for some other reasons it has been delayed. You are perhaps solicitous to know the news. Well. Olive Fowler is married and I am a man sick of the palsy, that is, not strictly speaking the palsy, but palsy in one leg and the rheumatism in tother which makes me rather a poor hand for a fireman by reason of my not being so swift [illegible] as Asahel the son of Jesseel. I am accordingly in dry dock for repairs here at Milo, dieting on strychnia, cicuta, ammonia fort, etc. with blister 18 in by 4 on my back by way of sarce in spice. Cayenne & mustard I think it might be an intolerable substitute for. You are particularly requested to bear in mind that one part of the above recital is greatly exaggerated & the other requires a slight explanation, thus: the lucky man is Mr. Huskell whereof you & I probably know as much each individually as both conjointly.

Feb. 10th. In addition to my dealing with strychnine, Blister & Co. Mother, for amusement has been a putting a blister on the calf of my leg.

Feb 11th. I do not believe you know how to play chess. I have the ability to do so. It is a great game. As to that "old transcendentalist" to whom you recur, if I had the time & space convenient therefor, I would combat his notion, I would attack him defeat him & sweep him from the field. would give him as complete an overthrow as Bonaparte did the Turks at Mt. Tabor. He stands on a slope so slippery that the weight of his own words is almost enough to tumble him backwards in a [illegible] avalanche. If you stand with him, twill not save him. You [illegible] may as well away yourselves &c.

self-existence, personal identity, existence of a Deity. Not that his that idea necessarily + prima facia negatives these, but that the doctrine which he disputes is susceptible of the same proofs as these, equally susceptible of proof with these.

Prof. Upham does not define the ludicrous, but mentions some of its characteristics, some of the circumstances in which such feelings occur. He quotes the definition of Hobbes and attempts professedly to show its [illegible]. Without taking it upon me to sustain Hobbes, I will say that I had much rather undertake to ~~do~~ it, than to uphold Prof. U. argument against it. He does not argue it with that candor & that sound logic which usually characterizes him. He meet him only with a ridicule, such as is itself ridiculous. Hobbes definition is "a sudden glory, arising from a sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves, by comparison with the infirmity of others, or with our own formerly." As Upham says "Many considerations might be urged" in my opinion, in favor of this Definition.

- -

"Have you not confessed to a feeling a consciousness strange and vague, that you have ~~[illegible]~~ ~~this~~ gone this way before, and walk again an old routine." &c.

"Tell me all about your experience of mysteries &c. as to those matters discussed in connexion with those extracts from Providential Philosophy."

I have merely to say that a so similar experience had several times been mine, that I was very forcibly struck with that passage of Providential Philosophy. Once in Eng. High School — we had commenced studying French Grammar, we were pronouncing the next lesson, after old Cauvault, when the page of the open book, the scene, the persons, their positions, attitudes, the very words, all at once seemed just as familiar as if I had seen them just so a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ before ~~times~~, ~~the~~. It opened all out to me, when my eye touched the words "La souris" on page 10 — Just so at No 9 Cornhill once & also at Goss & Upham's did ~~was~~ place, persons, attitudes, words spoken, & tones of voice "teem as with ancient memories" At Goss & Upham's, I am confident that some of the persons including those who emitted tones of voice, had never before been seen by me in the body. From my researches in the case I think that most persons have been thus affected, though perhaps with less vividness. ~~[illegible]~~ Deficient as most persons are in observation of outward material things, they are no doubt much more so in respect of internal, mental, & spiritual things. The dream although the most striking and much the most vivid, are not the only instances of the kind predicable of myself. Il ne faut pas that I should explain it. I have sometimes thought that the circumstances recalled to the mind the conceptions of some semi-prophetic, occult, and hitherto hidden forgotten dream.

Is not each sight scene, each thing that is, a combination, an apparent chance

medley, of the parts of things possible? Are not our dreams as well as the wakeful creations, (so call'd) of fancy and imagination, a compound, medley, or recombination of the parts of things previous & actual? These things previous & actual are of course included in the things possible.

Perception & conception* being essentially the same, as the latter are but the former taken at second hand, — and both acting upon the same raw material, viz: the parts of things possible, — and acting in the same way, i.e. by combinations, apparently at random, of their parts, — does it not follow that perceptions of reals, and dreamy and imaginative conceptions of unreals, are so far, at least as the action of our own minds is concerned, essentially the same.# Is it then too marvellous for belief that the chance-medley of a dream should sometime coincide with the chance-medley of a fact? Grave considerations may here be urged. — A perfect coincidence is not requisite perhaps. The leading and striking features, such as the true poet seizes on may be sufficient. — The manner in which the previous conception is recalled makes it seem more than possible that its similarities only are recovered, while its dissimilarities are rejected, and remain in their oblivion. — If the mind is constantly active during sleep, how vast is the amount of its operations of which we are totally ignorant, except when such a glimpse as we have been considering is afforded us. — There is a great extent of time, the whole subsequent history of the individual, for the occurrence of a combination adapted to recall the previous conception. — What are in fact the chances that out of a few millions of perceived combinations, some one should coincide with some one of a few millions of previously conceived combinations.#

Notes.

* Perceptions of things that are, and conceptions of things that probably are not.

\# Variations in degree of vividness, and in harmony of detail are not essential.

\# To recur to a subject touched upon in some of our recent letters, and which these views may illustrate — The chances small as they are, seem to me much greater than for correctly imagining the scenery of a place before seeing it, or a picture of it. That even with the assistance of such an imperfect description of scenery as language is able to convey, one should combine just the right parts of just the right previous per- or conceptions, in just the right manner to coincide with some other given and unknown combination, is in the highest degree improbable. {I have thus spent full two pages in replying to about two lines of yours.

14th

I am glad to perceive an improvement in your morals, in the matter of communicativeness in regard to pecuniary affairs. An increased reservedness would not in my opinion be reprehensible. Do you not continue to take the N.Y. Tribune? Your remarks upon the theory which I alluded to in my last respecting aerial metals are not brought to bear on the strategic point. I did not claim for it priority, as I am unacquainted with science & its advances. I did not claim for it 'high consideration' as I know it to be crude, undigested, unelaborated, incomplete and untested, & and have not & expect not to have the time & the knowledge of science & scientific literature necessary to clothe the skeleton, amputate excrescences &c. (N.B. The phrase clothe the skeleton does not express the intended meaning. Query, May a man be termed with propriety an incarnate skeleton? You are acquainted with the dead languages.) That there is something new to me about it, & that it may possibly be found to have something truly valuable about, is about all I ask for it unless it be to change that 'possibly' to probably. Draper's new Chemistry and Cleveland's ideas are entirely out of my reach.

A remark in parenthesis ~~which~~ rouses my combativeness, & tell by avowing your skepticism in regard to original ideas. Better thus: My combativeness is aroused by ~~a~~ your remark that you are a "sceptic" in regard to 'original ideas' firmly believing with the old Roman that those ancient, said all our good things for us. I will let you pass now justified on the negative ground that consciousness, is, as Upham tells me, an original and authoritative ground of belief and vice versa! But it is highly probable that if I were at the commencement of this document, or if

Mother requests me to copy
from Stutt & send you
this followings.

I have an idea with re-
gard to [illegible] A. which
want to express to you [illegible]
any caution to you not
to suffer [illegible] ~~not~~
to be too much influenced
by him. I love the man
& respect him & think he might
be a very good adviser
but he is if I can under-
stand him [illegible] there [illegible]
can carry their minds away
with him almost whenever
he pleased. I want you
to draw him & mould him
to your will, but the
Chances are against
you if you are not
upon your guard [illegible]

In conclusion, dear friend, permit me most candidly to assure you that I should be very glad to receive a copious letter from you to relieve the tedium of my confinement

J. M. Metcalf

Metcalf & Fuber are buying Cedar & R sleepers would be glad off-all this information about them you can send. What size do you use? at what price?

a considerable part of this were not already filled with matter similar in being somewhat difficult & laborious to write and very dull & prosy to read, that I should make a vigorous attack upon that scepticism of yours & oblige you to relinquish either your candor or your position. I may do it at some future time. I wish you in your next to strictly define what you mean by the somewhat equivocal expression an [redacted] original idea.

I know too little about it to be able to say much of Constitution, president, & prospects of France.

The southern Caucus I should think more contemptible than dangerous. The goers to California I presume you would not know if their names were before you. A son of Dr. Straw Dentist went pr Saliote — Samuel Davis formerly of Milo, previously of Bradford pr Eudoras, I guess nobody else in particular. Son of T. S. Brown has been d arrested as one of a gang for stealing goods in Bangor & Boston. Keep still about Macauley's History; a spell, until the rest of it is published. I beleive the expense of journey from Boston to Bangor is 4$ exclusive of meals & lodging at Frankfort. — Steamer 3. meals extra — stage fare 1.00

Ewbank's hydraulics I have seen. Think it would be interesting, but have not time to read it.

With reference to anchor ice, I was about to remark that I know nothing of the subject, nor of the many & learned theories concerning it which you mention but would say that the cause was that the stones on the bottom ~~of the~~ became cooled below 32° sooner than the water, & the ice of course formed & stuck to it. Thus stony bottoms & banks (stone being a good conductor of caloric) & warm streams running from ponds or fed by springs would give a chance for the phenomenon. By way of test, leave (in imagination) your gunter's chain or Company's crowbar out doors out doors tonight & let it freeze, in the morning tuck it in a pail of water, & straightway 'twill be coated with anchor ice. I was I say about to throw out these remarks but am told that I have entirely mistaken the meaning of the term. Have some additional thoughts thereon, but my paper grows narrow & I'll wait to have the term defined.

Charles the less has been quite sick for a few days is better now.

Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Fuber departed today for Lowell & Hillsboro — to be gone in [illegible]. Elijah is now at Bangor & temporarily left WB & son. Is in the employ of Metcalf & Fuber at present. J. M. Metcalf.

J. M. Metcalf
Milo
Feb. 16th 1849
Milo Maine Feb. 16

5

Milo Feb. 16 1849

Mr. J. J. Metcalf
Grout's Corner
Mass.

Feb. 22d 1849
Grout

Milo, March 8 1849

Bangor, Not so alias but
Milo March 8 1849.

Dear Brother: Yours under date of Feb. 24 is outspread before me. "In reply to your letter I must first observe" that I am highly grateful for the information which with characteristic liberality, you furnish me in relation to the history and family connections of that Asahel who became so eminent, by his nimbleheeled recklessness. I must also observe that your remarks "betray an abominable lack" of Saochin the scripter, as you admit, it is many years since you read the connection! For not informing you therein, the economy & selfishness by which I am said to be characterized must be my excuse.

My acquaintance with chess is very slight but enough to make me like the game very much, and I do not think it so much a waste of time as Chequers & other games. Of cards & dice I am unqualified to judge. Lessons of practical wisdom may be obtained & illustrated by watching the various phases of affairs, which are constantly evolved in the progress of a game. In another view, it may not be valueless, as mental discipline may be considered of importance, both as a means and an end of Education. I usually contribute to 'check' C. W. Rich.

Metaphysics you speak of, ~~both~~ too slightingly and also too highly, as affecting that they are beyond your reach. Rather that you stretch forth in a different direction. Metaphysics & Mathematics are usually closely connected are they not? as nearly assured to each other requiring the same powers, exercising and disciplining the same faculties? "Mathematics and metaphysics have, in this view, distinguished claims: [illegible] in these sciences [illegible] obviously depends" [illegible]

Prof. Appleton. Address at Bowdoin Commencement 1817.

I don't think much more of your definition of an original idea' than you do of my remarks concerning [illegible] ice. "An idea is a thought" you say. This is no definition, nothing more than a substitution [illegible] another word [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Unless some determinate signification is fixed upon we might discuss a long while to no purpose. I guess you are in an error in that regard & if you wish to "argufy the topic" I will help with pleasure. The definition of conception, which you deduct from my letter, whether fairly deduced or not is a very incomplete one, & probably somewhat inconsistent with the context. And ~~admitting~~ moreover you do not establish your "demonstration" that "there can be nothing original" unless you make it appear, not only that conceptions are but old second hand perceptions, but also, that conceptions are identical or synonymous with ideas. Perhaps you will find yourself unable to retain both these definitions at once. I think it quite probable that a discussion of these matters might be of benefit to both of us. Is it possible in the nature of things that one should be fond of or proficient Metaphysics without being a "Transcendentalist"?

My last advices from No 10 Broad St. informed me of the receipt there of 40$ from you. Draper's Chemistry is out of my reach merely because I have not time to bestow upon it, more than upon a hundred other subject of interest which arise in all direction and [illegible] with great screechings upon my attention. These must all be peremptorily negatived, except a favored few.

I never saw or heard of any such anchor ice as you describe. A friend of mine named S.W. Furber says he never did. Your keen Kriticism on the ideas which I so humbly advanced in my last, as the best I could do towards the explanation of some phenomenon, I knew not what, concerning wh you made defiant enquiries, — your keen remarks I say might be turned to a wire edge in spots. I would recommend if called to prescribe in the case, exact observation of the places & car various circumstances. [illegible] thing occurs, also careful chemical analysis of the said [illegible] in this [illegible]

Thanks, please accept them for information concerning X ties.

That Wilson of whom you speak I once heard in Fanuel Fanuel Fanueil Hall. He is a rough coarse specimen of Granite State I should think. I do not know as I think the last of Macauley's history will be inferior — though it will no doubt be difficult for him to keep up its tone throughout — You know last vol Daubigne's Hist Reform is thought considerably inferior to the others. My idea however was that twas not best to hurried by impatience into an imprudent course. It is a poor plan to read the introduction of a work which is nearly all the first vol. of that contains, and wait a year or two before reading the rest. I have seen the first volume & do not doubt but that "a new [illegible] [illegible] clean". I would heartily commend Arnold's Hist. of Rome as a well written entertaining & instructive. Don't be in a hurry about going to Illinois or Aqueania. I do suppose from what observations I have exercised that health of body was of high consequence, also health of mind. If I should be so far deprived of one or both as to need to lean on you, it would be the more necessary that yours should be preserved unabated. I dislike the subject to which I have so nearly approached. The nervous system is divided into or consists of several distinct departments or perhaps systems, as the respiratory; the sensitive, which conveys to the brain the impressions made upon the senses; the volitive, which by an action the reverse of that carries to the muscles the volitions emanating from head-quarters. These nerves of volition, controlling the powers of motion are in myself diseased, owing as I suppose to an injury received when working on some logs in Hermon last August. This unlike a wound or a disease causing pain is a disorder when imperceptibly gradual, not coming directly under the cognizance of the senses: ~~and therefore~~ although [illegible]

Seven months, until quite recently it attracted little attention, & the fall at the time was regarded as trifling and the injury as small and temporary. An hurt to the spine is perhaps as serious as one to almost any other part of the frame. The will perhaps be cured. I hope it will.

J. M. Metcalf
March 8th 49
Nile
Mailed Bangor 13
" Grouts 20th
" Bangor 29

Mr. J. Metcalf
~~Grouts Corner~~ Bangor
~~Vt. 1 lbs. R.R.~~
~~Mass.~~
Maine

10

April 2d 1849
Weare N.H.

Milo, March 21 1849

Milo

Bangor March 21 1849

Brother Isaac

Since I last wrote you, I have none of your favors to reply to. I then requested you to direct ~~you~~ to me at Bangor – I now wish to withdraw that request.

On the 12th inst. I went to Bangor. 13th J. W. T. arrived there. 17th J. W. T. sett. Yesterdays stage brought me here. My medical advisers, thought it not beneficial to go any further with depletion, phlebotomy, sedatives, ~~blista~~ & outward irritants; – prescribed patience, rest, mild tonics, – in effect told me to exercise so little as not to fatigue the muscles, to aim at gaining a high state of health, & condition. Dr. Rich said he knew patience was hard medicine to take, but he thought it very necessary for me if I wished to be cured. That by pursuing my business the thing would probably be aggravated & increased. That I must give up the summer to it.

A little reflection will give you some idea, of the extent of the calamity. It upsets my buildings. It literally my plans for life, takes me all aback, circumvents me in all respects, It not only stops my pecuniary acquisitions, but subjects me immediately to no inconsiderable loss. I cannot attend to business, Further is otherwise employed, ~~to~~ I must close up, this will in the nature of things be attended with loss. No property can be peremptorily sold, no business immediately wound up without loss. But any other course open to us would be much worse in that respect. Our business has been & is

you know how me all want to see you but you must judge for yourself whether & when you can come consistently they say as the bold you

Such as, more than some others to require the eye & labor of its master, who has from the first been conversant with it. Loss present & positive, loss of prospective prosperity, thwarted plans, clouded prospects, six months imprisonment, feeble & decrepit for life, if not fully a cripple — have I not a foundation for the blues?

Last week Metcalf & Fuber succeeded in selling out entirely. It now remains for them to collect their demands, pay their debts etc. As Merchants, dealers in shingles &c. they, ~~are~~, all that is among things that were, it is all in the dead past, as palpably separated from the present, as if a generation or an ocean intervened.

Your funds with them will be safely invested in some way, so as to draw interest & yet be subject to your order on reasonable notice.

Do not trouble your self and ~~my~~ me by suggesting cheerful objects in my private universe, by administering obvious or labored consolations. My eyes are open. I have looked all around me. A good Providence that has bestowed and withheld has not denied me a share of fortitude and of firmness. If I am removed somewhat from the phantasm of life, excused from my part in its puppet-show, I am also proportionally relieved from its responsibilities. I am not low-spirited. If I mistake not, I am in good mental health & vigor.

Excuse Egoism.

Cy her letter that you must review your acquaintance with Mary Tower

Horace Greeley has been in Bangor for a few days past. I did not see him. He Lectures twice for Bangor Lyceum. Subject "The American Farmer", "Social Reform". They say he is the worst looking critter that ever got into Bangor. A cross between a ghost and a codger.

The president's inaugural message was rec'd in Bangor the day of its delivery in season to be printed in season to be mailed from there that night, & distributed to City subscribers next morning. Eng

J. M. Metcalf

Have you in your possession Boyer's French Dictionary?

Joseph Mothen
Milo
March 21st 1849

Milo Maine March 21 5

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
~~Grants Corner~~
~~Vt & Mo. R.R.~~ Manchester
~~Mass~~ N. H.

Via Grants, Manchester
April 26th 1849
Rec'd

1 Milo. April 1849

Brother Isaac,

Banyor alias Milo Apr. 14 1849.

I commence this epistle ignorant whether to consider it as in advance, or far in the rear of the time appointed by etiquette and prescribed custom, and in fact the present case presents some peculiar features, and may perhaps require an especial decision at the supreme judicature of epistolary politesse. —

Your last favor is before me, unreplied to, — I too have written you a letter to which I have received no response. Oh! the unutterable horrors of such a anxious uncertainty! — A calamitous augmentation of this dubious solicitude has accrued. I notice by your last letter that you were in doubt whether you had answered my then last to you; and I, alas! am myself equally at a loss to tell.

You mention an instance in your own recent case of "the uncertainty and vanity of human expectations." In yours of 26th ult. — I ~~too~~ might detail cases which from time to time have come under my own observation. To be sure men have their destiny to mould with their own hands, in a peculiar sense & to a very considerable degree, but then there are times and cases in which the strong man appears 'no more to control his own course than does the straw on the surface of a torrent. Did I place myself at the head of a mercantile firm? Did I for myself choose & seize my present quiet and imbecile hermitage?

I think you were certainly very fortunate in getting another

situation so soon & hope it may prove a good and permanent one. Do not have a great opinion of the chance you so narrowly escaped of "becoming wealthy even before your (pauper) brother Joseph"! There's many a slip &c. I should think that abundant chances were afforded by that contracting business for losses as well as gains.

I will give a bona fide answer to your questions. I board at C.W. Rich's, Milo. It is a very various sort of a place. The last I knew of Chas. Harlow he was "in the nursery business" at Bangor, ostensibly reconciled to his father. You can join the sons of Temp. by getting proposed & elected by the nearest Div. & going there to be initiated, & thereafter paying dues, — or by inducing at least seven "men of good standing in the community" to join with you in petitioning the Grand Div. of your state for a Charter, enclosing therewith Charter fee 5.— for Books 2.— & thus raise up for yourselves a Div. where you are. If the leading motive were to do good, should join the S. of T. in preference to the S.O. of T., if either; if guided by interest the latter perhaps might be preferable. The advantages, are a more extended acquaintance & friendships, opportunity for acquiring experience & knowledge in modes of business & "parliamentary usages" and "effrontery" in public speaking & acting, with a pecuniary benefit to one who is much addicted to ill health. I am not so well able to tell when I shall probably be in Boston as when I shall probably not. You can however at some expense express your trunk, clear through to Bangor.

Per request I send statement of a/c M & J or yourself, showing balance due you on 1st inst. 11.98

You have our note Aug 14th 1848 for 83.65

Interest on do. to 1st inst. at 9% is 4.73

making the balance now due on note & a/c 100.36, for which amount we enclose our note Apr. 1, 1849, on demand, to draw 6% interest. If you wish it invested to better advantage it is subject to your

I have some things to say which may appear to be incongrously and perhaps inappropriately introduced. Some of them however are never ill-timed. My impression is that I shall never again be to any extent a mover and actor here in the world. I have perhaps very little reason for this opinion, though, it may be, rather more than you suppose. If I should live & be unable to do much of anything for my own support, the little property I have, with my probable receipts from Sons of T. will suffice for my maintenance for a number of years. If I should leave the world soon, there would probably be a few hundred dollars left. If I should become insane I wish to be put into the State Insane Asylum at once. If that or mental imbecility should occur ~~I~~ a power of Attorney will probably be found in my Pocketbook for Eliab, which in case of need is intended to obviate the trouble and expense of having a Guardian appointed, ~~appropriated~~ which might otherwise be necessary. If the latter should in any case be required, Eliab, I think, is the most suitable person, as he is of business habits and acquainted with my affairs. My estimate of probabilities and of the practical results of existing circumstances leads me to suppose, that however well, right & justice would otherwise provide for her, it will in fact devolve upon you and Eliab to do & spend ~~a great deal~~, sometime to make Mother comfortable & provided for every way. For this reason it is, and with a special view to your so doing, that in the case mentioned above wherein I would have something to leave, in that case I say, a will, duly ~~executed and~~ attested will probably be found among my papers, leaving such residue or the most of it to Eliab and you. It is the on-

ly effectual way I can see to have it come to her benefit if she should need it, and if she should not, it is perhaps the best disposition which I could make of it, (now that Lucy is apparently well provided for), both as regards ~~my~~ the justice and natural propriety of the thing, and as being most congenial to my own feelings. I should suppose the forms & expense of Probate might without objection be dispensed with, by mutual consent of all parties. If any one should think this disposal objectionable, on any account, to them I would say that I have thought of the subject fully and as I think in all its aspects.

I have never felt solicitous about my final earthly resting place. Have but one request to make; I do not wish to be buried in Milo Grave Yard, If I were to choose however, I should ask to be left at Mt. Hope, Bangor. I am a Church member at Bangor, have for several years had more or less connection and acquaintance with other persons and members of other churches there. Any where in the woods or fields about here however would be just as well.

Do not be in the least solicitous or anxious. You have no cause for it. There exists no peculiar tangible reasons for the impression alluded to, no valid reason to anticipate the near occurrence of the contingencies provided for. The "uncertainty of human affairs" is the only, and I may add the ample, apology for their insertion here.

My disorder may in its progress injure my mind, whether it is progressing or convalescing I am ignorant. Any funds now with us or which you may wish to transmit can probably be invested in Bangor with as much safety & profit as anywhere else as some of us are acquainted with men & matters there. In looking over some of my old letters, I came upon one from you concerning getting a note from Charles for bal. due. I read it, & remarking that it being 100. a few years ago, the interest had by this time reduced it to $75— wrote a note for that sum which mother requested Charles to sign. This he declined doing saying that he was going to pay you up next time you came home, was going to let you have one of the horses, was going to furnish you a horse to go off with. Mother put her name to the note directing me to send it to you and

order by giving us a short notice. We are now out of business, and cannot afford to pay higher. Please acknowledge the rec'pt thereof by returning to us our $3.65 note, cancelled by writing 'paid' across the signature. We will invest it better if we have favorable chance.

In regard to health, it is only requisite to remark in addition to the contents of my last to you, that am usually free from pain, can walk tolerably well, though not a great ways at a time, but if I undertake to run a few steps a horizontal position of body straightway occurs in most cases. Can, with some difficulty, get into, or out of, a carriage without assistance.

I wish to urge upon you the request that you will take care of your health. It is with but seeming impunity that you or any one else can bear exposure, fatigue, vicissitude, excitation, etc. Nature is liberal in her advances, and sometimes gives long credits, but is an excellent book-keeper, and a most inexorable creditor. Illustrations, warnings, may perhaps present themselves to your mind.

I also wish to request of you care of your dollars, not with reference to the expenditures you mention for clothing, trunk, etc. as they were perhaps necessary & useful, but to the nature of human affairs, in general, and particularly to the present and probable prospective situation of Mother.. Dollars are certainly very useful and bene-

ficial in many cases, although a variety of plausible and perhaps just complaints may be alleged against them. Please bestow a little reflection upon the importance of the "Mammon of unrighteousness" in connection with the subject just now adverted to, with "the uncertainty and vanity of human expectations", with the subject of matrimony, which is one that does or should receive a considerable share of your attention, and with several other topics which may occur to you.

Permit me to return to that word matrimony. The race to which you immediately belong, is a valuable one in many respects, at least in some, shall it be permitted to become extinct? You and some of your brethren have vigorously and laudably wrought in the world, have overcome obstacles, have elevated their characters and capacities if not their stations, and shall there be none to cherish the memory of them and their doings? Shall they all remain ignorant of that social & domestic existence, which they were made to enjoy, and in which is the chief joy and glory of our whole existence here? Or with diminished folly and infelicity, shall each of them neglecting the prime and appropriate portion of life "go farther and fare worse."?

My disorder may in its progress injure my mind, whether it is progressing or convalescing I am ignorant. Any funds now with us or which you may wish to transmit can probably be invested in Bangor with as much safety & profit as anywhere else as some of us are acquainted with men & matters there. In looking over some of my old letters, I came upon one from you concerning getting a note from Charles for bal. due. I read it, & remarking that it being 100. a few years ago, the interest had by this time reduced it to '55 — wrote a note for that sum which Mother requested Charles to sign. This he declined doing saying that he was going to pay you up next time you came home, was going to let you have one of the horses, was going to furnish you a horse to go off with. Mother put her name to the note directing me to send it to you and

Mr. I. S. Metcalf in a/c with Metcalf & Furber

					Dr	Cr
1848						
Sep	22	By Cash				18.00
Oct	6	For 6 Yds Fine Sheeting	9 2	57		
		1¼ " Linen	90	1.12	1 69	
	21	" 1 Yd Sheeting		10		
		1 Do. Buttons		06	16	
Nov	6	By Cash				20.00
	7	For Cash pd Jos. McKeen			83.00	
1849						
Mar	3	By Cash by hand of E. W. Metcalf				40 00
	28	" "				20 00
Apr	4	For Interest balance to Apr 1st at 9 %			1.17	
		" Note Apr 1 on demand with Int			100.00	
		" Balance to new a/c			11 98	
					98 00	98 00

Balance due I. S. Metcalf Apr 1 1849 11.98

E & O E Mils Apr. 4 1849

Metcalf & Furber

3/4 tell you to keep it as a memo. to show the fact of an indebtedness & in some measure to indicate its amount. I would add that you had better keep it. You will quite probably never receive any horse or other considerable thing of value. the matter may by this means be partially right when Russell Kittredge Esq settles Charles Estate as administrator. Therefore, do you make a definite memorandum as near as you can with an recital of the sources of such indebtedness, & lay it away with this said note where it may (over)

Joseph
April 14th 1849
Mile

be safely preserved many years.
The 1st of this epistle was by mistake com. in a 1/2 sheet.
J. M. Metcalf

April 21st 49
Oil Mill Village
Parkers

Joseph & Mother Apr. 27 May 4th 1849

Milo May 4. 1849

Goffstown May 9th 49 Parkers

Brother Isaac

Milo Apr. 27, 1849

I last night rec'd your letter bearing various dates, postmarked Goffstown, April 23d & will direct this to the same place. You ask what is to hinder me from writing immediately on receipt of yours. I am at present almost entirely inhibited from reading and writing, can do either but a little while at a time, but will at once commence.

With what propriety do you term the Piscataquog, whose course is from N.W. to S.E. a south branch of the Merrimac?

An object placed very near the eye appears of huge size and importance. Your remarks in Lucy's letter upon the value and advantages of railroads should doubtless be read through a concave lens of tolerable power.

"Matrimony." That's right. Cuff 'em. Go it, cut and thrust. They are always boring and jowering me on that same topic. Why if I had married one half the girls (from Latin garrulo to talk excessively) that have been recommended to me, I would have been sentenced to state Oprison, yes Bigamy, yes Decagamy, long ago. I regard your remarks of just so much said on my side. But I had been in your place I wouldnt a told out when that young lady gave you the mint direct so, not it, — [illegible] let on a word about that damsel that asked me if she mightent call me Joseph instead of Mr. McCuff, and dont mean to do it, I wouldnt be hired to.

Anchor ice. The term denotes as I am informed ice floating not on the surface of the water but dispersed through it, the [illegible] particles or crystals being generally in a position oblique to the

surface. I am otherwise informed that the term signifies that ice which forms and remains on the bottom of a stream adhering to the stones &c. instead of collecting on the surface. The particular phenomenon discussed is then either the adhesive ~~&~~ quality of the last ice, or unusual specific gravity (viz 1. or 1.+) which is perhaps common to both. The first is the meaning usually attached to the term. About passing through water infested with it meets with much resistance & usually rapidly becomes coated with ice. This had something to do in causing Bangor flood, but was not a leading cause. The last I am inclined to think is what you mean. I have heard of the stones on bottom of Pleasant River being coated with ice. I doubt the fact of Miller's River being raised a foot or two, by the anchor ice over which it flowed. It is well known that circumstances alter cases. Comstock's Chemistry teaches us that Muriate of soda, may be chrystallized either in cubes or pyramids according to the rapidity of the process, that other things may by divers means be varied in ~~chrystals~~, e.g. the chrystals may be made to contain or not contain water of chrystalization. It seems more natural however to suppose that the water of these streams holds some mineral substance in solution, which occasions the phenomenon in question. Owing to my incompetence and ignorance of the subject, these remarks, which are in their nature introductory, must, I fear, be final.

Strychnia, you are perhaps aware, is the active principle of nux vomica, as quinia is of Peruvian Bark. I took it & used blisters by the concurrent advice of Drs. McRuer and H. Rich. Dr. McRuer advised thorough and extensive blistering and cupping if these proved ineffectual. ~~He~~ ~~or~~ I am strongly inclined to the opinion that Dr. McR was right. Dr. Rich under whose care I have since been, you know is noted for a sort of let alone, easy, way & his principal prescription is pa-

tience, to which he adds the use of some tonics and galvanism, and says after an unsuccessful trial of these, try some internal stimulants as Horseradish, Mustard, {Aqua Ammon / Sine Guaiac}, with shower bathing. I saw Dr. Kimball the other day, he had the honor to agree perfectly in opinion with yourself without previous concert, recommending dereliction of all medecine except perhaps a purgative pill now and then. I have tried the Galvanism for two weeks, see no good or evil results from it. I have but a poor opinion of your "full water cure" treatment. Have half a mind to combat some of your ideas respecting medecine and hygiea.

I doubt the expediency of your coming home this summer, even if you can leave your business as well as not as the expense including time will be so considerable. If circumstances make it advisable I may visit you in the course of the summer. Please inform me as to routes and expense of journey to your place, and thence to Lowell or Royalston.

You advise me not to give way to Hypochondria. I do not. I am not low spirited or melancholy. The times, to be sure, are rather dull now that I may not read & write &c. but you are perhaps aware that I have not hitherto relied entirely upon society, amusements &c for happiness but have been somewhat accustomed to find internal and self dependant sources of enjoyment. Of course there are circumstances in my position which I regret but those about me will say that I am cheerful.

You speak to Lucy of congeniality. Yes. Between minds dissimilar an impassable gulf is fixed. Space, time, the grave, can scarcely be said to really separate at all, but dissimilar minds that cannot appreciate or understand each other, there is a broad chasm and one that can not be bridged. This recalls to mind I question I some time since asked you or

rather proposed for discussion.

Why as we go through the world do we so seldom meet a kindred spirit, a loveable one, a man or woman of that mental and moral physiognomy which we can but respect, esteem love? Is there really on earth such a dearth of all that is good? The inquiry is one of interest, & I think will develope knowledge of & benefit ~~as much~~ and is certainly not quite so dead, cold, heartless one as that of anchor ice.

The way the south wind blows, clouds float over, and cedar groves tops wave in " " here you can readily picture to yourself; the croaking of the frogs, the drab and cadaverous complexion of the open land, the mottled hue of the wooded wilderness with the fir and cedar dark green tops, the sombre & distant hard woods tinged with beech yellow leaves, the juniper red backed boughs, and the poplars white trunks and sprangled heads spotting with a faint glare the whole, and the jetty black shining river crawling along like a shamed snake humbly at the foot of the whole, also the squire of these parts ~~a~~ busily tinkering a new 'fill' into his wagon, will perhaps with the aid of no conjurer be present in your conceptions. Well, vat of that? You have nearly three degrees more southing than we, and perhaps will be when you receive this, if you are not already, — among among green grassy fields, opening leaves, planters of corn & cutters of asparagus. Ten children, 5 Scales, 3 Dolins, 3 Rickers, 1 Lane innominate from here went rolicking & frolicking this morning ~~as~~ ~~what~~ as they termed it a maying — with their joyous spirits & overflowing happiness condensed, concentrated, & granulated, into ~~[illegible]~~ musical little pellets of merriment, which ringing rebound as they so lavishly scatter them around.

The quotient was a few handfuls of checkerberries

Ann, per letter rec'd a few days since was well flourishing & happy. Had recently written to you she said so you have probably got all the news. This sheets has ~~the~~ beginning & ending but not the [illegible] this epistle. I have written a bit or two to much to get this done in time for tonights mail & will therefore acquit.

J. M. Metcalf

I S Metcalf I S Metcalf I S Metcalf I S Metcalf I S Metcalf

Jan 11

You ask my opinion of signatures which are [illegible] I S Metcalf J. S. Metcalf J. S. Metcalf I dislike 1st as too intricate and labored, 2d as uncertain, being either J or I prefer 3d as good per se, and already in some measure established & known

[illegible] write or send a paper to notify you if my address is [illegible]
[illegible]
I know of no particularly important intelligence to communicate. Charles has hired Mr. D. Ricker to work half the time, alternate weeks, at 15$ per mo. – has five calves, four pigs, and two sons. S. W. F. came here from Hampden 27th he & Lucy make their final departure from here tomorrow May 1st They have not got a house yet & are to board a few weeks. Will send for Jane [illegible] stage when they get to keeping house, They expect in a few weeks to have the House where Hathorne dwells, you will probably recollect it, on the upper side of the road, just where road to the mill turns off.

~~The~~ baby was brought forth on 18th April, at or about 12 M. according to the best calculations, his elder brother being then one year, 2 mos, 1 week, 3 ds, in age. We had a letter from him a few days since

My Dear Isaac

you say write mother [illegible] I [illegible] more this time [illegible] for not writing [illegible] went [illegible] this morning [illegible] and nature [illegible] night – we are all well but Joseph [illegible] health is [illegible] for a person of my age [illegible] about in the kitchen so soon – I do think hope that Joseph [illegible] better [illegible] as if he can walk a little [illegible] not any stronger than he was when he first began to [illegible] it has been my mind all along that his best chance [illegible] is to do nothing but only give nature a chance to recruit [illegible] that he has made [illegible] by overtaxing his mind & body one whole year [illegible] not any more [illegible] [illegible] or whatever you call it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you consider to come home [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

When Will G. A. Stevens be expected to forward 30$ to us? You speak of investing in R.R. stocks "to be consistent." I should suppose that the highest degree of consistency would be attained by investing where you could have most of profit, security, and immediate availability, whenever you might want it. be it in R.R. stocks or corn stalks. If you earn your pay & are faithful to your duties you are under no further obligations as I see to Rail Roads. One ought to meddle in that way, with things he is acquainted with and knows the value and fluctuations of. Likely enough for you Railroad stock, is best, schooners probably best for Eleab. if I was now in Bangor, shaving notes or buying shingles would be good for me. For my own part should much prefer solid, established, permanent stocks like Worcester, or Western, or Eastern, to what are technically called "fancy" or to stock of roads in construction, about which there is considerable uncertainty as to amount of assessments, & as to final value & rate of dividends. The first two are most easily and certainly disposed of when one has other uses for funds. Should for my own part prefer "availability" or to speak more correctly negotiate-ableness, and perfect security, to high prospective profits. You ought to study the papers which give a.c. of transactions. I consider U.S. Treasury notes pretty good property. They indicate in some degree the true rate of interest, aside from guarantee, being at a premium, almost all through these hard times, although they draw but 6% int. Your funds with us are for the present worth 6% to us, as we pay off other demands instead, before we would be obliged to which are drawing 6%. — When we have surplus money in hand we can probably take for it City of Bangor's paper, with int. at 6% payable at call or soon after. I will direct this to Goffstown, that being the Post Mark of your last. Please inform me as to routes & expense of journey to your place & thence to Lowell or Royalston, against paradventure circumstances may make it advisable for me to travel some this summer.

Hampden May 30 1849

Joseph N. Dixon
Hampden
May 30th 1849

Hampden May 26th 1849

Gottstein
June 25th 1849
Parkers

Dear Brother Isaac

It is Sat. night "between tea and sun set". I have nothing in particular to do, so I will commence that letter to you. Indeed I did really intend to write, as I promised you, immediately after I came to Hampden, but have been waiting so that I could tell you where we are going to live this summer, but despairing of giving you any information on that subject at present, I will delay writing no longer. We came to Hampden May day, expecting that Mr. Hathorne would move to Danger in a few days, and we should occupy his house, (you recollect where it is.) But he has not yet found a house, and we continue to board, at Mr. Samuel Crosby's (a large, old fashioned, flat roofed house, on the back back road, perhaps you recollect it,) where we are nicely accommodated with the large parlor chamber, having a cosey little fire all to ourself. Joseph being tired of waiting for us to keep house, came down last monday. He has a chamber leading from ours, and occupies our chamber with us for "sitting room". I am very sorry on his account, and June's that we cannot get a house, but I am now really afraid we cannot get one this summer, unless Samuel builds, which he has thought some of doing. He has talked of buying a house lot of Dr. Mann, a little above Mr. Hathorne's, opposite side of the road, and building a swing little house, but he fears he shall not like it as a permanent residence, as it will be too far from Danger, should his busi-

ness be there in future, and it might be unsalable, should he wish to dispose of it and move to Bangor. His Father and my brethren advise him not to build — don't know what he will decide. We may board here all summer. I should much prefer to keep house, and I know it would be pleasanter for him, but if we cannot we must be contented. I feel sorry for Jane, she will be so disappointed. We do really hope Joseph is getting better — His headache has almost entirely left him, and it seems to me he walks a little better. He was at Bangor all day yesterday settling with people &c. I carried him up in the morning, & Samuel went after him at night. He will write and tell you more particularly of his health, and business affairs. I have written to Ann and to Maria since I came here. Received a few days since a long letter (five pages) from Mary Lower — the same good girl as ever. She says "Isaac used to write to me, but I have not heard from him for a long time now." I really dare not "peak a word" since receiving your last letter, informing me of your extreme sensitiveness, but I do think you now better follow my advice — if you can! Don't you?

Do you know that your old College chum, Baker, is Principal of Hampden Academy? Said to be a very hard student, and much liked here — health poor. She that lives here, and is called Margaret Crosby, has attended the Acy this spring — been reading Racine and studies "Latin". Quite a sensible girl, I judge, good singer, and good scholar I guess. May'nt I recommend her!!!! Mr. Crosby is quite an intelligent man, (as is also his wife! sister of Mr. Haliburton of Mills) very strong Abolitionist — almost bigoted on some points — Her Dyspepsia a great deal — subject to

extreme depression of spirits. Quite a farmer withal. We attend meeting at Bangor, Central church - a little farther than to Hampden, but we can hear Prof. Shepherd. Mr. Mason is very much liked at Hampden, as is also his wife.

We have had a splendid plant for company - but alas! it is withering, leaving us now. You remember Joseph's Cactus, which he gave me last spring. We had it kept at the green house last winter. Samuel had brought it down before I came; so here it greeted my eye on my arrival - has had between 20 and 30 splendid blossoms - the last dropping off now. The greenhouse man said it was worth seven dollars. Then there is beside a dear little Chinese Primrose which Samuel got at Mt. Hope. It has now forty blossoms. The sweetest little white, innocent looking things. Wish you could see them. It is so dark I cannot see to write more; so good night. One Mr. Little of Castine, fresh from Andover is settled, or about to be so over the first parish church. People seem to be quite enraptured with him - such "elegant style" &c. but he is quite out of health - fearful in Consumption. Suppose you have read of the sad end of Dr. Coolidge in State prison - and his horrid murderous plot - dredful, wasn't it?

28th Mr. Little preached at the hall yesterday. I like him very much. Smart man, I know - just out of Andover Seminary. The above mentioned Baker has gone home to Belfast to "commit matrimony" during this present vacation. Mr. Mason and wife dined here today. She is a darling pretty woman. Folks say she and I resemble each other, especially in the matter of noses. I'm sure I wish I did look like her in any particular - Why wasn't I made a little prettier either in person or manners. Never mind - homely folks have friends, don't they? Yes, they do. Aff. Sis Lucy -

Hampden, June 27. 1849. Reflection has convinced me not only of the uselessness, but absolute impropriety of adding the customary th, in such a case as this. I find too that authorities & precedents are against the too common June 27th. Well then June 27, 1849.

I do not owe you a letter, and am writing for my own pleasure, not yours, and therefore shall be at no trouble to apologize for these follies and crudities.

Samuel & Lucy have gone up to Bangor to Cheney. I sit here alone. The strong breeze now blowth, wafting sundry schooners & brigs, some up & some down the river of Penobscot, the upper portion of their masts and sails being visible from my position. The fields have [illegible] quite green. Irregularly checkered with tillages, dotted with vari-colored buildings, faintly fence-lined into diagrams, they lie outspread before me, broad-striped with woods, and bounded far to the East (-Brewer), by dingy hills melting into the smoky horizon. Having sundry business matters to attend to, as well as a case in court (whose session commenced 22nd inst) I came to this place about a week since. I intend to return in about a week to Milo.

28th. Perhaps you do not understand what is called the Suffolk System. The banks in New England, with some few exceptions, keep on deposite at Suffolk Bank a certain sum of money for which they receive no interest, but Suffolk redeems their bills when required. By this plan the bills of all these banks which come into the arrangement are kept at par throughout New England. So much to introduce the Story.

Well Gen. Veazie, of the Veazie Bank which commenced operation here last Jany, for some reason declined to make & keep the required deposit. Suffolk resolved to bring him into the traces, & for that purpose collected his bills slowly & silently to the amt. of 50.000 $. & pounced upon him by presenting them all at once for specie payment. To their surprise & disappointment however the Old Gen. at once forked over the change! "D-n 'em" says he, "tell 'em to bring on their bills, 75.000 $ more & I'm ready for 'em". Suffolk took off its specie by stages to Boston. The operation costing them some 500 $ at least in loss of interest & the risk & expense of transporting the specie, which was chiefly in silver to plague them, $50.000 in silver you know would weigh about 1½ tons. The story was told me this morning by a respectable Bangorean. It happened some weeks since.

O. S. Fowler lectures in Bangor this week on Phrenology. I would like much to hear him. The above operation cost Suffolk Bank I was told more than 1000 $. but I must estimate at not higher than 600 $. — Loss of interest 450.00
Transportation &c. 150.00 600.00

I want you should write and advise me what to do for a living. My health I think is gradually improving, I am soon, if I continue convalescing to start in life anew in the position of a young man nearly out of his teens, except that perhaps I have been so milled over by troubles etc. that I know a little more of the world and the things that are therein, than young men of twenty usually do. I have no avocation or employment. I am aground now, expect soon to be afloat without being moored or anchored anywhere. The great question is what course shall I take. Quite probably so much of my disorder will permanently remain, as to unfit me for many employments, that of shingle merchant, engineer, among others. Book-keeping is a poor business for one to take up for life on several accts.
It is not healthy, I have so long been my own master that I dislike to surrender myself, it affords a

very limited field for ambition. I am on some accounts tolerably well fitted for a wholesale merchant, but want of capital presents an insuperable bar, almost even to retail trade. My lameness too would be an obstacle in the way of retail trade. I wish you to write me on this topic.

I now & then am half inclined, to strive to obtain a footing in the humble and much cursed path of the pettifogger. Please exhibit your counsel.

Perhaps you know that I have been reading Hist. of Europe. My present vol. reaches to 1812 – I think I ~~can~~ get access to the last Vol of Alison's Europe i.e. to 1815. Now I do not know where to go for a good account of the next thirty or forty yrs after that. If you know & can mention the titles of the ~~necessary~~ works that will do me, you will thereby oblige me. Write me in full in relation to favorable opportunity to invest a few funds in good RR stocks of your acquaintance. The prospect is that your funds in our hands, nearly the same amt – belonging to Hum, (the proceeds of the schoolhouse &c) & about to be increased as our affairs are liquidated 100 $ of my own, would soon require investment, making the great amt of 200 $. in all. The subject is of such importance as to demand the diligent researches of all of us, for the best investment as a diff. of 1/10 of 1% in div. would be vast. Since I was here before Mar 20th Elias has collected for us 1018.45 the disbursement of which pays all our debts within a few hundred dollars. F. M. M.

Jos. Smith
Nauvoo
June 11 1844

Nauvoo June 1849

[illegible]

I wrote to you [illegible] the
[illegible] so that our letters will come more often in the
[illegible] I must write to Lib [illegible]
by Charles, who goes to Sangamon tomorrow. I will try to find a saturday to
spend not in work as usual [illegible] this job may not [illegible] for
previous days.

1st I will venture to modify a position in [illegible] I
~~then quite~~ a day [illegible] in passing it and
work upon the general [illegible] the material [illegible] the immaterial.
(# [illegible] material) You say you are interested and have
to do with things, "all things in the vast material universe, from the
granite mountain, to the Rose of Sharon, (#) be the most [illegible] in
existence." Big [illegible] and spiritual. What do you not have to do with
agents, dynamic agents; [illegible], imponderable, and human living agents.
You may with me consider look upon man as material true than
as such, still it is strictly rational, to know the powers and properties of
that material substance or agency, as to know the mysterious powers
of iron, lead, tin or brass, of gunpowder, galvanism, electricity &c. &c.
An Engineer may not do, more with the dead than with the living
than other people. But it may well be doubted whether man he does not
more to do more with what is controlled by intellectual & moral things, material
dynamics, "intense & practical" because material? Metaphysical should be

[illegible] the difference in signification of the phrases "hosts of heaven and heavenly hosts".

is as practical as material is. The metaphysical or ontological too is greater than the material, the abstract greater than the concrete, as the whole is greater than a part. Intangible and imponderable are the powerful & pervading agencies by which material changes are effected, so are the powers & properties by which only we recognize, act on, or employ material substances. Mind may be acted on without the intervention of matter, matter can not be acted on without the intervention of mind. Your very practical self can ~~say~~ do with "things" no otherwise than by the aid of those intangible and occult metaphysics which you love to stigmatize. Well, I have wandered from the point I meant to come at & lest I continue to transgress vs. your avowed preference for hydropathy & abhorrence for these siccate speculations, I will only say, not venture to try to show, that Upham's Mental philosophy (in which you say you could once "perceive something") is an eminently practical book. By way of a suitable taper off, I now go to the remarks on congeniality though not the next subject in order in your letter. You speak of a difference in the texture, a grain of different minds such that they cannot assimilate. They seem to me yet farther off than that; they cannot understand, appreciate, each other which would seem a prerequisite to assimilation. But if the question were restricted so as to be not, are there such opposite minds? no Why are there such? but why are there so many such? or rather why so few congenial ones, it would perhaps be less difficult to answer. One reason, among others, perhaps is that we do not get near enough to people to see their good qualities. We should find more, if we had more intimate acquaintances, more among females particularly. But I dare not dilate upon this dry subject. I regret that I am unable to masticate your favorite dish of An anchor (is a hard subject) Ice, I know nothing about but what you

have told me, have no chance to make observations thereon, no book to study which treats of it. I have become aware of the quaint & unique phenomena thereof & shall eagerly notice whatever I see which throws light upon it. With this expression of my kind regards for your protegé permit me sir, etc. Especially as I don't see but I said all I know how to & thus exhausted the subject.

I shall probably remain here until the first of August at least, having gone into winter quarters for the summer. I regret on several accounts that I cannot accede to your invitation to make you an immediate visit. Divers reasons float me towards a different action. For a pleasant journey, Aug. or September is probably a pleasanter time, as fruit will then begin to ripen etc. A more decisive consideration is that my health is not suitable for such a journey. Coming from Hampden here, was a little injurious to me I think, am confident that the fatigue of several days continuous travel, with perhaps sea sickness superadded would be too much. I am at present so helpless about walking about too that a visit would not be worth much to either me or you & would be somewhat more expensive besides. About the only persons thereabouts that I care much about seeing, besides yourself, are Uncles Elatiah, Jacob, Joseph, & perhaps Cousin Joseph A Stevens. I think it may be somewhat uncertain about my taking such a jurney this season at all, though I very much wish to. The agricultural paper you speak of is regularly received here once in two weeks. It was not kown why or who sent it. Charles has a somewhat higher opinion of its value than I have. Wish I could have the reading of the Tribune in these times of Foreign news.

13th While I was at Hampden they were fixing up Family Record in their big bible. Lucy asked, when planning the matter "Where shall we put Jane's genalogy"! To which query the reply was "Enter it in the Apocrypha."

The best sentence in your letter is "An old lady in Shelburne possessed a very old fashioned engraving of the Metcalf coat of arms." Has she it now?

Have you seen it? Can you describe it? What is its history, & claims to authenticity? Does it agree with the one I have? To what family or branch of Metcalf's did it appertain? Metcalf is a very ancient family, & has several branches with "differenced" bearings. - I dissimilar I presume the variation will be in the colors or crest. That you may the better answer these queries I send you a very poor hatrayal - the first attempt of the copier, and with exceeding poor paints &c. Colors are about the most difficult things to draw too I guess. The technical description will enable you perhaps to tell how the coat should look. Has that the same motto? How came she by it? What is its date? I have said no money from Altoona. You say "What shall I do with my money? Send it to you?" I would ask you to refer to what I wrote you from Hampden & ask you also to write me in full your views on the subject. I suppose we can (let to good men) invest money with good safety in Bangor at 6%. If I was there & "round" I could doubtless use your business much better advantage. I have now 94$ of Ann's which I have put into a 6% note on call. I shall before a great while do the same I think with what M. & S. owe you if we have no other orders. We shall probably be in funds for that purpose in about 60 days. Can not the share market be made to yield better than that? Between now & fall about all my worldly possessions will be in money seeking investment.

How do your expenses for he so compare with the 15$ allowed there, Want you write immediately on the receipt of this in relation to above & to the impending & pre-mentioned question what shall I do for living? Keeping in view the other question to wit: what can I do for a living? It is quite possible that I shall always be a weak cripple though not certain. I have had considerable anxiety of mind about our Militia system since the New York riot. What shall be done? Shall we give up our cherished prejudices vs. Militia business? The question seems involved in many difficulties. It seems quite plain that our old Militia system was worthless - but what shall be done? A great deal more rises up in connection therewith. What of this subject of peace? Take the world as it ought to be, the questions are decided at once

I think I can some appreciate the difficulties of your
leaving your business that is why I dislike your bus-
ness — much as we want to see you I suppose it
would not be consistent for you to come — But for
cannot go to see you he seems not near as well as be-
fore he went to Ithaca has not been so that it would be
consistent at all for him to go the journey since Feb.
we are all plodding along about as usual — Albina
has been sick with an abscess in her breast but is
well now the little boys are well — Charlie is the
most driving persevering energetic little fellow — I
wish you could see him — the little one has got no
name — Charles has got in 3 acres of corn the ground
in best condition — but tis so very dry that it does
not come up — "There's always sutthin" Mrs, he used to say

grass is very poor and [illegible] C. has fodder
in the barn till 10th of june

fases letter is going right off hand

time to write any more [illegible]

Josephs letter did not go this afternoon as I ex
pected & I have got up after returning to rest to
qualify what I said about Joseph lest you
should be too much vexed he is I think not
so well because of fatigue as a month ago but
is better than 3 months ago

I thought he was considerably better before
he went to Humfeder — I hope & expect be will
able to take a journey in Sept if Ethel can
go with him & perhaps if he cant
his general health is pretty good but I fear
that some degree of lumina will be permanent

Joseph Milo Jun 26 1849

Dear Brother

Milo June 26 1849.

From an ardent desire to gratify your preferences, & knowing your distinct for any subject of correspondence not mathematic & practic, I would propose to you this question, — What is the contained angle between a right course of conduct & a wrong one?

The following extracts in relation to some of our past subjects of discussion, for the same reason, you are not requested to read, but merely "place upon file." The names cited are of great weight.

Benthamic utility. Paley has endeavored to establish the doctrine that whenever the quantum of good to be gained by a rebellion is greatest, it is right to rebel. This has been thought monstrous. I have paid attention to the subject & have often made it a subject of reflection for a No. of yrs. I observe that the objectors content themselves with declaiming against the doctrine without entering into a discussion of it. They pronounce it monstrous, without answering it by arguments. But we are not satisfied with dixit from any man."

Pres. Dwight. Decisions p 169.

"That divine law has no other end in view than the welfare of mankind; its rules & precepts are all deducible from this principle, that men should seek their own felicity; and morality is no more than the art of acquiring happiness."

Vattel. Law of Nations Book IV §2.

Foundation of the right of Human Government. "Whom has the right descended to? Whoever will show me the man shall be 'Mihi Magnus Apollo.'" (you will perhaps remember that you plead in favor of the right of the 'able man'.) Pres. Dwight. — Decisions p

The solid & practical sciences, — morality, jurisprudence, politics, & man, were cultivated by them." Vattel. The italics & [illegible] are mine quotations above are literal in that respect as well as others.

N.B. July 1847

The next subject is one we have more recently taken up, I cannot however or speak of it by name without a circumlocution, it will occur to you what it is. —

"Even the visions of the night speak to us of powers within us that are not dreampt of in their day dream of philosophy. The dreams which we most often remember, are produced by the nascent sensations & inward motiuncular (the fluxions) of the waking state. Hence, too they are more capable of being remembered * * * * We dream about things!

But there are few persons of tender feelings & reflecting habits, who have not, more or less often in the course of their lives, experienced dreams of a very different kind, & during the profoundest sleep that is compatible with after-recollection — States — of which it would scarcely be to bold to say that we dream the things themselves; so exact, minute, & vivid beyond all power of ordinary memory is the portraiture, so marvellously perfect is our brief metempsychosis into the very being as it were of the person who seems to address us. 'The dullest wight is at times a Shakespear in his dreams' Not only may we expect, that men of strong religious feelings, but little religious knowledge, will occasionally be tempted to regard such occurrences as supernatural visitations; (☞) but it ought not to surprise us, if such dreams should sometimes be confirmed by the event, as though they actually possessed a character of divination. For who shall decide, how far a perfect reminiscence of past experiences, (of many perhaps that had escaped our reflex consciousness at the time) —

who shall determine, to what extent this reproductive imagination, unsophisticated by the will, and undistracted by intrusions from the senses, may or may not be concentered & sublimed into foresight & presentiment? There would be nothing herein to foster superstition on hand, to justify contemptuous disbelief on the other. Incredulity is but credulity seen from behind, bowing & nodding assent to the Habitual & the Fashionable. * * * * * *

A priori, a presence to the future is not more mysterious or transcendent, than a presence to the distant." These passages I have recently come across in reading over some of your books. The last is so striking that I am tempted to transcribe another page. — Since we wrote thereon there accidently came up in conversation a recital by Charles of the following import. —

When a young man he dreamed, of riding horseback through certain scenes, — sometime after was going somewhere horseback (fm Fitzwm. to Keene I think it was), where he had never before been, — when he got to a certain point in his journey he remembered the road, so as to know before hand what he was coming to, — this for some distance, — passed after a while a new barn the situation & appearance of which seemed so familiar, that he turned aside & went to see if the piles of lumber etc therein corresponded with what he had seen — which they did entirely.

Please inform me how to pronounce the name of Marshal Blucher, & Battle of Katsbach, — both German I suppose. We have rec'd your letter to 18th to Mother, & from its tone are a little

fearful that you have rec'd not Lucy's letter to you, of about 28th ~~June~~ May, in which I inserted to considerable extent, nor my letter to you since I retd from Hampden, sent of about 13th inst. Both contained matters to which I am anxious to hear you speak.

Investment of funds.

What shall I do for a living?

Pettifog?

Metcalf arms.

Militia system. — In relation to the last, permit me to make the inquiry — if you were where a militia law similar to our old one was in force, would you think ~~it~~ right & propriety required you to conform & train, or to resolutely refrain like J. M. Searles & others?

27th. I rec'd last night a line from Eliab enclosing a peice of a letter from you to me under date of June 3, whereby it appears that you had rec'd the 28th May letter alluded to above, & I presume you have ere this rec'd that of 13th inst. Owing to my change of place etc. our letters seem to have criss-crosst strangely of late, to remedy which I hereby declare my firm intention to dispatch my next letter to you not until after I rec'd a regular good one from you if tant this fortnight! So govern yourself accordingly. Am sorry you cannot consistently rec'd a visit from me at present. — Since my return from Hampden I have been quite unwell. Have had a typhus fever as near as I can calculate. Have been quite weak & low, but am so far recovered from it as to be much more comfortable, but ~~shall pro~~ it will not probably be expedient for me to undertake a journey for some time to come. As to your threat of "resigning your commission" &c. I would strenuously advise you to reconsider it. I have, I confess not the least personal objection to seeing you here, but it coming home will cost you, (reckoning the time) probably not less than 50$. — which sum you can perhaps not consistently spare. In this view of the case you will notice the forcibly recurring necessity of your writing to me on the pre-mentioned topics. This document being mostly composed of heterogeneous trash, is to be taken by you at what it is worth — it is supposed however that this with my last will merit a reply. If however, you have, prior to your reception of this, written to me in reply to mine of 13th or thereabouts, then & in that case, for the restoration of order, please wait a while for the reception of my next before writing again!

Greed. July 2 '49 Milo

Dear Brother Isaac,

Milo July 2, 1849.

Our epistles having again crossed each other en route, I have yesterday rec'd yours of 24th, 25th ult. in which of course no notice is taken of my last to you, which left Milo, as I suppose, on the 29th ult. I at once commence a reply hoping to despatch it in season to obtain "the initiative". As I am in a secluded part of the world, however, which does not turn over very often, and am restricted to a rather limited range of topics in this correspondence, I fear that many days will elapse before I can render this sheet suitably inflated with matter.

To your question 'Have you been reading Milton lately' I can easily reply, I have not. I am much puzzled though to know the object of the question, what suggested it, & what you mean to be squinting at by it. It is seven yrs. I should think since I read it. —

The extract from my last whereon you twig me — quaint & unique phenomena, — I don't know what to say to it. I must admit that I used the expression, although I cannot recall ~~the~~ any circumstance or subject matter, of connection or context to it, & do not remember it. In answer to your "What sort of rhetoric is that?" perhaps I had better turn over a leaf of yours & quote "very antient engraving" in order to ask What sort of orthography is that? but that don't half balance a/c, so on the whole I think it best to acknowledge the corn. An "Engraving" of a coat of arms, I will not snap at, as it is barely possible that such a thing might be. You say — "pray particularize upon the dependence of myself in particular or engineers in general on ~~mathematics~~ metaphysics."

That the laws of nature, the obligations of natural & revealed religion, are binding upon the engineer; that he is not entirely isolated from other human beings; that he is necessarily dependent in a great degree upon other minds; are considerations sufficient to show that his relations are not merely with the material & transitory, but that they expand, & reach upward to the metaphysical, immutable & Eternal. But to be particular and also practical I quote from your letter a statement of this fact in metaphysical science, — "that power" (referring to the physical power of men) "is commanded by money." — Now if you were uncertain of that fact, if it should now cease to be a fact in relation to every one but yourself, or if thereafter there were to be no known or certain means of influencing the conduct of men, & no grounds for ~~predicting~~ estimating the probability of events depending upon human agency, would it in any way effect your business or other relations of life? This need not be amplified on, it is plain enough that the more thoroughly we can know the intricacies & of human nature, & means of touching secret springs of conduct the better.

July 3. It is considered inexpedient in my state of health to write long at a time or much in a day. This will in consequence progress slowly. In relation to making you a visit would say for your government that I cannot probably start before Sep. 1, 1849. — Please procure authentic intelligence & precise as to that Coat of Arms at your earliest convenience. This ink is wretched & afflicting.

The drought here has been tolerably severe, but has now abated by reason of the rain of 29 & 30th ult., & showers of 1 & 2 inst. The prospect however is that we will have a very light crop of hay.

The recent hot weather is said to have produced the highest thermometer they have had in Bangor for 5 yrs.
Do you ever see any Nos. of Weekly Boston Traveller? I want to find a good newspaper to take & suspect that to be one. The National Era, is unexceptionable of its kind, but for a person who can take but a single paper, the one devoted especially to one particular subject is not just the thing. Is there to be had, a paper devoted to nothing, neutral in everything, conducted with ability & means, candor, uprightness, virtue, & sobriety? If so what?
Your former acquaintances, perhaps correspondents, Joseph Treat 2nd, & James Woodbury Jr. have recently taken to themselves spouses. J. W. Jr. on the 14th ult.
You probably knew that Squire Kittredge purchased of Wells et als. the unsold balance of Milo lands, a year or so since. He has laid out a road from J. W. Mitchell's, thence S. or near so to the County road from C W Rich's to Sebec striking it just this side of the Pine woods up direct, thus bringing several lots of land into market. You probably knew too that Daniel Ricker, a substantial citizen, of small property & large lot of small sons, had purchased the Crockett lot. Last Week one Vogell, purchased of Mr Kittredge, a farm next west of Ricker, extending thence to the old N & P road, but not on the S. of the E. & W. Road, & (which is the quaint & unique phenomenon) paid therefor on the spot by Sight Dft. on Boston.
July 5 Yesterday Mr & Mrs S. W. Farber appeared here, the former returned the same day the latter is to remain here a week or so. She tells me she is to write you by a Sea returns. This is the poorest ink I ever saw. There is a great California

fever in Bangor. Eliab is said to be infected. dont know but it will be necessary that you should write to him. Gen. Veazie has lost his boat lawsuit. I do not know as you are informed in the premises. Moor & others obtained an Exclusive charter for steamboat navigation on the Penobscot above Old-town, when the enterprise was almost universally supposed to be impracticable, & made it succeed so as to be very profitable. Gen Veazie, wishing to have a share of the golden shower, built a boat to run on the same route, infringing on their monopoly, He claimed to do it under the charter of Bangor & Piscataquis R R & Canal Co., which he had the principal ownership in. He had employed a son of Chief Justice Shepley as his lawyer & done what he could to get his his case doubtless, — Judge Shepley, tis said put it on to him by word of mouth, at a round rate, — the Gen. went home & went to bed! He was restrained by injunction. Tis said that the profits of Moor's boat were such last summer, that in the best of the season she paid for herself every week. I think it apocryphal. The charter though was considered worth 30.000 $. — If I should by possibility conclude to study law after mature deliberation & large receipts of advice from my friends, — then and in that case, I have got one law book of my own now, & you have one very good one which you do not use to wit: Vattel — Now would you like to sell it me & take your pay in proffessional services after I get at it?

As to flour business I have written to E. & "had an interview" with S. on the topic. S. thinks favorably of it if prices are by & by low enough to warrant. Flour is now too high. Availing myself of the plenary powers you send, if S. & Jos & E. think fit to go into it, I will put in what you have & write you for more

J. M. Metcalf.

Brother Isaac

Milo July 25th 1849

You are a bad fellow. I do not know just what to say to you. —

You blackguard me for writing in visionary theoretical, metaphysic, valueless, impractical useless topics, & suggest none of a different sort. You do this when I am divorced from the actual & tactical doings of life, am hors du monde, & can only reach to vague generalities, contingencies & the principles which pervade the distant details.

Then as the best compromise I can offer, I propose a problem in "Mixed" Mathematics, vide licet, 'What is the contained angle between a right course of conduct & a wrong one', (a question the true answer to which I am anxious to obtain,) you only deride my ignorance & the simplicity of my question as "plain as the nose on a man's face", boasting at the same time of the immense superiority of Math. over Meta. Knowledge, & of the "beautiful & simple" mathematic demonstration of which it admits. Pray give me the answer, & demonstration. I long to revel in its beauties.

Topics practical, but withal ~~[illegible]~~ the Element of contingency, as the Militia System &c. you decline to notice. In the deep discouragement & despondency to which I am reduced, I see but two ways left, either to cover a sheet with rattracks & send you, or to send a ~~sheet~~ carte blanche & let you fill it up & sent. I will go for consolation to the maxim of the Eastern Sage who would inscribe on all earthly joys & woes 'this also shall pass away'

Yours of 8 & 15 inst. recd. The quotation on dreams etc. was from Coleridge's Lay Sermons. I was somewhat curious to know whether you would recognise it. What a case he is upon an average, is he same as poet Col-
I want to copy a quire of paper full & send you.
Am obliged for remarks on pronunciation. If it is worth awhile tell me how to say, Skrzyn, Szneyder, Szeroczyn, Kostrzun, Wieprz, Strzebucza, &c, names occurring in my this weeks reading. Whole, sound unique of o in, - vide Stone, bone,
Your proposition, (which I infer is not strictly an original one with you) that 'if the sky should fall we could catch larks', - I believe to be false. I dont believe we could get a lark.
~~The idea~~ "Give me the ocular proof."
Jos. Treat 2nd, married a Pendleton of down river
Jas Woolbury Jr. " Olive (L) Walker of Exeter Me.
I find in yours "I will have consideration for you & introduce no more mathematics." — to which I reply Nonsense.
I was always fond of mathematics & excelled in 'em. Therein outwent my fellows at school, & my companions since. When at Goss & Upham's have been on exhibition as it were, for my faculty to reckon int. in my head, for odd days, months, & years, & give the answers about as fast as they could ask the questions. I will agree to reckon in my head complicated questions in int. faster than you can find the answers in best int tables. Few too will go through Colburn's Algebra without assistance from any teacher
What do you think of the Water Cure? I am on a point of indecision as to whether to go right off to a Hydropathic College or not. I lack information & grounds for making

a decision. — I have been in dry dock nearly 6 Mos. & gradually growing worse the whole time. For a few weeks to be sure I thought I gained upon it, — but on the whole I have lost ground very much. I am in a bad case. If the W.C. can benefit me I am willing it should. Do you know any thing about it? & whether they are successful with cases like this of paralysis or spinal disease? What place is best to go to?

You seem from your letter to not know my case in its full extent — you speak of my riding round, going among folks &c. — I cannot ride, — for a while I rode in waggon now & then up to Boobar Brook, but had to give it up, — the extent of my walking is to the barn or garden & it is getting seldom that I go so far, — but like your namesake of old I walk in the dewy eve to meditate at eventide. The weakness & aching of my back does not let me sit more than an hour or so at a time.

If you come home next mo, I dont know whether you ought to or not, I wrote on that topic a while ago, — had better go with your return to some W.C. establishment! I have taken some steps to get information about W.C., if you are coming let me know it at once, when so that I can make any conclusion & I can be making arrangements. It will be a work of some difficulty for me to get 50 miles, & need some planning &c — I am comfortable, feel well, — read, whistle, & instruct the rising generation in the mysteries of Geography. I am fitted to have happiness, when fenced from its extrinsic fountains. I have apparently sound & vigorous lungs & digestive organs, which is doubtless encouraging.

it must inevitably [illegible] inconvenience and [illegible] distress, and probably pain and so if it does not help, essentially injure. Dr. Drummond of Ba[illegible] & Dr. [illegible] have gone to Gorham Me. near Portland, to a Cold water Hosp. Capt. D. had a paralytic or apoplectic fit last winter, — Dr. D. had paralysis last year sometime — Charles began haying last week hay very light for the Drought. Almeida's children are sick with measles. Please write soon.

J. M. Metcalf
Milo
July 25th 1849

J. M. Metcalf
July 25 1849.

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
West Loggstown
New Hampshire

Milo July 25 1849

Aug. 7. 1849
Via Bangor & Goldstown
Milo.

Joseph & Mother
Milo
Aug. 24 Sc. '49

Aug 30 1849
Bradford

Brother Isaac

Milo Aug. 24. 1849

I duly rec'd yours of Aug 12, from Goffstown, and am in part obeying your directions, & in part holding them in abeyance until I get more directions fm Brattleboro. Kent's Commentaries I have ret'd & you must not wonder if you see before long in the London times. —

"Died, very suddenly, of ennui, at the Country residence of his Mother, at Cedar Grove, Mr. J. M. Metcalf the well known aerio-feudal architect & distinguished dealer in predial pulchritude."

Also rec'd a misdirected letter to Lucy & Elial which I have promptly forwarded.

Aug 25. Also, rec'd this day, yours dated Bradford N.H. Aug 19, in relation to the contents of which, would say, — improve your facilities for enjoyment while among that enjoyable scenery & those trouts. You must avoid putting your road through the bowels of Old ~~Kearsarge~~ Sunapee. Your cut or tunnel will be so expensive that your old folks won't stand it. Your solicitude about the freshet here is quite needless. Although we had quite a rain storm still the beds of most of the small streams remained perfectly dry through the whole freshet. So I am told, I however suspect the statement to be slightly inaccurate, as I strongly suspect that said beds did become in some places a little moist, so much so as to make the adverb 'perfectly' an inappropriate expression. None of the streams however were conscious of any exaltation in consequence, I presume. — ...

I sent a letter to you about a week since, which as I had not rec'd your new address & directed to Goffstown, and perhaps on some other accounts, was rather premature.

As we have thus far treated almost entirely of other letters, we will, for the sake of uniformity, continue to do so, disregarding entirely the present communication

I wrote as you know to Athol, rec'd a reply stating terms, — 5 to 10 per wk according to accommodations &c, — He s'd "Your disease is difficult of cure, few are more slow, I have sometimes seen them yield quite rapidly to the Water Cure but these cases form the exception rather than the general rule."

I afterwards wrote to Waterford — rec'd reply with a circular, terms 6 to 7 per week according to the time patients remain. He says "Yours is unquestionably a fit case for the water treatment; how effective it may prove in the trial experience alone can determine. No other remedy I presume offers much prospect of help to you".

Mother wrote to Uncle Joseph inquiring about Athol establishment; he replied yt he had sent his Jos to make enquiries, yt he had much faith in Hydropathy, yt it had cured Mrs. Barber of Warwick, who could neither walk nor stand. J A Stevens wrote a very decent letter covering directions from Dr. Hoyt of Athol estbmt, & saying he wishes me to come to Athol & have a fair trial of the system, of which he has a high opinion, under good manage-

ment. Dr. H.'s directions are not given very confidently, he not having rec'd a particular acct of the case. He directs — bath with dripping sheet 2 ce per day.

Sitz bath, daily of 75° gradually reducing the temperature. — ½ pail cold water poured over the back. foot bath every night, temperature 70°, to be gradually reduced. — "After continuing this a few weeks, probably the baths should be changed, especially if there should be a change in his condition. Joseph A. S. says Dr. H. thinks water if properly applied may help him." The italics are J. A. S.'s He proffers his services to any required extent &c.

I wrote to Dr. Wesselhoeft of Brattleboro, a letter of 3 cap pages giving a statement of the condition, history, progress treatment, & supposed cause of the distemper &c enclosing a fee of $2.00 — He replies — "Your favor of 13 Aug tells a bad story, & I fear very much that no method of curing will answer for you, as your spinal marrow seems to suffer in consequence of the injury by a fall. It is, however, worth while to try everything, as the further progress of the disease perhaps may be arrested. For this purpose" Sitz bath of 72°, for 5 minutes, 3 times a day, washing all over after the bath & "go to bed until you feel warm, which may last a while." Day & night, wet bandage on lower spine, to be renewed as often as it becomes too hot or dry. Drink not but water, & that freely, avoid spices, pies &c. "the $2 is, in your letter are thankfully rec'd."

Aug 26 I rec'd also by same mail a letter from Eliab giving an account of a conversation he had had with Dr. Dean (of) Bangor, a paralytique who has just

returned from Waterford Water Cure Establishment. He is much better & attributes his improvement entirely to W.C. treatment. & says to me "go by all means". Waterford is a much easier place for me to get to than I supposed — by land from Portland to Standish some ten+ miles, then by a steamboat which plies on Sebago & several smaller lakes almost to Waterford. Dr. Farrar of Wa. Wa. Cure Est^t you have perhaps noticed is to be the orator of the Athenean Soc'y at the approaching commencement.

If keeping sufficiently in view the three unities be the highest merit in a composition, this might claim high merit were I to stop here, — Epistles, Egoism, Hydropathy.

At the risk however of marring the work, I will relate that Charles H. Metcalf of Woonsocket R.I. made us a visit last week in company with his cousin Elias W.M. — He remained two days; they went fishing down to Three Rips & caught 1 pigeon, 1 perch, 1 duck, 1 pickerel, 1 fair specimen of ~~bateau~~ bateau sailing. The lad James accompanied them. C.H. is quite a botanist when he is at home. He has a considerable collection of plants, all native; & has also, left in his possession, by one of his botanical cronies, a medical student who has gone to California, a very large & valuable collection. He looked over my specimens, was acquainted with nearly all of them. — He says that the plant which you brought home dried in "the Midnight Sun" — is a species of Apios, not of Glycine, as you labelled it. Are one of you wrong or are they synonymes? — His business is Daguerrean artist. — Firm — Goddard & Metcalf. Does it nowhere but at their Gallery at Woonsocket — he had with him some specimens which are much better than any other I have

I copy from Mother's piece.

Joseph has left space for me but I have nothing to say of any consequence. — Jane & Charlie had the measles in a few days after you were here, also Henry Hodgkins & the babe have recovered from the same disease. It continues very dry — tho the corn & potatoes &c dont seem to suffer much, but the ground in the field seems like a heap of ashes — some of our naughty folks, Niles Carver & Dow clan, conspired against Mr. Webb that used to live here & hired an Irish boxer to whip him who abused him cruelly, pounded & kicked his face all to peices. Mr. W. is a fractious fellow but they have disgraced themselves & the town by their horrid behavior. #

As far as Dr. Wasselhoeft's directions go, I dont see why Joseph can't treat himself to the W.C. here just as well as to go away & with a great deal less expense & fatigue."

Note by the scribe. It is reported both that the Irishman, whose name is Powers, is caught & lodged in jail, — & also that he has escaped to N. Brunswick. Many suppose that if he is caught he will be used as State's evidence, by which means N. Carver & perhaps Dow & Macomber will be sent to State prison. Everett & Jo. Chase went in pursuit of him.

Even seen. Much more distinct & clear than that you brought home last. Seem to stand out more in relief, like good paintings.

As in some degree connected with the main subject, I will add that the well has failed, whereby water is scarce & low, reversing the usual relation of things, which is scarce & high. Water is at present raised from the river by Bos power. In some cases however it is found impracticable to raise the water in that way, for which reason Hampden Steam Mill will soon stop, as they can get no logs. The Bos of that establishment then expects to be out of business & to visit this town taking his hac with him. This week probably.

I forget to say that C. H. M's mother has for several weeks been slowly recovering from an attack of Cholera, which was treated homeopathically with success, as is usual to that mode of treatment. C. H. M. travels with pockets supplied with a medicum of homeopathic Cholera medicines. At present I use vitz bath three times a day, & perhaps footbath at night, with wet bandage day & night on lower back. Commenced it yesterday (25th). Am as yet undecided whether to go to W.C. Establishment or not, and as to the time of going too. I shall however try this for a week or so at least.

J. M. M Teaff

Joseph Milo
Aug 1849
Dream

Milo then a, 1849

Via Goffstown
Aug 29. 1849
Bradford

Brother Isaac

you will doubtless be somewhat surprised to receive a letter from me, and more glad than surprised to hear the good news, — it seems almost too good to beleive while I am writing it, — Here I am, well smart & spry; sound in wind & limb; can run, jump, & "lope" as though I had never seen a lame day. I havn't slept four months for nothing have I!

But I must tell you the whole story according to the best of my recollection.

Well, to begin with, the first I can remember of it was that I felt wretched sleepy & tired, but had a sort of notion that it was late and I must get up & go about my business; and after half an hour or so of quarrel between my drowsiness & that said notion I got myself upon one elbow in bed & my eyes open, but was then & there taken in an amaze as to my whereabouts. I wasn't where I thought I was, whae I went to bed, & as it seemed to me in a strange place where I had never before been. — I tried to recollect myself as to where I was & how I came there, — the first distinct remembrance I could get hold of was my covenant to stop thinking, which seemed to me to be still of binding force, and I almost relapsed again into somnolency. But this speculative idea and its practical tendency were soon overcome by the stronger impression

that it was time and I must get up. I rubbed my eyes open again and very soon became so much interested [redacted] in studying out my whereabouts as entirely to lose my drowsiness.

I looked about me, — it was a strange place, — but the furniture seemed familiar. A picture over the mantle hung just above the broad stripe of moonshine on the wall, & I could not see what it was, still it at once called to mind the Rev. Wm. Jenks, gilt-framed & suspended with mourning peice & pastoral sampler annexed, over the head of t'other room bed in an old house you wot of. The watch that hung below it (it the picture, not it the house) in the full bright moonlight, — I could almost have told the time across the room if it had been turned face to the light, — I felt sure was my same watch, the very wind that whistled round the house sounded old & familiar, — but the place was a puzzle to me. Though as you are aware, no believer in Diablerie or Puck-ery I must confess I felt a little of that indescribable semi-awe which one is so apt to experience in presence of mystery.

I soon got over that though and inconsiderately leaped right out of bed! with regarding or thinking of my lameness at all, — went to the window and looked out, — the doubts as to my whereabouts were gone, 'twas here & nothing else! But the mystery was still increased rather than otherwise. The summer greenness, verdant fields, uncut crops, which I expected

to see were not; but instead I saw a broad, bleak, brilliantly moonlit expanse of snow. — I was beat; I knew not whether to think I was then dreaming, or whether my remembrance of trouble & lameness with summer scenery thereunto joined, was all a bad dream from which I had awaked to rejoice that it was only a dream. Both seemed real, they were incompatible, & both impossible. I believed neither. I doubted my senses, my consciousness, memory, identity even, — they were confused & contradicted each other and I lost confidence in all of them.

Then I thought with myself that dream or no dream, it was good & I was well & I would enjoy the precious uncertainty while it lasted.

Then I found myself trying to test the matter whether I was waking or dreaming, I recollected reading that perceptions of feeling & taste were seldom recalled by the mind in dreams, — opened the window & laid my bare arm in the snow on the window-frame, — put some of it in my mouth, & found decided evidence that it was reality; but it was then brought up by "all signs fail in a dry time", & my doubts returned, while I being excessively thirsty munched much of the snow. Beginning to feel chilly by the open window, I closed it & to dress myself but could not find my clothes. I however found my robe de chambre, & put it on, raked the coals open, laid on a stick, & sat down & revolved the matter in my mind for hours. You will perhaps wonder why I did not call the folks & make inquiries of them; it did more than once occur to me to do so, but the state

of matters and of my mind was such that I doubteed whether or not there were any folks, or any rest of the house or any thing else at all; and besides I thought it extremely probable that I myself was a ghost and should totally frighten the people.

I can but regard it as an eminent triumph of right reason over adverse circumstances, that my cogitating came to such accurate results, to wit: that owing to my forced stoppage of thinking & I had been taking a Rip Van Winkle nap, — that in the mean time the east room in which I was had been finished, painted &c. I had got well & various other events to me unknown had doubtless transpired; but whether I had snoozed for several months, years, or generations, I had no data for deciding. I only knew that — whereas it was summer & I a cripple, it is winter and I well. But I find I am making too long a story. I waited long for morning, looked anxiously for daybreak, and at last rejoiced to see a light at Uncle Henry's, & in due season to hear the folks getting up. — The takings on, with surprise & rejoicing I won't try to describe. My curiosity did it let me be long of ascertaining it to be this very best of all Thanksgiving day mornings, Thursday Nov. 29th, 1849. & such a thanksgiving day. How I've carried on, climbed the ladder, ransacked the barn &c. &c. you may guess out as best you guess can. I thought it would not do to let the day pass without informing you of the excedent results of my conversion to your pet non-think doctrine, but I will add a practical reflection or so, which notwithstanding the glorious operation of the system in my particular case, it strikes me may be of use, particularly to one who goes into the system so thoroughly as you profess to. The sum of the advice I wish to impress upon your mind in relation to this subject may however be embraced in the following maxim. Never go to Noddle's Island without the animus revertendi. Said prerequisite I seem to have lost during the studied suspension of my thinking faculties, which I with so much difficulty obtained by following your direction.

To yourself, & some others, at some times such a nap might be inconvenient, but in a case where there was the an. rev., either express or reasonably to be implied, I think one need apprehend no danger.

I humbly begg you pardon, & in the meantime, shaking in my shoes, I remain; your respected & very special friend, correspondent & brother

J. M. Metcalf

Milo Sept 18 1849

Joseph Sept 12 '49

'49 Sept. 20th Newport N.H.

Milo Sep 12, 1849.

Brother Isaac

This bright, warm, sunny, windy autumn afternoon, with open doors & hornet bebuzzed windows, what shall I say unto thee? You will believe me when I tell you my table is in a fine confusion, Samuel & Lucy gone up to the Iron works, Mother taking a nap, and I myself to myself whistling, because — you have no evidence to the contrary.

The foot of a deer is confessedly beautiful; wherein consists its beauty, — it is almost exactly like, for aught I can see, to that of an old & sleeping sow visible from my position, — except in color, the latter ~~being~~ of the hue of virgin snow, the former of that of an old pr. of saddlebags. Do we approve the former for "the dangers he had passed" or "for his valiant parts"? as she did oth.

However, your letter of Sep. 2nd is also visible from my position. We had a powerful rain on the 7th inst. which raised the river considerably, but the wells & springs are still very siccate. We can boast of nothing ~~of~~ so aquatic (as you speak of) however.

13th I do not know as I can properly answer your inquiry as to "What sort of a fellow is Ch. H. Metcalf" — He seems to be a chap of a long nose & good general information, polite & ~~inoffensive~~ inoffensive, exhibits some love for books & some dread of the Cholera, is in science & prowess, more curious than profound, — so I guess.

Without charging you with inaccuracy, I venture the suggestion that on some nice botanical points, your books, which you say are absent, are more correct than yourself. Glycine & Apios, are, as I learn, but different names given by different naturalists

to the same genus of plants, so that Glycine monoica = Apios monoica.
Upon re-reading your remarks on this subject I conclude that this was the meaning you intended to convey, & failed to do so only through an inadvertency or error of the pen.

N. Carver, I think will not go to West Thomaston now. Nobody seems to be disposed to do anything about it. Carver himself went to carry Powers off out of the way. N. Dow is very sick, not expected to live.

I suppose you hear of the outrage committed upon your old friend Asa Walker, as it is in all the papers. Four of the perpetrators have been arrested Elias says.

Please scrape acquaintance with Ralph Esq.

Samuel & Lucy have written you about the Cholera, I believe; it still continues in Bangor, having subsided for a short time, but again become as bad as ever. Over 100 deaths have occurred, it is there rather unusually malignant, being in almost every case fatal. It is however mostly confined to the intemperate & to the Irish, & afterwards to those previously unwell. Elias had a slight attack of something much resembling Cholera in some of its milder forms when it comes on more gradually. That was a week ago last Monday — four or five days after it first broke out in Bangor. Elias is now here, came for Stage yesterday 14th. Samuel & Lucy had a grand time at Iron Works. Lucy will probably write you thereabout. I know not as I ought to forestall her.

I have recently rec'd the second payment of $6.00 from Sons of Temperance. It is fortunate for me that I have that resource. Elias will probably stay here till

the drought is over, and business starts again. He talks of going to Iron Works next week.

"Senior" who writes in the National Era considerable is Mr. Elder of Philadelphia, a very distinguished lawyer. He has just commenced a series of papers on the subject of "Metaphysics", which promise to be interesting. He is proposing to bring out some novel ideas thereon, according to his first and introductory No. — I give you a taste of his quality.

"In a vague, uncertain way, Metaphysics has a sort of semi-sacred place among her sister sciences — the position of a dead child in a family; it has a mysterious existence somewhere in the spirit world, with a name to live in the material, and it is neither given up by the affections, nor entirely unrecognized among the actualities of busy life, but there is no plate set at the table, no chair in the social circle, and no work assigned it in the field."

You have seen a book entitled Characteristics of Women. Science &c, I propose to read some of it. Now I wish you to tell me which of the characters therein commented on answers to our sister Lucy, nearest. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Please to bear in mind, that whenever the great problem of perpetual motion meets a solution &c. it will be by a hydraulic machine, which pumps the water by which it is driven. I think it not very improbable that such a machine will yet be constructed.

This letter is a poor concern, a poor substitute for an epistle — hereafter I dont know as I shall be able to do better than quote you a lot of newspaper — that will be better than an act of my present life thus,

We [15th] now have a mail but twice a week instead of three times as before. The days are changed too. Stage comes three times, up Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, down Mon, Wed, Fri.

Miss Elizabeth Doe, I'd have you know, has gone away to Wisconsin, having departed yesterday from Bangor as I suppose. Her ultimate destination is perhaps or however Illinois, where she has a brother dwelling.

It is supposed that the best plows in the world, without any exception, are manufactured in this state, by Isaiah Fry. Charles has recently purchased one of them, price 14.00 $. Maine has probably no superior in respect to the excellence of the following articles of manufacture, viz scythes, (Wayne) Hayforks, Plows, axes, Shingle machines, (at Bangor) shingles shaves. It is no doubt destined to become a great manufacturing state, may this be taken as an indication of the kind of productions for which she is to become distinguished?

17th I must send this by tomorrow's mail, ought to have sent it before. Samuel goes to [illegible] tomorrow. [illegible] has gone to the Iron Works today, to be gone [illegible] days [illegible]. We had a smart rain storm yesterday. I have this morning done the "crack sum" — The perimeter of a right angled triangle is 72 — make hypothenuse base, and its altitude will be 9. — What is the length of each side?

Charles has last week plowed up the big old swale on the interval. We are to have some hominy for supper made from this years corn. You are invited to be present. My health is as heretofore. Cholera continues in Bangor. Mrs. Ingraham has died. 1 case in ea. Dexter, Exeter, Atkinson, Sebec. case in Sebec not fatal. S. is ready to start to P.O. Lucy was going to write, also Mother but has not time. J. M. Metcalf.

take the world as it is, & the former answer becomes chimerical. As it is we must have penalties, constables, a police force; must we not also a military force, something more than a military police for home use, too. Does true & enlightened patriotism require us to labor for the establishment of an efficient militia system, a self-relying military spirit, — must we look to Tyrolese peasantry, German landwehr as a laudable example. I am much exercised herein. What I have to read bearing on the subject accords with my previous opinions, is all on one side except Vattel. The query is is it not all tainted with the chimerical & utopian, based on the desirable rather than the actual. You are a practical man, enlighten me.

As for news.

There is none. M & F. bought to the day 1/4 of an schooner, or rather took it on a doubtful debt, said Sch. being of the size of 82 7/15 tons, & of the age of 18 yrs — giving therefor at the rate of 900$ for the whole vessel, which has since been repaired at an expense of 400$ & gone to sea.
1300

Tis the same sch. as was run into & sunk last summer at Bucksport, by Steamer Penobscot. to wit: Sch. Brandywine.
Last week a schooner (North Branch) of 127 tons & some odd 95ths was purchased of John Jenness, by Walter Brown & Son 3/4
E. W. Metcalf 1/4
on speculation for 1200$. E. W. M. fixing the price he would give & Brown giving the same. The last is supposed to have been an excellent bargain. The is a very aged craft however, the only clue to her dater being that Capt. Mitchell, recollected being launched in her when he was a boy. Elisb owns a part of sch. Henry Crosby
Chas. has planted lots of corn. I was going to say 3 acres Joseph James
but dont know as that is right. North Branch
Vessels if well purchased & managed are probably good property, somewhat risky however, & somewhat like real estate as to the difficulty of at once realizing cash from them when it is wanted. They will so long as they have good luck, pay great interest, if times are decent as to business.
The regret I feell is at the quality of this ink

Goodbye
J. M. Metcalf

Shares of 10 ps. each, to be taken by a company of about 6 persons — to raise sum of 1500.00

For

July next	✓	300 Bls Flour in New York	4½	1350.00	
Aug. "	✓	Fot & Ny. whfge	12¢	36.00	
"	✓	Bangor Whfge	x¢	4.00	
July	✓	Marine insurance 5/8 pct on 1500.			
Aug.	✓	Fire " 3/8 "		15.00	
"	✓	Coopge		50	
"	✓	Putting in store	2¢	6.00	
July	✓	Exchange on remittance to N.Y. ½%		6.75	
"	✓	Commission on purchase 1½%		20.25	1441.50
					58.50
		Add for contingencies		1425.—	1500.00

The money to be furnished at above dates, i.e. the remittance to N.Y. last of July or first of Aug. the other expenses on arrival of Flour last of Aug. or 1st Sep.

Sale of 300 Bls Flour 6.$. 1800.00

Charges of Sale

Storage 9 Mos	2¢	42.00	
Labor delivering	½ ¢	1 50	
Commission on 1800.	2½ %	45.00	88.50
			1711.50
			1500.00
			211.50

1.41 profit on each share of 10$ is

or 19 pr ct interest — for 9 Mos. operation.

6 Mos would perhaps be sufficient for the operation i.e. sell in January — which would be int. of 28%

Flour in the winter is as likely to sell for more than 6$ as for less.

How many shares do you wish to take?

if we should get up such a concern?

Milo Oct. 3. 1849

Brother Isaac

Milo Oct. 3d 1849

Yours of 23d ult. from Newport was duly rec'd.

Old horse face. Your grandfather's brother, Michael, had a brother named Silas, who died in 1822; also a son named Silas. Qui est-ce que? Qu'est-ce que? Inquire him out.

Some accounts state that one half the inhabitants of Bangor have left the city instead of one fourth as you mention. Walter Brown, tis said, pretending to be unwell, kept house all the while not going out at all, lest if he did the Cholera would take him. The Cholera, has several times abated in Bangor, & again accresced. It was said the day before Eliab returned that it was over with, there had been no deaths for several days, but the day he went down there were seven deaths. Amongst those who have died, are John D. Kilby of Dennisville, (your classmate in college was he not) Mrs. Calista Pierce, Dan. of Dea. Francis Shepard, where Ann was, Mrs Ingraham. I sent you a paper containing an obituary notice of J. D. Kilby. There has been one fatal case of Cholera in Atkinson; one in Selec, not fatal; two in Milo, not fatal. Cases in Dexter, Exeter, Glenburn, Orono, Bradley, Brewer, -

"Senior" on Metaphysics. "The question was once put in a mixed company at Paris, 'what a metaphysician was,' a mathematician present answered, 'an ignorant blockhead.'" J. G. Kimmerman.

Dont forget in your next to answer the inquiry about Characters in Mrs J.'s Characteristics of Shakespeare's women.

Ewbank's Hydraulics I have seen. I shall not have time to read it very soon. I do not see how the hydraulic ram can come up to the idea of perpetual motion. The principle that

the pressure of fluids is in proportion to the height of the column & the area wt. the bottom, seems sufficient to produce it.
Barker's "Centrifugal Mill" — exerts a vast power with a very small qt. of water. It is plain that less than half of the power is used, as no use is made of the streams of water issuing from the horizontal pipes, & they must issue with great force to produce so much by their mere reaction. Now if you add to the power of the present machine, all this wasted power, will it not be able to pump the water which supplies it, thus realizing perpetual motion. The quantity of water required you know is not large. The hydraulic ram I have never seen or read of. I have heard about one that my friend J. E. Godfrey has. I understand that they are not very good to breed from.
Oct. 4th — I quote from yours in order to reply - "How did you do crack sum?
There is a great rule something of it in Alg. more fully in Differential Calculus — Maxima & minima" —
Now my rule for doing such sums is much more simple, valuable occult, skyentific &c. than any of your such far brought & dear bought ones. It is as follows — Put it into Equations, Eliminate one of the unknown quantities, find the value of tother by double position. You will easily perceive that Dou. Pos. applied directly to the solution of the problem would be of no use whatever. Applied thus it is as good as if made on purpose. My fame in future ages will probably rest upon the discovery of this rule & of perpetual motion, as above.

I think you had better not fail of going to Windsor with you companion Everett, if you can make it convenient without too great inconvenience.

I have now I believe touched upon those topics of your letter which require a reply, & must now proceed to the duty, under the circumstances more unpleasant, of relating news.
I think it probable that Lucy had before now written you that Charles' boy died of Cholera infantum — on the 28 ult. The funeral was on the 30th, attended by Mr. Prewitt of Brownville. Charley was sick with a somewhat similar complaint for some time, but is now well and smart.
Almeida, had the misfortune a few days ago 29th ult. to sprain her ancle very badly. She cannot yet step on that foot. It will probably disable her for many weeks.
Monday Oct 8. When I reflect upon the events of the last forty eight hours, I can but remember that we had a vicious rainstorm, so cold as occasionally to indulge itself in spits of snow. The wind blew tempestuously. Many apples & more leaves fell from the tree at the corner of the mansion. We rec'd a letter yesterday from Lucy & Annie. The only news of interest to you is that she had just written a long letter to you, & that the new Bangor mill ark "Old Hunter" when on the point of sailing for California, & after the farewell addresses on the wharf, was stopped, by the U.S. Marshal, because of insufficient & illegal accommodations for her 60 passengers.
I would earnestly advise you to have at hand a Greek Testament, otherwise a German or Latin one, & read therein. It is better for that purpose than an English one, aside from the consideration that it will resuscitate & freshen your knowledge of the language. One will almost necessarily give greater attention & see new meanings in words & phrases when reading in another language, & will rapidly improve in knowledge

of the tongue. This last ought not to be by you considered an object of small importance. If a language is worth learning it is certainly worth keeping. If the object in acquiring it was to discipline the mental powers, the mental discipline of retaining it, (what could be better tonic for the memory,) must be valuable. If the practical value of the acquisition itself, were the object in view, why defeat the object by forgetting the costly subject?

You have a Greek testament here in idleness, please procure a German one, the first time you have a good chance to go or send to an American Bible Soc'y agency or depot.

On 28th ult. I wrote to Dr. Wesselhoeft again & have now (Eve. Oct 5) just rec'd a reply. He says that to be aided by W.C. I must follow dixit with great regularity & to the letter, recommends perseverance, considers my humor a favorable symptom &c. His letter makes me pretty much or quite conclude, which I had already nearly determined upon, to go right to a W.C. Ecto. If the Hydropathic system is unworthy of credence it is certainly as well to stay at home. If good & worthy it is best to give it a fair & full trial. With the best of information on the subject it could only be used here under several disadvantages. And we know nothing about it; if our hopes from it were to be crowned with complete success; i.e. a crises, we should not be wise enough to duly receive it.

I have apparently grown worse in some respects since you were here. Hyleys, I think, are somewhat weaker, & my left arm has partially failed. My back however seems better, I can sit up longer & have less pain therein. —

Now I wish by next Monday's mail, i.e. in one week, to rec'd a letter from you, advise me differently if you think best. If you are coming home this fall inform me when as near as possible. If it could well be so, it would be an advantage, if you could go back with me & steer me safely. I wish to go from here next week Tuesday & Wed.

J. M. Metcalf.

Waterford Oct. 29. 1845

Waterford Oct 29 1849.

Brother Isaac

Yours of 15th inst. was duly rec'd before I left Milo although I had to wait a week for it. Judge Collamer's Loco Postmaster in Milo has been guilty of misfeasance & non-feasance towards myself several times before. In one case he did not deliver a letter until it had been several days in the office, although abundantly requested so to do.

Your N.H. hard pan extends I think not only to "the second rail of the fences," but to foreign parts, the article I should suppose to be found genuine in several or more of the towns about here. If you want any rocks in building your road, you can have them ad infinitum, between here & Norway.

You perceive how well I have followed your advice about going to Water Cure Establishment. As I can think of no apology to tender, and as I am at a perfectly safe distance from your honor, I defy your disapprobation & ridicule your wrath. Au reste, je me contens. I wish I had come a few months sooner.

About leaving that road for another I do not know, — I wish you could get a good chance on A. & St. L. Road — That you know is under contract to be built in three years. - 100 miles of road more $2.700.000,00

In relation to yr going home, my own private opinion is that you had better not this fall if you can keep yourself in business. If you need relaxation etc. a short jaunt, fishing or something of that sort with far less expense of time & cash would much better attain the object, than the hurry, confusion & fatigue & want of sleep of a journey. If you insist upon it however I am excessively willing to see you at Waterford,

by & by. — A. & St. L. R.R. to Paris or N. Oxford stage thence to here is pos

As to Characteristics of Women & Characters therein — remarks on Cordelia I have not read, — was Cordelia, King Lear's daughter, — it is so long since I read Lear that I have about forgotten the names. — Tempest, Midsummer night's dream, & Othello are the only plays I am at all familiar with, which is perhaps an explanation of this, that I venture to suggest Desdemona, as a substitute for Cordelia. — "I will argufy it". Do so.

The statement of a family characteristic I think very happy & correct. The trait is perhaps less observable in Eliab, than some others. By the way, when meaning exactly do you attach to the word family in that connection?

I have commenced a correspondence with Chas. H. M. Woonsocket, R.I. — and recently rec'd a letter from him. No news of particular interest to you. Two distinguished individuals had recently been in his office, — Old Dr. Pitts Metcalf, with his book of genealogies, whom he describes as an eccentric gone-to-seed looking character, & Theobald Mathew, an Irishman of some note, as you may perhaps be aware. He took several daguerreotypes of the latter gentleman.

When I left home the folks were all well except A.'s lame uncle, which was rapidly improving — Jos. A. Argent very sick of a fever, some hopes entertained of his recovery — Jos. Freeman not expected to recover from his violent dysentery. He was very sick at the tavern of Armin Carver in Bangor (he went from Milo), Carver would not have him there, he was carried to Milo, was too sick to get out of the carriage at all by the way. Dr. Kimball thinks, I am told that with proper usage & quiet he might have been about again in a week or two. Dr. Snow of Atkinson, was then very sick, & had since died. He attended a family in Dover in which were 2 or 3 deaths from Cholera or something much like it, took the same disorder, & died. A watcher with the same family died also. Young Snow, Edwin P. who had recently commenced practice in

Brownville, will now probably remove to Atkinson.

I bore the journey here much better than I expected, & do not think it injured me at all. From Milo to Bangor & from North Oxford to Waterford (19½ miles) was much more of a journey for me than from Bangor to N. Oxford. We had a good state room & I laid abed all day on the boat, fared well at the Elm house in Portland. The cars are fitted up a shade better than any I have before seen. The width of the cars – boudoir – I like much. I laid on an exceeding comfortable lounge, in a room labelled, "Gentlemen are strictly forbidden to seat themselves in this room." From Norway village, which is near Niger depot, which the present terminus of the road, which will be finished to Paris Cape this fall, we got quite an easy phaeton for the ride to Waterford. The region is full of ponds, the rocks are already referred to. I arrived here Oct 25

This famous Establishment is bounded as follows, viz: + + + & is situated at "Waterford flats" which small & quiet village is about 1½ mile from "Waterford City" which is situated farther down on the coast of the same lake, id est Jack Pond. Which name has a sufficiently singular etymology being named from the first person drowned in it. But we will let the pond remain where it is a few moments & return to the Establishment. It was formerly a public house. It is naturally a pleasant situation, & has divers superadded advantages of art among which we may enumerate – Bowling alley, piano, sofas, chess, checkers, back-gammon, cards, a fiddle, a syringe, etc. From the level interval of the pond-shore, abruptly rises, some 12 rods from my present seat in the office, the Tirzah Mountain. Its average angle of elevation from base & top is, as my friend Dole & I judge, about 60°, with various perpendiculars interspersed of 20 ft & less. It is thus inaccessible on this side, but by going round to the other side it may easily be ascended & affords a view of Snowy White Mts. & of mountains further South Kearsarge Sunapee, etc. Our patients occasionally ascend thither. Its height above the flat here is 300 ft. only.

Hawk Mountain, Bear Mountain, etc. are elevations which combine to shut out the view of mountains & things beyond our sequestered nook.

If able, I ought to give you a list of Dramatis Personæ –

30th Proprietor Farrar, professor, as he is termed, – is a graduate of Brattleboro Water Cure Institution. His experience in that way almost includes resurrection, as he states it. His father died of consumption, his brother & sisters died of the same, at about a certain age. As he approached that age, he plainly & fearfully approached the same fate. He had moreover a severe & protracted fever & ague & was almost gone. Improved as he supposed about his last chance to make his will & select his burial place. In a sort of fit of desperation, not with hope certainly, he started ~~secretly~~ to Brattleboro without telling any one where he was going. In a few weeks he raised the crop of boils, – after seven months treatment he came home. When he reached Portland on his way back, he must wait there a day or two for the stage, so he walked here, 45 miles, with the exception of a casual ride of forty miles. People here had supposed him crazy when they heard of his journey to B. & sojourn there & were confirmed in the belief by his walk, as lunatics only could possibly endure such fatigues in such health as Farrar was supposed to be. His health since then, (some 3 yrs. I believe) is as good as can be, – although as he is naturally of a very weak constitution, he dares not finish his professional studies, nor lead a professional & sedentary life. He is liberally educated, talented I guess, a brisk, active, little fellow.

Dr. J. Prescott, physician to our majesties, a gray headed old man formerly allopathic practitioner. I think a man of extensive information, both professional & practical, is I am told much more versed in anatomy than is usual among physicians. My only mark set down against him yet, is that occasionally when excited he is profane. He is a good hand to tell stories etc. & appears to love to show his anatomy.

Dr. Drane of Bangor, has been here some time, is being cured of Paralysis of the left side. He is very large & fat, & they are now keeping him on short allowance to reduce him, which is considered necessary to attain a radical cure. He was once a man I suppose, well educated etc. but has in part lost his mental powers by his disease. He is difficult to manage & troublesome, will take snuff, apples, etc in secret. He & I occupy the same sleeping room – are classed together as "the cripples."

Smith under treatment for Epileptic fits, has left since I arrived

benefitted but not cured.

Mr. Nutter, & gentleman-ship, or man of the world-ism, will be if I recollect it & feel like it, topics taken up in my next.

The best man here is Mr. Isaiah Dole, once my teacher at Foxcroft, since teacher at various academies & for a few years past at Gorham. I do not see how any one can help loving him. A more agreeable companion might possibly exist, but certainly cannot possibly be desired by me. When at Foxcroft he & I both boarded at Parson Wells's. He has a variety of books, most of which are however out of my line, & he sets a good example for you in the matter of reading his greek testament. He is a great hand to laugh, his complaint is of the lungs. Some men we respect, some we admire some we like, Mr. Dole is of neither of these classes, ~~that~~ one whom we love, which last sentiment not only includes all the rest, but includes, incloses, & buries them up so completely that we are scarcely aware that we have them ~~sentiments~~ at all.

Mr. Williams, a young Baptist clergyman, graduate of Waterville, recently teacher at Hampden Academy, is also an unassuming companionable man, but unfortunately so deaf that it is very difficult to converse with him. He is a good substantial rock & do good service in his place; Mr. Dole is a gem, or a "beautiful corner stone, polished, after the similitude of a palace" Mr. W. likes to criticize Wayland's Moral Science, which I am reading, & I am interested in some of his remarks. His Prex. Sheldon is great on that topic & pretty much upsets Wayland in spots. — I don't know but you are tired of reading these matters, I certainly am of writing them.

P.M. — Oh! Ho! hum! Oh, ho, hum! How shall the first sentence of this paragraph be punctuated, to either method right? — ho-Hum! Would that be better?

If so be you would like to know what they do unto me here, they will in the early & dark morning "pack" me, in a wet sheet, leave me there one hour, when I come out smoking hot, I am to be washed off in cold water, wiped & go to bed a short time to get warm again. — Yours A.M. — take

"drip sheet" — a sheet well wet in cold water, thrown over my shoulders, & me corporation well rubbed & spanked with it. Wiped dry. — 4½ P.M. Drip sheet same as before. — In about a week I shall probably be promoted to some other bath.

Dr. Prescott does not give me a great deal of encouragement as to getting cured of my lameness. Says it is entirely impossible to form an opinion, but that some four weeks treatment will probably be sufficient to test the matter, so that we may know whether the disease is by water cur-or incurable. They have made some great cures here. Is it not the case

That if your road is so pushed for money, that its stock is in such poor repute, as that you could buy it at an advantageous rate? The things to speculate in are those that you know all about, — are you having sufficient opportunities to be acquaint with those matters? Rail road stocks in general are very low I believe, are they not?

You will no doubt write to me. I have written a long letter to yourself with but little in it. You are to write a long & very weighty letter, directing to Waterford himself, No. Waterford & No. Waterford being the other P.O.S.

I have nothing more to write, but I hate to leave off. I must.

J. M. Metcalf.

One must probably go further back, than to the father of the Pelatiah Metcalf who settled in Rogalston Mass to trace yourself & S. M. (old horse face) ~~& your~~ to a common ancestor

That Pelatiah had no brother Samuel, & was an eldest son. Pelatiah the father of sd Pelatiah had a brother Samuel. Of this family Pelatiah was the eldest & Samuel the youngest son. These were if them in all, ten brothers & three sisters, one or more however died young.

So you see if the families separate where you suppose you must have these discrepant statements to reconcile. Silas has Pelatiah the youngest — he was eldest

" seven brothers & five sisters of them — there were 10 bros. & 3 sisters & a sist

This Samuel however must have been contemporary at least with Samuel grandpere of "horse face" — as he was born 1739 & thus when Samuel moved to Croyden would be aged 48.

For a common ancestor, you must probably go back four generations previous to your grandfather Pelatiah (who was the only one of the name P. that settled in Rogalston) viz: to Michael Metcalf who lived in Franklin as did most of his descendants. This Michael then aged 17 came to N.E. with his father Michael 1st, was admitted freeman" by the general court in May 18 1642, married Mary Fairbanks in 1644, had 3 sons & 2 daughters & died in 1664. His son Eleazer, from whom you & I are descended move to Wrentham & was Deacon therein.

Waterford Nov. 5 1849

Waterford Nov. 2 1849

Brother Isaac,

When I wrote you a few days since that I forgot to put in a scrap I fixed before I left home in relation to that genealogy you wrote me about. I enclose it now.

That fact with two other reasons of little weight induce me to send you this.

I wish you to see this circular.

And forasmuch as it has been represented to me as exceedingly probable that you will visit your maternal home this fall & that on your way you will also visit me, I wish to inform you that it is somewhat doubtful as to my remaining here after 3 weeks longer, as it is supposed that the Dr. Will leave & then the house be shut up. The matter is as yet intirely uncertain, & had you not better if convenient delay your contemplated journey, if any, until the matter can be decided & I write you again in that regard. Please write me as to your intentions. This morning, having completed a week's "treatment" I was "promoted" to the douche. I do not dare to speak of it at all, nor even to think upon it with confidence, but lest it should prove a mistake & disappointment; but am nevertheless slightly impressed with a notion that I can perceive an improvement in myself already. The explanation of the matter mentioned above, would say, that I cannot travel without assistance & some companion.

M. Metcalf

WATERFORD
WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

To the Public :—The Hydropathic Establishment at Waterford enters upon the third year of its existence on the 1st of May. I can but congratulate myself and the public upon the success that has attended the Institution, and the progress that has been made by the community in its estimate of the merits of the Water-Cure system, and the utility of such establishments. The accompanying certificate, as the judgment of disinterested and enlightened observers, respecting the Institution at Waterford, and the character and skill of its present medical superintendent, will speak for itself, and render superfluous any words of commendation. It is the testimonial of the Clergymen and Select-men of the town, and others well known through the State as men of the highest respectability.—Indebted to the virtues of water, as I believe, for the life and health I at present enjoy, I have sought to render the benefits of the system generally available. Hence the establishment at Waterford, and the interest I feel in it. All who visit the Institution for the recovery of health, will be welcomed with hope and sympathy. The expenses are purposely made as low as possible, consistent with the success and true interests of the Institution. For patients, the charges, including board, room, lights, fuel, and medical attendance, will be from $6 to $7 per week, according to the accommodations afforded, and the length of time they may remain under treatment. From forty to fifty patients can be conveniently accommodated. Applicants may address Dr. J. Prescott, or C. Farrar, Waterford, Maine, and a circular will be forwarded to them in answer to their inquiries. All communications should be post-paid. Patients should provide themselves with the following articles, viz—Two or three thick woolen blankets, and as many comfortables or quilts, two coarse linen or cotton sheets, and six or eight crash towels.

C. FARRAR, Proprietor.

P. S. Physicians and medical students, who may visit the establishment for observation and instruction, will be charged $5 per week; and so all visiters and resident boarders, unless friends and relations of patients, for whom the charge will be less, and reasonable. All members of the establishment, besides patients, will be entitled to the privilege of the baths, and modes of recreation provided for patients, free of all charge. Waterford is readily accessible from Boston by railroad and steamboat as far as Portland, and thence by steamboat or railroad, and stage. The fare from Portland to Waterford, and *vice versa*, is from $1,00 to $1,25, according to the mode of conveyance. C. F.

Mr. C. Farrar—Sir: In answer to your inquiries concerning the opinion of the people of Waterford, in reference to the Water-Cure practice, which for the two past years has been adopted in your establishment, and to some extent in private families, we are happy to state—

That, more especially since Dr. Prescott took charge of the establishment, there has been a marked increase of confidence in its favor, from the known and observed success which has attended that mode of practice under his administration, both in private families and in your Institution. We have therefore no hesitation in saying that a majority of the people of Waterford and vicinity are highly favorable to that mode of practice—many and a most respectable number of whom would now prefer its adoption in their own families.

Cong. Clergyman — JOHN A. DOUGLASS,	C. C. MASON,	DANIEL BROWN,
High Sheriff — O'NIEL W. ROBINSON,	DANIEL CHAPLIN,	ELBRIDGE GERRY. — Lawyer
EDWARD CARLTON,	AMOS GAGE,	DANIEL PLUMMER,
JOSIAH MONROE, Wealthy	ELIAKIM MAXFIELD,	JOHN C. GERRY,
Wealthy Lumberman — JAMES CHADBOURNE,	WM. KINGMAN, JR.,	SAMUEL WARREN.

F. W. Nichols & Co. Printers,
15 Exchange street, Portland.

HYDROPATHY.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SIR :—The various modes of medical practice now in vogue, and their comparative merits for curing disease, are now being subjected to a searching scrutiny, by all classes of people, scarcely known in any former period. The long established dogmas of school therapeutics, founded upon a false philosophy, and handed down as heirlooms of medical science, are giving place to more rational views, attended with better practical results. The world is already indebted to Homæopathy for a better system of practice, and for exposing to common daylight the uncertainties of medicine, regarded as a practical art. And Hydropathy, we sincerely believe, is destined to do much more in exposing the abuses and absurdities in popular practice, and of introducing a method of cure for most diseases, more prompt, safe, and certain, and more in accordance with nature's laws, than any other yet known.

Having changed our former views upon these subjects, after witnessing in a large number of cases the superior advantages of the Water-Cure treatment, we commenced the practice anew, the past year, full of confidence and hope ;—since which, every day's experience has only strengthened our convictions of its truth, and established its superiority in our estimation over every other mode of medical practice. The large proportion of hopeless cases by other means, that have been successfully treated in this Institution within the nine months past, furnish abundant evidence to justify such a statement. And in further support of the fact, we would appeal with the utmost confidence to the decision of the candid people of Waterford, who have been constant observers of the salutary changes thus produced, as well as to the patients themselves.

It is true that the Water-Cure treatment as a whole embraces those important auxiliaries, so highly necessary to the condition of health every where—proper regimen, pure air, and bodily exercise. But it is the proper application of water itself that best prepares the system for the operation of the salutary influences of these indispensable adjuncts. More than forty invalids have visited the establishment during the last nine months, who have been under treatment for different periods of time. All who have left, with a single exception—a case in itself hopeless—have been benefitted by it. Those who remained the needful length of time, have been cured. Others who had satisfactorily tested the mode here for a few weeks only, and returned home to continue the same there, with whom a correspondence has been kept up, are in most of the cases in a fair way of recovery ; although a longer continuance here would have been more favorable to the attainment of their object.

The location of Waterford is admirably adapted to secure all the advantages needful to a Hydropathic establishment in an eminent degree to those who seek for health, especially in the summer season ; particularly to such as have a taste for mountain and rural scenery. Those who continue to visit the Institution, with a view of testing Hydropathic treatment for the relief of suffering, or for the removal of disease, may be assured of every attention that the nature of each individual case may require.

JOSIAH PRESCOTT, Superintending Physician.

Waterford, Me., April 25, 1849.

Waterford Me
Nov 8

6

Mr. J. J. Metcalf
Oil Mill Village
New Hampshire

Waterford Nov. 21 1849.

Brother Isaac

In the Bar room, or office, is seated J. at the desk. Out spread before him are Epistles, severally bearing dates 4th, 11th, Nov. They must be attended to.

It is to be remarked that you revile myself for "rocks & hard pans" — Now "he that judgeth a matter before he heareth it it is folly & shame unto him." Pray what do you know of the rocks of Oxford? I instituted no invidious comparisons, — but merely affirmed that rocks were predicable of sd Oxford Co. or parts thereof. You then, forsooth, exhibit an ineffable contempt, — as though the regions which you cognize had a monopoly of rocks & h-pans. In your appended remarks, on favored regions where rocks are dirty, you forget I fear that law of hydraulics saying
"Nothing extenuate, & nought set down in malice."

This afternoon is the time set for beginning to read King Lear in accordance with your direction. Our Mr. Farrar, has for several evenings, been reading Othello to an owdience of male patients. He is a very good reader. You speak of Mrs. Desd. Othello as "a character of pure feeling, one who lives & feels but not thinks: at least thinking is not an attribute necessary to our perceptions of her." (Permit me to substitute the word conception for perception.) — The remark is doubtless a just one so far as this: that the prominent characteristic of said matron is sensibility. This may however be owing to the circumstances in which she is placed; the standpoint whence we view her. Is it not the case however that intellect is the indispensable groundwork of feeling? From the very structure of the mind, emotions are born from intellections, & if you wish to excite in one powerful emotions, you give him the most vivid conception of the facts

& circumstances that you can. The soul of Lamartine could not coexist with the mind of Geo. III, of England. Furthermore, — if you have noticed it, there has been a change in the outward manifestation, the prominent characteristics of the living lady of whom we spoke. The intellect which in her school days was, — not greater than it is now, — is not now seen, — as manifested, she is "a character of pure feeling", almost. That is the prominent part of her lovely character. Indeed it is becoming too much so she ought to cultivate & developes her mental powers more than she does. When I have read Lear I shall perhaps have somewhat to say with regard to Cordelia. In the mean time please remark on Madam Desdemona if you have anything to offer.

Your explanation of what you mean by the word family in sd connection, is certainly a remarkable specimen of ambiguity. I think few persons could beat it.

"Sone-to-seed", lives in Franklin, Mass. I believe.

I presume Edwin P. Snow M.D. behaves himself well. He is spoken highly of. I have heard nothing against him.

Jack Pond, — the name is vulgar, and nearly or quite obsolete. You should give it the name by which it is recognized, — Lake Hygeia.

Mr. Farrar was recently a Prof. at Waterville. His title is derived wholly from his connection with this institution. He has recently been an editor. You have doubtless seen him at Atheneum anniversaries. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, Harvard Univ. Theological school, Brattleboro W.C., Esto. (See Water Cure in America p. 133 "another given over by his physicians &c") He was for a while a teacher in Eng. High School Boston, Concord Academy, a private tutor in South, etc. He commenced to preach. Left his profession for regard of his health. Unitarian. He is now inclined to Swedenborgianism. By patients he is usually termed the 'Professor'. He speaks of himself as the proprietor. — "Has any one seen the proprietor's spectacles?"

The people of the village, know him I find under the cognomen of "the prophet". He is a smart little fellow in mind & body. He takes me up in his arms as you would a child & carries me from my room to the douche & back — through a large hall & a narrow crooked flight of stairs — carries me up to bed in the same way as the Dr. says the exertion of going up is injurious to me. For a big fellow like yourself this perhaps would not be much, but he is small, & prior to Brattleboro was sickly & feeble.

Dr. Deane is of Bangor & had the notoriety you speak of & is supposed to have somewhat injured his professional reputation by his branchings out into these occult sciences, & also by some to have brought on his f. paralysis by that means, that is to have weakened his nervous system by over much mesmerism &c. He was probably once something of a man, but is now partially demented I suppose. His son Henry is settled at Tahiti, Society Islands. He was ~~no doubt~~ perhaps a classmate of thine at Eng. High School. He went to Sea, after several yrs. settled as a merchant in Tahiti, where he has been for a few yrs. His daughter & husband, Rev. Mr. Sturtevant are in California, — His wife is sister to the eminent Chandler's of Boston, — Peleg C. author of Criminal Trials & other law Books, & his brother. I do not know as to the founders of Bangor Museum.

22nd Mr. Dole, good man has left & gone home, to pursue his very gentle treatment there. By special permission, I intend to write to him, — next week I guess.

In relation to Wayland & Mr. Williams criticisms thereon. Williams had forgotten, could only say that Prof. Sheldon ~~used~~ to hack it to peices badly. He could ~~however~~ specify but two of the places which he attacked, & from his imperfect remembrance of prof's. remarks, could not argufy sufficiently to overthrow Wayland. One of those places was one which I had marked as objectionable when

I read it. In my last & final review of the book, I have written (& am writing, for I have not got through with it,) a sheet or two of comments objections & criticisms on divers points therein. One of the points that Mr W. & ineffectually assailed, may I think be overthrown. The length of these things will prevent my receding to your request to write you thereon, & if I did you could not be interested in them without the book to refer them to.

While I think of it, let me request you to bring French Dict with you, if you have it & come this way & have not use for it.

I am acquainted with the technical terms among stockbrokers that you speak of & some others — e.g. — sales at 98½ — 6.30 — what means it?

I have now nearly disposed of the topics brouched in yours of 3d I must however remark the high excellence of said Epistle in one very important characteristic of a good letter — it is eminently suggestive of ideas to be used in reply.

The O'Neil W. Robinson you inquire of in that of 11th is the son of O'N. W.R., sheriff & signer of the document. Elbridge Gerry, another of the signers thereto, is member of the present congress. He left Waterford yestermorning for the state of matrimony, arrived there, as is supposed, this morning, & shortly after left for District of Colombia.

Your freshet not only got into the street of oil-mill-village-city, but into the papers, in which latter place I had the pleasure of seeing it. Lake Hygeia is brimfull. What a pile of rain came in this last storm, — Monday night wasn't it — Siryn Mt., — the more correct orthography is probably Sire'em Sire'em Mt. — The height thereof is only 630 ft from the flat here. Our Mts around here are merely hills of tolerable size. Whether Sunapee is visible from their tops I am uncertain. Some peaks of the White Hills are, and also Kearsarge, upon which "the "mountain house" can be seen in a clear day. I do not remember that I ever heard the Rev. Mr Clark of whom you speak. Why; what of him?

If you should conclude to come here by & by I can perhaps give you a little useful information as to routes &c. On Tuesday ~~Friday~~ Thursday & Saturday, you can come right through by stage from Portland for 1.50 — & return on the al-

I have half a page more. It is a pity not to improve or otherwise occupy it. I will response your letters in search of a something suggesting a word. By the way I recall your saying regarding the unique character of the sound of o in whole, rote. Hope, - is not that always called as we speak it.

I shall probably remain here for the present, so that your proposition to escort me to Portland, to be there met by Eliab, will not need to be acted on. I douched for a fortnight. Have discontinued it for a week. In a week or so expect to resume it. Our douche is 2¼ in stream, with fall of 20 ft. We have two kinds of water in the house from different springs. I put Thermometers into the reservoirs up stairs this morning & found the temperature 47°. The below stairs fountain is a little cooler.

The fact is not, what you suggest that I have improved for a few months past but decidedly the reverse. Three months since my left hand & arm did not seem to be affected at all. They are now so feeble as to that I can with difficulty cut my meat & eat my mush. What did you go to Boston for?

Why is Ills & Ms. RR Stock so low, & quoted as dull at 28½? What is its plan? What of Vt Central at 46½ firm? What leads you to suppose the former to be a good investment? I should think you would have no difficulty in getting it if you wanted it. Would not the best way to purchase be through a State St. broker, paying them a commission?

Have you rec'd a letter from Samuel lately — heard of his flour purchase $1000. Oswego @ 5.33⅓ in store? I should think it low if the flour is good every way. I send a letter to mother by this same mail.

I take the Boston Traveler, weekly, - it is a very good paper. Elial is delinquent, he has not written me since he left here. Take the morning train for Portland in order to be put through to Waterford without delay. - What a beautiful day for the season in this

22nd Nov 1869. J. M. Metcalf

J. M. Metcalf, J. M. Metcalf

Do you read that German Testament?

ternate days. On the same days you can go in the same direction by R.R. for the same price, taking a through ticket to Waterford. The stage fare was reduced on c/c of R.R. & is cheap for the distance, which is nearly 50 miles. An arrangement has recently been made however which brings RR fare to the same. The fare fr R.R. to North Oxford depot is $1.49 – passengers for Wat. & neighboring towns & forwarded on through ticket & a reduction, so as to compete with stage route. We are 11 miles from said depot by private conveyance, – the stage which connects with the cars comes via Harrison making it 18 miles. The ~~&~~ cars-stage arrives here a few hours earlier in R.M. than the mail stage. Thus you need to calculate as to leave Portland on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday to take either route, & if you take the rail to purchase a through ticket to this place. The best way is probably to come by rail & go by stage & see the country both ways. The stage route is said to pass through a picturesque country. As to the main question I have little to say. The journey would doubtless be a pleasant one a few months earlier in the season, – I should be very glad to see you, – you would probably imbibe but little pleasure from the visit aside from the journey as the fittings up of the place are not such as to make us have a very good time together unless we could walk forth.

As to my own progress in health & prosperity, – Cant say. When I came Dr. P. thought that four weeks would be a sufficient time to test the matter, as to whether I would probably be benefitted by the treatment. That time has expired. No encouraging improvement had been attained, & no indications which enable him to form an opinion as to the ultimate results.

So you see my prospects are bright.

Joseph Waterford Dec. 19. '49

W. G. Dec. 21. '49 Parker's

Brother Isaac

Waterford Dec 12 1849

I am seated at the desk & I will commence a reply to yours of 25/27th inst. I have been looking over my journal & puttering about the Escritoire here some time & must now go walk four times across the platform with the aid of two canes.

14th After this slight interruption occasioned by the arrival here of a distinguished stranger, of whom I am to hereinafter treat, I will continue my letter. — Letter — Letter — letter — what does that mean? "Words, words, words." Hamlet. scribbled away without aim or object, rhyme or rheason. Too often so.

But to return to your letter aforesaid of 25/27 Nov. — I find it to consist 1st, of the Stars & the Earth. My words are to be disconnected & absurd for I don't feel like writing at all. Did you ever play back-gammon? I have just now played two games. Did you ever read "Vestiges of the Creation"? I have been reading it. What do you think of it? The ideas you speak of in "The Stars & the Earth", are striking & plausible, & great, but I do no know as they will prove of much value upon a close examination will they. I should like very much to read it, but shall probably be unable to get hold of it at present. I do not seem to think highly of the "Vestiges of Creation." My Chirography is becoming quite horrible. — I too have failed of receiving a letter from Ann, for a long time. —

Upon reflection, I allow that your Turner School was probably in Oxford Co. — was it so? A woman from " is now a patient here, but has not dwelled there very long & knows not of you. Who were some of your friends there named?

15th Prof. Calvin Farrar is certainly not a great man, mentally, or else he fails in showing himself off sadly. — Vt & Mass. R.R. Stock, I notice has risen considerably of late, owing I suppose to the nearness of Div. time. My newspaper gives a weekly status of all such affairs. —

It is the Am. Traveller, pub. in Boston. I would considerably prefer it to N.Y. Tribune. I notice that sales of that stock are frequently reported in Boston. —
Samuel bought with his & my joint funds, in which my share however was very small — 180 Bls Oswego flour — a 5½ or 5.53 — ~~storage 3d~~ in store. I do not think it a very good purchase, but hope & trust yt no loss will ensue, as flour usually rises in Bangor market after the closing of the river. I do not think flour a safe article to buy & store on speculation except when bought in summer or fall to sell in winter, or bought when at quite a low point. E.G. — Flour at 4½ would be sure to pay a profit.

I am unable to inform you how long I intend to stay here as I have formed no intentions thereon. I have no improvement to report — no indications, other than a slight eruption on my back, seat, & legs; — the return of a tumor or something resembling a stye, which was on my left eye last winter, & which disappeared without much if any suppuration soon after I was bled & calomelized last spring: occasional nausea; & perhaps a very few other somewhat similar, very slightly favorable indications. Dr. Munde says mine is a doubtful case the water treating of which is the only way which offers a prospect of relief & that the result of that cannot possibly be predicted — that I had better continue the ~~treatment~~ faithfully & rather gently for a long time & that it may restore me, tells me to be careful & not exercise too much in any way so as to get fatigued, not to use cold water for baths, to have a quite nourishing but not stimulating diet. Also that mine is a very unusual case, but that he has seen one or two in Germany that were nearly similar. — I doubt not but my baths might all be taken at home, but they would be likely to be somewhat irregular at the best, the water is not so good, the fatigue of the journey would be deleterious, the fixments for air & exercise not quite so good, the diet different — so that the sum of that matter would be — a greater or less diminution of the present very slight chance of recovery. — Still I am undecided whether to remain here or not, the saving of expense to a person situated just

is quite an object.
as I am. But if I go hence, it may happen, that some change in my case may make it advisable for me to be at a W.C. Establishment, perhaps before the saving in expense has even paid the expense of the journey. Cases in which chronic diseases can with equal advantage be treated away from an Estbt. are exceptions to a pretty general rule, I presume. Events, however, will, in all probability, soon develope themselves which will dispel the doubts I now entertain as to the best course for me to pursue.

The fact is that this Establishment is now about to pass through a crisis in its existence. The present physician will soon leave. There is some prospect that his place will be supplied by Dr Munde who is unquestionably much the best & most distinguished water practitioner on the western continent. If he comes, the place wl will soon become a rival to Brattleboro. If he decides not to come, it is uncertain whether the Est. will stop or not, & if it does not, uncertain who will be its physician. If Dr. M. decides to come I shall probably decide to stay. Dr. M. can likes this situation much as to its natural advantages of scenery, water, &c. — & can as yet find no suitable water at other places which on other accts he would prefer. In the whole western country the water is unsuitable. He disliked to go to Baltimore or Phila. as he should thus come into unpleasant competition with some of his worthy fellow countrymen. It is supposed that the chances slightly preponderate in favor of his coming here. It is an out of the way place to be sure, but the great reputation of the Dr Munde & the natural advantages of the place would probably bring here as many patients as one Dr. could take care of & more too.

You perhaps think I exaggerate Dr. Munde — (pronounced Moon'-da, or Moon'-de, or Moon'-di) — & it may be so. But from all I can learn from all sources & from a close inspection of the man, I think the case will bear most of my statements.

Dr. Munde wrote, as I understand, the first book on the Water Cure, according to Priessnitz, his works made Priessnitz famous. He has had nearly as much experience as Priessnitz himself & the advantage of him in being a

thoroughly educated man. His works on W.C. are the basis & staple from which many or most of the W.C. Books in Eng. & Am. were manufactured.

You perhaps noticed in a somewhat recent No. of N.Y. Tribune a notice of the arrival in this country of this "distinguished political exile." I quote from that article just this "He is next to Priessnitz the most eminent practitioner of the W.C. that Germany has produced." He is also somewhat distinguished as a linguist, & as an author on other subjects than Hydropathy. He speaks English full as correctly as our Dr. Prescott — writes & speaks not merely for ordinary purposes of conversation & correspondence, but makes speeches & books in Eng. & Fr. as well as German. He is now about publishing an Eng. book in N.Y., has sold the copy right for 500.$ for 1st Edition, & 500$ more for the next if it is required. He also speaks fluently Spanish & Italian. This reminds me forcibly of what I consider your foolish misconduct, in that you are not learning more. What shall I call it, ignoble indolence, - want of ambition, — I don't know what to call it. Instead of pressing onward & upward, you are forgetting the languages &c. that you once nearly acquired. You sit down content with mediocrity, whereas you should, whatever elevation you attain, deem it but as a basis or position from which to mount higher. That ambition which leads one to desire & strive to be thought great, & to be in high places of honor; — is poor — mean. But one should desire & strive with a life long struggle to be great, for his own sake; then let esteem or honor come or come not, he has his exceeding great reward, he has himself. Be not a candidate for the place, but let the place be candidate for thee. To rise & grow in one direction in one profession, as engineering, ought not to satisfy the aspirations of the immortal mind, — of a "college learnt man". — Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it, "with thy mights. I do think you are deficient in

"... the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights & live laborious days."

But to return to Dr. Munde, — he took an active part in the recent revolution in Saxony, was a member of the provisional gov't, - commanded a body of National Guards; was wounded in the leg by a musket ball in the fight at Dresden last March — Escaped, & reached this country. His wound is now nearly healed. He is a large man physically, & I like him & his appearance very much, & hope much that he will decide to come here & abide.

I have consulted Dr M. as to my case, with the result above mentioned. You see that his directions correspond nearly with the spirit of mine, & also I may be allowed to state with my own opinions on the subject. I took the douche a fortnight only. It was discontinued at my own instance. — My judgment is decided, that except in relation to the one consideration of the onerous expense, the best place for me is at a good Water Cure Establishment. This is my answer to your question on that head.

What is the name of the bewitching "Miss L"? I wish I was well so that I could go to Goffstown & see her. I have often read of such things in stories & poems; but knew not of their actual existence in real life, — have been quite incredulous on the subject. However as you have seen — I will believe on that ground only — wouldn't if I saw it myself. I hope you will be spared another interview with her, if the effects are likely to prove so deleterious to your slumbers.

I rec'd a letter from Eliab by last mail, transmitting the joint advice of himself & John Cutter of Exeter in my case, viz: "Stay a year where you are, never give it up so." — No news from Bangor or Hampden of importance. Jane is with Lucy. John W. Furber, boarding there & attending school. I have had no letter from Lucy for some time. Nor from Mother.

I enjoy myself pretty well here. Read Shakespear, sundry works on hydrotherapy, Theo. Parker's sermon, Wayland, Vestiges, Hazlitt's Table talk, Imagination & fancy, by Leigh Hunt, — The Caxtons, by Bulwer, Oliver Twist, French Testament, Paradise lost. Also play back-gammon, & very occasionally chess. People that can talk you know are scarce. Mr. Dole left some time ago. Miss Merrill of Brunswick is however a very good companion in that respect. You perhaps know her or her family. She had a bro graduate from Brunwick. She is large, refined, stout, travelled, somewhat informed, polite & sociable. Had a very large head indeed, and is so much of a phrenologist that she has examined all our heads.

My letters of late are about twice as long as yours I believe. More pages in mine & about 2/3 as much matter (words) in one of your pps as in one of mine. However I suppose I have the most leisure.

18th Dr. Prescott says I'll probably not get well. That if I do not I will probably continue to grow weaker & weaker, until at last the debility will reach vital organs to such an extent as to supercede vitality wholly. In that case I wish it understood that I retract all and singular that I said in my letter to you of Apr. 14th on the subject of place of burial. Let the place be wherever is most convenient & agreable to those I leave behind me. It may be proper to mention that some of the fore mentioned favorable indications, have made their appearance since the expressal of said opinion by Dr. P. —

We have another big-bug here today on a flying visit — Judge Preble of Portland — He you know is one of the chief ones concerned in Att. & St Lawrence R.R. which is 275 or 280 miles long & under contract to be all put in running order in 2 yrs. or so. He is red faced, has white hair & eyebrows, & has considerable of the look of the rich man about him.

I wish if possible to ascertain the date of my hurt on my head when I was a youngster — you probably remember the occurrence. You will perhaps remember too, a happen when we were clearing land at the head of the interval — a log was hauled to the bank, — & it & I rolled down the bank & into the water together. I would like much to know about what time that event occurred. Please meditate thereon, & tell me what you can which will tend to throw light upon the investigation

Rec'd a letter from Samuel & Lucy this evening. Well. Jane there, smart & happy. S. has shut down the mill, will not do much of scaling or anything else this winter. Lucy has had a spell of lame shoulder. She must get Mehit. Farber to keep house for her & go to Wasser Kur. Is to be much lumbering done this winter.

We will know whether Dr. Munde comes in about a fortnight.

Waterford 18th Dec.
6½ P.M.

J. M. Metcalf

1 = the
+ = that
/ = have

Waterford Dec 30 1849.

Brother Isaac

Yours of 20th recd. I did not intend to reply to it until I learned whether or not Dr. Munde would come, as so much of my destiny seems to hang upon that. But the more I think of it, / more I think it likely + I shall go to Brattleboro. In this case it would perhaps be well to write you at once, as you may be able to give me some directions about / journey or / method of conducting it + will be of some value. We have been expecting to yed Dr M's decision by each of / three last mails. I very much fear + he will not come. I have rec'd an offer from Dr. Wesselhoeft, - he will take me at 8. pr week; which is a reduction of 3$ pr week from regular winter charges. Do not understand me as having decided upon going to Brattleboro, - my decision is as yet kept in abeyance. But I think more favorably of doing so / more I reflect upon, + will perhaps come to + conclusion by & by. I have thought it duty to try to be restored to health even if there be but slight encouragement for doing so - + it seems hardly right to go off down east away from all Dr. + all hydropathic science - it is now a critical time with me, - the scales just balance so far as I can see, the beam quivers, - which shall probably preponderate? ~~so~~ With every facility for cure that can be obtained the chances are terribly slight for recovery - what remains ought perhaps to be made / most of. - I however cannot bring myself to look upon it as a matter of very great importance nor to interest myself very much in / result. Life or death, either, would be a great blessing. Even to be a cripple as I now am for a life of many yrs. does not seem such a great calamity to me as it did a year ago.

If I go to Brattleboro my modus operandi will perhaps be to get a packing man here to accompany me by paying his expenses of journey. He'd make a good sent.—

I must notice your letter but cursorily as my time is restricted if I send this by this mail. As to your question as to the probable effect in your case of getting married, I would advise you by all means to try it, although I much doubt whether its good effects would be likely to show themselves in + particular direction

I would coincide considerably with your remarks on "Vestiges of Creation" ~~but~~ except + I would deduct from your eulogium of the talent & genius displayed in the work. On the whole my opinion of the book is not so high as + wh you express. I must take more time to speak of Ol. Twist than I ⊥ now. Back-gammon does well in our case. Chess is too laborious. Did you play " enough to acquire much skill, if so you would perhaps be more interested than in any other such game except chess.—
I play with miss Merrill in preference to any one else here when I can, as she is the best company. She weighs 183 3/4.
The hurt on my head must have been some years earlier than the time you suggest I think:

When you were at Lowell I wish you had visited & investigated the W.C. 1st bt. there or rather at Dracat close by.
Hydrotherapy is a word more elegantly & correctly to express the idea contained in the word Hydropathy, as it is commonly used. It is considered unfortunate + such an improper term as I last should ⊥ come into use.

Our Boston weeklys do not give the times of departure of cars from Boston — Do I go per Fitchburg R.R.? From your knowledge of R.R.'ing in general what do you say — if I have an "aid" to Boston & get

self & baggage safely placed on board of cars there would it be difficult or dangerous to go alone the rest of the way in my present helpless condition to Battleboro, — Should my baggage be endangered? I wish you would write me your opinions relative to the journey. You can perhaps tell me considerable of value. Will there be cars wherein I can lie down?

I cant well stop to write more now,

J. M. Metcalf
J. M. Metcalf

Waterford me
Dec 31

5

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Oil Mill Village
New Hampshire

Joseph
Waterford, Dec. 31. 1849
Goldstone, Ont.
Jan 7. 1850

Waterford Jany 13 1850

Dear Brother

I rec'd your letter of 7th inst., & have been waiting, as before, to learn the decision of Dr Mende before writing to you. — Mr Farrar has now, at last, rec'd a letter from him, postponing his final decision for a few weeks longer. — If Mr F. had communicated the information to us at once as I think he should have done I would have had time to write you a letter. Mail now closes soon. —

I am in a quandary. Am undecided whether to write to Elisb to meet me at Waterville, & go right home by rail in a day or two; or to wait a little longer to see what we shall hear from Dr. M. — We will probably rec'd something further from him in about a week.

In this state of affairs, I have not concluded to write E. at once by this mail to meet me at W. &c. — but to compromise the matter & take a day to consider it. —

You say though, that you will leave there soon, probably for down East, — I would say that if when you are through there & find it perfectly convenient to call on me on your way home I am entirely ready to accompany you, let it be sooner or later. I have decided not to go to Brattleboro or Lowell. Am well off here for some weeks if Dr. Mende does not come, but still care not how soon I leave. If I go I will write you so that you need not come here after I am gone; If I go I get carried to Norway for a trifle, in preference to going thro by stage

which would take an hour or two longer ride), then go by cars to Waterville, 40 miles from Bangor, & have E. or Saml. meet me there with horse & sleigh. I will perhaps be lonesome here as all, or about all the rest will go by the 17th.

WATERFORD

WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

No way, is our nearest point of R.R. If you decide to see me here on or before the 17th don't say a word, if on or before the 24th please write me at once, soon as possible. In haste as you see J. M. Metcalf.

To the Public:—The Hydropathic Establishment at Waterford enters upon the third year of its existence on the 1st of May. I can but congratulate myself and the public upon the success that has attended the Institution, and the progress that has been made by the community in its estimate of the merits of the Water-Cure system, and the utility of such establishments. The accompanying certificate, as the judgment of disinterested and enlightened observers, respecting the Institution at Waterford, and the character and skill of its present medical superintendent, will speak for itself, and render superfluous any words of commendation. It is the testimonial of the Clergymen and Selectmen of the town, and others well known through the State as men of the highest respectability.—Indebted to the virtues of water, as I believe, for the life and health I at present enjoy, I have sought to render the benefits of the system generally available. Hence the establishment at Waterford, and the interest I feel in it. All who visit the Institution for the recovery of health, will be welcomed with hope and sympathy. The expenses are purposely made as low as possible, consistent with the success and true interests of the Institution. For patients, the charges, including board, room, lights, fuel, and medical attendance, will be from $6 to $7 per week, according to the accommodations afforded, and the length of time they may remain under treatment. From forty to fifty patients can be conveniently accommodated. Applicants may address Dr. J. Prescott, or C. Farrar, Waterford, Maine. and a circular will be forwarded to them in answer to their inquiries. All communications should be post-paid. Patients should provide themselves with the following articles, viz—Two or three thick woolen blankets, and as many comfortables or quilts, two coarse linen or cotton sheets, and six or eight crash towels.

C. FARRAR, Proprietor.

P. S. Physicians and medical students, who may visit the establishment for observation and instruction, will be charged $5 per week; and so all visiters and resident boarders, unless friends and relations of patients, for whom the charge will be less, and reasonable. All members of the establishment, besides patients, will be entitled to the privilege of the baths, and modes of recreation provided for patients, free of all charge. Waterford is readily accessible from Boston by railroad and steamboat as far as Portland, and thence by steamboat or railroad, and stage. The fare from Portland to Waterford, and *vice versa*, is from $1,00 to $1,25, according to the mode of conveyance. C. F.

Mr. C. Farrar—Sir: In answer to your inquiries concerning the opinion of the people of Waterford, in reference to the Water-Cure practice, which for the two past years has been adopted in your establishment, and to some extent in private families, we are happy to state—

That, more especially since Dr. Prescott took charge of the establishment, there has been a marked increase of confidence in its favor, from the known and observed success which has attended that mode of practice under his administration, both in private families and in your Institution. We have therefore no hesitation in saying that a majority of the people of Waterford and vicinity are highly favorable to that mode of practice—many and a most respectable number of whom would now prefer its adoption in their own families.

JOHN A. DOUGLASS,	C. C. MASON,	DANIEL BROWN,
O'NIEL W. ROBINSON,	DANIEL CHAPLIN,	ELBRIDGE GERRY.
EDWARD CARLTON,	AMOS GAGE,	DANIEL PLUMMER,
JOSIAH MONROE,	ELIAKIM MAXFIELD,	JOHN C. GERRY,
JAMES CHADBOURNE,	WM. KINGMAN, JR.,	SAMUEL WARREN.

Do not put yourself out, to come & accompany me. — I can without difficulty go home, as I men —

HYDROPATHY.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SIR:—The various modes of medical practice now in vogue, and their comparative merits for curing disease, are now being subjected to a searching scrutiny, by all classes of people, scarcely known in any former period. The long established dogmas of school therapeutics, founded upon a false philosophy, and handed down as heirlooms of medical science, are giving place to more rational views, attended with better practical results. The world is already indebted to Homæopathy for a better system of practice, and for exposing to common daylight the uncertainties of medicine, regarded as a practical art. And Hydropathy, we sincerely believe, is destined to do much more in exposing the abuses and absurdities in popular practice, and of introducing a method of cure for most diseases, more prompt, safe, and certain, and more in accordance with nature's laws, than any other yet known.

Having changed our former views upon these subjects, after witnessing in a large number of cases the superior advantages of the Water-Cure treatment, we commenced the practice anew, the past year, full of confidence and hope;—since which, every day's experience has only strengthened our convictions of its truth, and established its superiority in our estimation over every other mode of medical practice. The large proportion of hopeless cases by other means, that have been successfully treated in this Institution within the nine months past, furnish abundant evidence to justify such a statement. And in further support of the fact, we would appeal with the utmost confidence to the decision of the candid people of Waterford, who have been constant observers of the salutary changes thus produced, as well as to the patients themselves.

It is true that the Water-Cure treatment as a whole embraces those important auxiliaries, so highly necessary to the condition of health every where—proper regimen, pure air, and bodily exercise. But it is the proper application of water itself that best prepares the system for the operation of the salutary influences of these indispensable adjuncts. More than forty invalids have visited the establishment during the last nine months, who have been under treatment for different periods of time. All who have left, with a single exception—a case in itself hopeless—have been benefitted by it. Those who remained the needful length of time, have been cured. Others who had satisfactorily tested the mode here for a few weeks only, and returned home to continue the same there, with whom a correspondence has been kept up, are in most of the cases in a fair way of recovery; although a longer continuance here would have been more favorable to the attainment of their object.

The location of Waterford is admirably adapted to secure all the advantages needful to a Hydropathic establishment in an eminent degree to those who seek for health, especially in the summer season; particularly to such as have a taste for mountain and rural scenery. Those who continue to visit the Institution, with a view of testing Hydropathic treatment for the relief of suffering, or for the removal of disease, may be assured of every attention that the nature of each individual case may require.

JOSIAH PRESCOTT, Superintending Physician.

Waterford, Me., April 25, 1849.

tion, to Waterville a Lecture. My packing man will put to on the mail in good shape, & then I want fail to reach us safely & comfortable. Destroy this when seen as it has answered its purpose

Joseph
Waterford Me. Jan. 14. 1850

PORTLAND Me.
14 JAN
5

Mr. J. S. Metcalf
Oil Mill Village
Via Portland & Saco, N.H.

Jan. 17. 1850 O.M.E.
Parker's

The Devil taketh him up into [illegible] exceeding high mountain & sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world & the glory of them; and saith unto him, 'all these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down & worship me'.
Matt IV 8, 9.

Wherein consisted the temptation thus addressed to Christ? Satan was a subtle adversary and this the last & utmost effort of his cunning, for when this device failed 'then the devil left him'. In what then did this chef d'œuvre of the Evil one consist? No explanation of the passage that I have ever seen, seems satisfactory. Were not all these kingdoms & the glory of them already belonging to him "by whom & for whom are all things"? Was not each party fully aware that the other knew this to be the case? Satan is in the habit of understanding the characters of those with whom he deals & of adapting his temptations to their peculiarities. He was far too subtle not to know better than to appeal to the love of worldly power, pomp, & renown, when he sought to mislead the mind of such a character as that.

In order to understand the force of the temptation we must look both at the scene exhibited, & at the character of the person to whom it was addressed. Of the person I say, for it was doubtless the human nature of Christ, that went through the trial.

Satan had "from the beginning" been 'the great adversary' the enemy of all good. He had entered the world almost as soon as it was created, & had ever since been striving with unceasing vigilance to extend & consolidate his power in it. His angels, a numerous host, had ever been his zealous & powerful servants in the great work. He had ~~been~~ met with almost perfect success in his plans, had reigned apparently supreme for thousands of years over 'all the kingdoms of the world

Judea. [illegible] was ruled [illegible] rather power, [illegible] where Satan had more servants than God. ~~His~~ The "The works of your father ye will do" was addressed to the very priests in the Jewish temple. Demoniacal possession in a strange & fearful sense was not uncommon. Satan & his followers, thus had ~~full~~ control, ~~rendering mankind~~ inflicting miseries on the human race of every conceivable kind & degree. The contemplation of the picture makes us shudder — what then must that vivid portrayal of it have been to that mind of purity benevolence & compassion! "All these things will I give thee!", 'will retire from the struggle in which "all these things" are my trophies, will give them up to thee, will consent to have all the evil & pollution, & misery which I have so ~~labor~~ joyfully acheived, replaced by the purity peace & blessedness which you would gladly bestow'. — That was a temptation artfully adapted to the character, of 'love that passeth knowledge', to whom it was addressd. That was a subtlety worthy of its author, when in his greatest emergency.

Almost two thousand years have since elapsed & Satan still reigns in a great degree over the kingdoms of the world & the glory of them, ~~&~~ sin & wo are still the rule & not the exception +. But we have already a glorious earnest of the final triumph of him who was to "divide the spoil with the strong". This we see him doing, & we may be confident that the time will come, "when all things shall be put under his feet".

Waterford Sunday afternoon.
Dec. 23, 1849.

J. M. M.